THE BEQUEST OF
CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D.,
OF BOSTON,
(Class of 1830).

Received 28 April, 1874.
AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

EXHIBITING THE

ORIGIN, ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, AND
DEFINITIONS OF WORDS:

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

ABRIDGED FROM THE QUARTO EDITION OF THE AUTHOR:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED, A

SYNOPSIS OF WORDS

DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOEPISTS;

AND

WALKER'S KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION OF, GREEK, LATIN, AND
SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THIRD EDITION.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.

STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

1830.
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, &c.

Be it Remembered, That on the tenth day of July, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Noah Webster and Joseph E. Worcester, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:—

"An American Dictionary of the English Language; exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definitions of Words; by Noah Webster, LL. D.: abridged from the Quarto Edition of the Author; to which are added, a Synopsis of Words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists; and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and also to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERBOLL,
Clark of the District of Connecticut.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

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JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clark of the District of Massachusetts.
PREFACE.

The author of the American Dictionary of the English Language has been prevented, by the state of his health, from attending, in person, to its abridgment into the octavo form. The work has, therefore, been committed, for this purpose, to Mr. J. E. Worcester, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who has strictly adhered to the general principles laid down for his direction by the author. Cases of doubt, arising in the application of these principles, and such changes and modifications of the original as seemed desirable, in a work of this kind, intended for general use, have been referred, for decision, to Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College, who was requested by the author to act, on these subjects, as his representative. The Synopsis of words of disputed pronunciation has been prepared by the former of these gentlemen; Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture Proper Names" has passed under the revision of the latter.

The following are some of the most important principles on which the Abridgment has been conducted.

The vocabulary has been considerably enlarged. It here embraces all the words contained in the original work, and in Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary, together with such additional ones as have appeared to the author to be worthy of insertion.

a The leading and most important etymologies, as given in the quarto edition, are here retained.

The definitions remain unaltered, except by an occasional compression in their statement. All the significations of words, as exhibited in the larger work, are here retained; and new ones have, in some instances, been added by the author's direction, as deficiencies, in this respect, have been discovered. The illustrations and authorities are generally omitted: In doubtful or contested cases, however, they are carefully retained.

In cases of disputed orthography, the principle, adopted in the quarto edition, of introducing into the vocabulary the different forms in question, has been carried, in the Abridgment, to a considerably greater extent. In most instances of this kind, the old orthography takes the lead, and is immediately followed by the one proposed. The u and k, however, are entirely excluded from such words as honor and music, in accordance with the decided tendency of later usage, both in this country and in England. In derivative words, the final consonant of the primitive is doubled only when under the accent, in conformity with one of the best established principles of the language. On this subject, Walker observes, in his Rhyming Dictionary, "Dr. Lowth has justly remarked, that this error (that of doubling the final consonant when not under the accent) frequently takes place in the words worshipping, counseling, etc., which, having the accent on the first syllable, ought to be written worshipping, counseling, etc. An ignorance of this rule has led many to write bigotted for bigoted, and from this spelling has arisen a false pronunciation; but no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than l. Why should we write rebelling, revelling, and yet offering, suffering, reasoning, I am at a loss to determine; and unless l can give a better plea than any other letter in the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the style of Lucian, in his trial of the letter l, declare for an expulsion." In this expulsion, it is believed, the public will finally concur, when they reflect, that this violation of analogy takes place in
the derivatives of comparatively few words, in opposition to multitudes of instances in which the general rule prevails.

As a guide to pronunciation, the words have been carefully divided into syllables. This, in the great majority of instances, decides at once the regular sound of the vowels in the respective syllables; and wherever the vowels depart from this regular sound, a pointed letter is used, denoting the sound which they receive in such cases. When under the accent, the regular long sound of the vowels is also indicated by a pointed letter. Thus, by means of pointed letters, the necessity of respelling the words, as a guide to pronunciation, is chiefly obviated. In cases of disputed pronunciation, the different forms are frequently given. But the Synopsis of Mr. Worcester exhibits these diversities much more fully, and gives, in one view, the decisions of the most approved Pronouncing Dictionaries respecting about eight hundred primitive words, which, of course, decide the pronunciation of a great number of derivatives. Those who are interested in such inquiries are thus presented, at a single glance, with nearly all the important points of difference in English orthoepy, and are enabled to decide for themselves, without the expense or trouble of examining the several authorities.

In some instances, vowels have a fluctuating or intermediate sound; and hence there is a great diversity among orthoepists in their manner of indicating the sound in question. Thus the sound of a, in monosyllables, in ass, ast, ask, ance, ant, etc., is marked by some with the short sound of a in fat, and by others with its Italian sound, as in father. In this work, the latter is given as the prevailing sound both in this country and in England. Mitford, indeed, observes, in his work on Harmony in Language, "No English voice fails to express, no English ear to perceive, the difference between the sound of a in passing and passive; no colloquial familiarity or hurry can substitute the one sound for the other." The true sound, however, is not so long as that of a in father, but corresponds more exactly to the final a in umbrella. Being thus short, it is often mistaken for the sound of a in fat. There is another intermediate sound of a, between its ordinary sound in full on the one hand, and in what on the other. This is heard in such words as salt, malt, etc. As this sound seems to incline, in most cases, towards the short rather than the long sound in question, it is here marked with the sound of a in what, though in many cases it is somewhat more protracted. The sound of o, in such words as lost, loft, toss, etc., is not so short as in lot; but, like the o in nor, though slightly protracted, it should by no means be prolonged into the full sound of a in tall. In monosyllables ending in are, as hare, fare, the a is slightly modified by the subsequent r. Such words ought not to be pronounced as if spelled hay-er, hay-er, but hair, fair. Perry alone, of all the English orthoepists, has introduced a distinct character to indicate this sound; but it is well ascertained that Walker and others coincided with Perry in their pronunciation, in accordance with the general pronunciation of England in this respect. These remarks apply likewise to the words parent, apparent, transparent, etc. In respect to accent, there are many words in which the primary and secondary accent are nearly equal in force; such as complaisant, caravan, etc. In such cases, the accent is here thrown towards the beginning of the word, in accordance with the general tendency of our language.

In laying this work before the public in its present form, no efforts have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing dictionary for general use. About sixteen thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions are contained in this dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work within the author's knowledge. These additions do not principally consist of obsolete terms, or uncommon and unimportant significations of words. In most cases, on the contrary, they are terms and significations which are in constant use in the various departments of science and the arts, in commerce, manufactures, merchandise, the liberal professions, and the ordinary concerns of life. They mark the progress which the English language has made during the seventy years which have elapsed
PREFACE.

since the publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Within that period, a complete revolution has taken place in almost every branch of physical science. New departments have been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. More rigid principles of definition have been gradually introduced into almost every department of human knowledge. In these respects, however, our dictionaries have remained almost stationary. The labors of our lexicographers, since the time of Johnson, have been chiefly confined to the introduction of new words into the vocabulary. In the work of which this is an abridgment, the words have all been defined anew. The explanations given are adapted to the advanced state of knowledge at the present day, and to the changes which seventy years have made in the use of terms. In the definitions of the leading and important words, the signification is explained by enumerating the properties of the object in question, and not merely by a reference to other words of a similar import. In numerous instances, the distinctions between words which are apparently synonymous are traced with great minuteness; and it is hoped that the present work may supply, to a considerable extent, the place of a regular treatise on English synonyms. In a work of this kind, however, embracing, as it does, the whole circle of ideas embodied in the language of a nation, the utmost efforts of the lexicographer are only an approximation towards the end in view. No single mind can enter, with perfect exactness, into all the multiplied distinctions of thought and language, among a highly civilized people. The author of such a work may, therefore, confidently hope for the candor and indulgence of an enlightened public.

As the author of the original work has intrusted the superintendence of the Abridgment to another person, he is not to be considered as responsible for any of the modifications already alluded to. The quarto edition will, of course, be considered as presenting his exact views of the proper arrangement and exhibition of words, in respect to their orthography and pronunciation.

New Haven, June 1, 1839.
SYNOPSIS

OF

WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOEPISTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS.

The object of this Synopsis is to exhibit, at one view, the manner in which words of doubtful, disputed, or various pronunciation, are pronounced by the most eminent English orthoepists. To these words a star is prefixed, as they occur in the Dictionary.

The six Pronouncing Dictionaries which have been made use of in the Synopsis, namely, those of Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight, and Jameson, were originally published in the order of time in which they are here exhibited, Sheridan’s being the first, and Jameson’s the last.

The work of Perry, which has been made use of, is his “Synonymous, Etymological and Pronouncing English Dictionary,” in royal 8vo, which was first published in 1805, and which differs, in the pronunciation of many words, from Perry’s “Royal Standard English Dictionary,” which appeared many years earlier.

These orthoepists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their several systems could not be exhibited in the Synopsis without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion and perplexity to the reader, their respective pronunciations have been represented by one method of notation. As these authors do not agree with each other with respect to the number and quality of the sounds of the English vowels, it is impossible, by the notation here used, to represent, in every instance, their precise difference. The cases of failure, however, are not important.

Perry alone makes a distinction between the sound of long a as in fate, and of a as in fare, which last is marked by him thus (â). Sheridan, Perry, Fulton and Knight, and Jameson, make no distinction between the short sound of e as in not, and the sound of o as in nor; and Sheridan makes none between the sound of short a as in fat, and of what is called the Italian sound of a as in far and father. Fulton and Knight, on the contrary, not only make a distinction between the sound of a in fat and in far, but designate an intermediate sound, as in fast, not so short as a in fat, nor so broad as a in far. It is probable, however, that these orthoepists agreed in practice, in many cases, in which they differed in marking the pronunciation of words; and that, in various instances, they omitted to mark the discriminations in their dictionaries, which they were in the constant habit of making in reading and speaking.

With regard to what is called the Italian sound of the letter a as in father, (in the Synopsis marked thus, â), there is a great diversity among the different orthoepists. Sheridan has not used it at all, and Walker and Jameson are more sparing in the use of it than Perry, Jones, and Fulton and Knight. Dr. Webster has made more use of it than any of them. But this difference of sound is not deemed to be so important as to render it expedient to introduce the words which are affected by it into the Synopsis.

With regard to the mode of representing the sound of the letter ï, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by u, as in the words nature and natural, there is a great diversity in the Pronouncing Dictionaries; and this applies to a numerous class of words. It has been thought necessary to give only a few of these words, merely enough to show the different modes of different orthoepists.

There is a class of words, in which the letter d is followed by one of the vowels e, ï, or u, as arduous, hideous, obedience, &c., respecting which there is a diversity of pro-
SYNOPSIS.

nunciation. A part only of these have been inserted, but enough to exhibit this diversity, and indicate what other words must be affected by it.

There are some words of three syllables, which we hear pronounced sometimes with the secondary accent on the first, and the primary accent on the third; and sometimes with this order reversed; as, *ambuscade, caravan,* and *partisan.* Dr. Webster inclines generally to place the primary accent, in such words, on the first syllable; but the difference is not thought to be important enough to render it advisable, in all cases, to exhibit them in the Synopsis.

With regard to the quantity of the last syllable of many words which end in *is* and *ne,* as, *juvenile* and *vulpine,* there is a great diversity in the Pronouncing Dictionaries; and there are some cases in which it is difficult to say whether the long or the short sound is to be preferred, and respecting which every one may, without impropriety, be permitted to follow his own taste or the usage to which he is accustomed. Some of the words of this sort stand in the Dictionary without having the quantity of the last syllable marked; and but few of them have been inserted in the Synopsis.

A considerable number of words are inserted, with regard to which there is only one uniform pronunciation exhibited by Dr. Webster and the several authorities made use of. It has, nevertheless, been thought advisable to insert them, because a different pronunciation from the one here given is countenanced by other authorities, or, to a greater or less extent, by usage; and it may, therefore, be satisfactory to many to see the authorities exhibited. The words *accessory, centrifugal, centripetal* and *repertory* are examples of this class.

Some words are inserted, of which the pronunciation is, at present, well settled; as, for example, *break, covetous, hydrophobia* and the noun *defile.* But with regard to these words, a different pronunciation from that which is now established formerly prevailed, and is supported by Sheridan.

It will be seen that, in many instances, there are several words of the same class or family, to which a star is prefixed in the Dictionary, though only one of them is found in the Synopsis. In these cases, the leading or primitive word is inserted, which governs the rest of the same class; as, for example, the pronunciation of *acceptable* and *fearful* determines the pronunciation of their derivatives, *acceptably, acceptableness, fearfully* and *fearfulness.*

In the Synopsis, the vowels are marked, in many instances, by a period under them, to denote an indistinct sound. These syllables are differently designated by the orthoepists here made use of; though they all doubtless agreed in their manner of pronouncing them. In the word *celibacy,* for example, the vowels in the second and fourth syllables, which are represented, in the Synopsis, by the indistinct sound of *e* (e), are represented by Walker, Fulton and Knight, and Jameson, by the long sound of *e,* and by Sheridan and Jones by the short sound of *y.* Perry marks the *i* in the second syllable short, and leaves the *y* unmarked, as he does also the *a* in the third syllable, which all the rest designate as short, and which has, in the Synopsis, the mark of the indistinct sound of *a.*

Those words which, in the first column of the Synopsis, have not the pronunciation marked, are pronounced in two different modes in the Dictionary.

Those words which are so long as not to admit of being displayed, at length, in the body of the page, are there placed only in the first column, with Dr. Webster's pronunciation; and the pronunciation of the other orthoepists is given at the bottom of the page.

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KEY

To the Sounds of the Vowels as used in the Synopsis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>aëre,</th>
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<th>æ,</th>
<th>all</th>
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<td>ëll</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>more,</td>
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th as in this; th as in this.
### Synopsis of Words

**Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists.**

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<tr>
<th>Shariad</th>
<th>Walker</th>
<th>Ferry</th>
<th>Jones</th>
<th>Fulham &amp; Knight</th>
<th>Jonesen</th>
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SYNOPSIS.

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CHIRG-MAN-CY, | k'ir-g'ig-ma-n'k- | k'ir-g'ma-n'k- | k'ir-g'ma-n'k- | k'ir-g'ma-n'k- | k'ir-g'ma-n'k-
CHIVES, | ch'ivs | ch'ivs | ch'ivs | ch'ivs | ch'ivs
CHOR, (quire) | k'or | k'or | k'or | k'or | k'or
CHOPIN, | k'op-i-n | k'op-i-n | k'op-i-n | k'op-i-n | k'op-i-n
CHOR IS-TER, | k'or-i-st' | k'or-i-st' | k'or-i-st' | k'or-i-st' | k'or-i-st'
CHRISTIANITY, | k'rist-shan' | k'rist-shan' | k'rist-shan' | k'rist-shan' | k'rist-shan'
CLARION, | k'lar-on | k'lar-on | k'lar-on | k'lar-on | k'lar-on
CLERK, | k'lerk | k'lerk | k'lerk | k'lerk | k'lerk
CLIMATE-IC. | k'l'ai-ma-tic | k'l'ai-ma-tic | k'l'ai-ma-tic | k'l'ai-ma-tic | k'l'ai-ma-tic
CLAVICHORD, (klavichord) | k'lav-i-chord | k'lav-i-chord | k'lav-i-chord | k'lav-i-chord | k'lav-i-chord
CLARINET, | k'lar-inet | k'lar-inet | k'lar-inet | k'lar-inet | k'lar-inet
COAGULATION, | k'og-ya-layshun | k'og-ya-layshun | k'og-ya-layshun | k'og-ya-layshun | k'og-ya-layshun
COAST, | k'oast | k'oast | k'oast | k'oast | k'oast
COCHRANE, | k'o-krahn | k'o-krahn | k'o-krahn | k'o-krahn | k'o-krahn
COEKESWAIN, | k'ekz-wain | k'ekz-wain | k'ekz-wain | k'ekz-wain | k'ekz-wain
COGNIZANCE, | k'o-niz-anse | k'o-niz-anse | k'o-niz-anse | k'o-niz-anse | k'o-niz-anse
COMBAT, | k'om-bat | k'om-bat | k'om-bat | k'om-bat | k'om-bat
COMMENDABLE. | k'om-men-da-b'l | k'om-men-da-b'l | k'om-men-da-b'l | k'om-men-da-b'l | k'om-men-da-b'l
COMMENT, | k'om-men-t | k'om-men-t | k'om-men-t | k'om-men-t | k'om-men-t
COMMUTABILITY, | k'om-mu-tab'il-i-ty | k'om-mu-tab'il-i-ty | k'om-mu-tab'il-i-ty | k'om-mu-tab'il-i-ty | k'om-mu-tab'il-i-ty
COMMUNION, | k'om-uni-on | k'om-uni-on | k'om-uni-on | k'om-uni-on | k'om-uni-on
COMPACT, | k'om-pakt | k'om-pakt | k'om-pakt | k'om-pakt | k'om-pakt
COMPENSATE, | k'om-pan-se 
COMPETE, | k'om-pet | k'om-pet | k'om-pet | k'om-pet | k'om-pet
COMPLAIN, | k'om-plain | k'om-plain | k'om-plain | k'om-plain | k'om-plain
COMPOSER, | k'om-poz-er | k'om-poz-er | k'om-poz-er | k'om-poz-er | k'om-poz-er
COMPOUND, | k'om-pound | k'om-pound | k'om-pound | k'om-pound | k'om-pound
CONFESSION, | k'o-nfay-zhun | k'o-nfay-zhun | k'o-nfay-zhun | k'o-nfay-zhun | k'o-nfay-zhun
CONFLICT, | k'o-nfok-t | k'o-nfok-t | k'o-nfok-t | k'o-nfok-t | k'o-nfok-t
CONSCIENCE | k'o-n-sen-se | k'o-n-sen-se | k'o-n-sen-se | k'o-n-sen-se | k'o-n-sen-se
CONCLUSION, | k'o-ku-layshun | k'o-ku-layshun | k'o-ku-layshun | k'o-ku-layshun | k'o-ku-layshun
CONSEQUENCE, | k'o-se-kwens | k'o-se-kwens | k'o-se-kwens | k'o-se-kwens | k'o-se-kwens
CONSOLE, | k'o-sol | k'o-sol | k'o-sol | k'o-sol | k'o-sol
CONSTITUTE, | k'o-nstit-yut | k'o-nstit-yut | k'o-nstit-yut | k'o-nstit-yut | k'o-nstit-yut
CONTRASTIVE, | k'o-ntrast-iv | k'o-ntrast-iv | k'o-ntrast-iv | k'o-ntrast-iv | k'o-ntrast-iv
CONTRIVANCE, | k'o-ntriv-anse | k'o-ntriv-anse | k'o-ntriv-anse | k'o-ntriv-anse | k'o-ntriv-anse
CONTRIBUTE, | k'o-ntrib-yut | k'o-ntrib-yut | k'o-ntrib-yut | k'o-ntrib-yut | k'o-ntrib-yut
CORDIAL, | k'o-d'ra-al | k'o-d'ra-al | k'o-d'ra-al | k'o-d'ra-al | k'o-d'ra-al
COURTSHIP, | k'our-t-ship | k'our-t-ship | k'our-t-ship | k'our-t-ship | k'our-t-ship
COURTLY, | k'our-ty | k'our-ty | k'our-ty | k'our-ty | k'our-ty
CREDIBILITY, | k'red-i-bi-l-i-ty | k'red-i-bi-l-i-ty | k'red-i-bi-l-i-ty | k'red-i-bi-l-i-ty | k'red-i-bi-l-i-ty
CREED, (kree) | k'reed | k'reed | k'reed | k'reed | k'reed
CREDO, (cred) | k'red-o | k'red-o | k'red-o | k'red-o | k'red-o
CRICKET, | k'rik | k'rik | k'rik | k'rik | k'rik
CROCODILE, | k'ro-k'o-dil | k'ro-k'o-dil | k'ro-k'o-dil | k'ro-k'o-dil | k'ro-k'o-dil

SYNOPSIS.


Cucumber,  kow-kum-ber,  kow-kum-ber,  kow-kum-ber,  kow-kum-ber,  kow-kum-ber.
Cuisi, (kwe) kws, kws, kws, kws, kws.
Conei-Form,  kyu-nē’-form,  kyu-nē’-form,  kyu-nē’-form,  kyu-nē’-form,  kyu-nē’-form.
Cupboard,  kāb’-bard,  kāb’-bard,  kāb’-bard,  kāb’-bard,  kāb’-bard.
Cyno-Sure,  st’-nō-šur,  st’-nō-šur,  st’-nō-šur,  st’-nō-šur,  st’-nō-šur.

D Aunt,  dant,  dant,  dant,  dant,  dant.
Deaf,  dēf,  dēf,  dēf,  dēf,  dēf.
Deceptory,  dē-sek’-to-t,  dē-sek’-to-t,  dē-sek’-to-t,  dē-sek’-to-t,  dē-sek’-to-t.
Decontext,  dē-konteks,  dē-konteks,  dē-konteks,  dē-konteks,  dē-konteks.
De-Crestal,  dē-krestal,  dē-krestal,  dē-krestal,  dē-krestal,  dē-krestal.
Decussate,  dē-kwassat,  dē-kwassat,  dē-kwassat,  dē-kwassat,  dē-kwassat.
De-Fire,  dē-fire,  dē-fire,  dē-fire,  dē-fire,  dē-fire.
Demonstrate,  dē-montre,  dē-montre,  dē-montre,  dē-montre,  dē-montre.
Demograph,  dē-mɔ’-graf,  dē-mɔ’-graf,  dē-mɔ’-graf,  dē-mɔ’-graf,  dē-mɔ’-graf.
Der-Nier,  dēr-n’-er,  dēr-n’-er,  dēr-n’-er,  dēr-n’-er,  dēr-n’-er.
Descocate,  dē-skok’-te,  dē-skok’-te,  dē-skok’-te,  dē-skok’-te,  dē-skok’-te.
Design,  dēz’-n,  dēz’-n,  dēz’-n,  dēz’-n,  dēz’-n.
Despull-Toy,  dēspul’-t’-ə,  dēspul’-t’-ə,  dēspul’-t’-ə,  dēspul’-t’-ə,  dēspul’-t’-ə.
Diamond,  dī-mʌn,  dī-mʌn,  dī-mʌn,  dī-mʌn,  dī-mʌn.
Dis-Issory,  dī-s’-sə-ri,  dī-s’-sə-ri,  dī-s’-sə-ri,  dī-s’-sə-ri,  dī-s’-sə-ri.
Discount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount.
Dis-Crepance,  dīs’-krep’-sən,  dīs’-krep’-sən,  dīs’-krep’-sən,  dīs’-krep’-sən,  dīs’-krep’-sən.
Dis-Crepant,  dīs’-krep’-ant,  dīs’-krep’-ant,  dīs’-krep’-ant,  dīs’-krep’-ant,  dīs’-krep’-ant.
Dis-Creative,  dīs’-kri-tiv,  dīs’-kri-tiv,  dīs’-kri-tiv,  dīs’-kri-tiv,  dīs’-kri-tiv.
Discount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount,  dīs’-kount.

EC-Chymo-Sis,  ek-ki-mɔ’-sis,  ek-ki-mɔ’-sis,  ek-ki-mɔ’-sis,  ek-ki-mɔ’-sis,  ek-ki-mɔ’-sis.
Echus,  ek’-kus,  ek’-kus,  ek’-kus,  ek’-kus,  ek’-kus.
Eclipsing-Ment.  ekl’-ips’-ing-m’-ent,  ekl’-ips’-ing-m’-ent,  ekl’-ips’-ing-m’-ent,  ekl’-ips’-ing-m’-ent,  ekl’-ips’-ing-m’-ent.
Empire,  em’-per,  em’-per,  em’-per,  em’-per,  em’-per.
Empyrean,  em’-pyr-ən,  em’-pyr-ən,  em’-pyr-ən,  em’-pyr-ən,  em’-pyr-ən.
End-Corp,  end-kɔr,  end-kɔr,  end-kɔr,  end-kɔr,  end-kɔr.
Enervate,  en’-ərvət,  en’-ərvət,  en’-ərvət,  en’-ərvət,  en’-ərvət.
En-Feof,  etn-əf,  etn-əf,  etn-əf,  etn-əf,  etn-əf.
En-Virons,  en’-və-riŋz,  en’-və-riŋz,  en’-və-riŋz,  en’-və-riŋz,  en’-və-riŋz.


D-dassenn-ar-br,  d-dassenn-ar-br,  d-dassenn-ar-br,  d-dassenn-ar-br,  d-dassenn-ar-br.
S gle-brə-sur,  s gle-brə-sur,  s gle-brə-sur,  s gle-brə-sur,  s gle-brə-sur.
SYNOPSIS.

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   (kél’sn)
KIND
   (kín)
KNOCKEDGE
   (kón’jed)
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### TAPES-TRY
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### TRO-LOUS
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### TREN-A-BLE
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### TREN-ARI-CH
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### TREN-FORE
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### THRE-E-PENCE
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### TO-WARDS
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### TO-WARD, a
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### TRAIT
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### TRANS-LA-TO-RY
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### TRAVERSE, edc.
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### TRAVER-SE, prop.
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### TREBLE, (with)
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### TRIC-O-NAL
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### TRIS-DAL
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### TRIS-LE, (with
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### TRISO-NAL
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### TRIS-TO-IDL-BLE
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### TRU-INE
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### TRUFLLE
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### TUR-CHEM
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### TUR-COUS
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### TUR-MOIL
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### TWID-LE
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### TWO-PENCE
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### TY-PO-GRAPH-I-CAL
POINTED LETTERS.

X has the long sound of a, as in fate.
A has the sound of oe, as in foot.
B has the sound of ess, as in sizzle.
E has the sound of the, as in table.
I has the sound of short e, as in man.
O has the sound of the, as in was.
Y has the sound of i, as in pin.
J has the sound of short u, as in mine.
K has the sound of short e, as in bird.
CH has the French sound, the same as ch.
TH have their vocal sound, as in ride.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. stands for adjective.
ed. " " for adverb.
com. " " for connective, or conjunction.
eclam. " " for exclamation, or interjection.
l. u. " " for little used.
Free " " for obsolete.
prep. " " for preposition.
p. pr. " " for participle passive.
ppr. " " for participle of the present tense.
prot. " " for pronominal.
pron. " " for pronoun.
v. i. " " for verb intransitive.
v. t. " " for verb transitive.
Ar. " " for Arabic.
Arm. " " for Armoric.
Ch. " " for Channel.
Cze. " " for Cornish.
Dane. " " for Danish.
D. " " for Dutch, or Belgic.
Eng. " " for England, or English.
Eth. " " for Ethiopic.
Fr. " " for French.
G. or Ger. " " for German.
Gr. " " for Greek.
Goth. " " for Gothic.
Heb. " " for Hebrew.
Icel. " " for Icelandic.
Ir. " " for Irish, Hiberno-Celtic, and Gaelic.
It. " " for Italian.
Lat. or L. " " for Latin.
Per. " " for Persic, or Persian.
Port. " " for Portuguese.
Russ. " " for the Russian language, or Russian.
Samar. " " for Samaritan.
Sarm. " " for Sarmatian.
Sax. " " for Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.
Sp. " " for Spanish.
Sw. " " for Swedish.
Spr. " " for Syriac.
W. " " for Welsh.
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or come to naught; see, a writ. abate—3. In law, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession—4. In humour, to grow mild, calm, or downcast. a horse is said to abate, or take down his curvets, when, working at a good pace, he puts one or both his legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABATE, pp. Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

ABATEMENT, n. 1. The act of abating; the state of being abated; abatement of damages, law for the payment of more or less, as from an account. 5. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ. 6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee.

ABATE-CATE, v. i. To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust. 

ABDICAT, v. pp. Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation.

ABDICATION, n. 1. The act of abdicating; the abdication of an office or trust, without a formal surrender.

ABDICATION, s. [L. abdication, abdicationes.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Litter used.]

ABDI-CA-TIVE, s. [L. abdicatus.] Ability to commit sorcery or poisoning goods.

ABDO-MEN, or AB-DO-MEN, s. [L. perhaps abdomen and abdomenius.] 1. The lower belly or that part of the body which lies between the thighs and the bottom of the pelvis. 2. In insects, the lower part of the animal, united to the coxala by a thread.

ABDOMINAL, adj. Pertaining to the lower belly.

ABDOMIN-AL, n. [G. abdominale.] In zoology, the abdominals are a class of fishes, whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of bony fish.

ABDOMINAL, s. A white, psalmanl-y, or INGUINAL-NAL RING, n. An oblong, tendinous ring in both groins.

ABDOMINOUS, adj. Pertaining to the abdomen; having large, round, and smooth.”

ABDCE, v. t. [L. abdica.] To draw from; to withdraw, or to draw in a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

ABDUCION, or TROUING, s. From turing, from pulling or draying those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for example, the head.

ABDUCTION, n. 1. In a general sense, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away. 2. In surgery, a species of fracture, in which a broken part is pulled or drawn away; an error, mistake; a fault, a deviation from rectitude.

ABDUCTION, s. A quality, or a quality of, a quality of, a quality of, a quality of, a quality of.

ABDICT, v. i. To bind; to bind; to bind; to bind; to bind.

ABDICOB, v. t. [L. abdicatus.] To draw from; to withdraw, or to draw in a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

ABDICATION, n. 1. The act of renouncing or giving up the right, power, or trust of any office or trust, without a formal surrender.

ABDICATION, s. A white, psalmanl-y, or INGUINAL-NAL RING, n. An oblong, tendinous ring in both groins.

ABDOMINOUS, adj. Pertaining to the abdomen; having large, round, and smooth.

ABDUSE, v. t. [L. abdus.] To draw from; to withdraw, or to draw in a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

ABDUCION, or TROUING, s. From turing, from pulling or draying those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for example, the head.

ABDUCTION, n. 1. In a general sense, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away. 2. In surgery, a species of fracture, in which a broken part is pulled or drawn away; an error, mistake; a fault, a deviation from rectitude.

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ABDOMINOUS, adj. Pertaining to the abdomen; having large, round, and smooth.
see simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in abeyance, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest.

ABF.DE-GATE, a. t. To lead out of the flesh.

ABF.DE-GATEM, a. A separation from the flock.

ABF.DE-HOLD, a. 1. Holding by or with contempt; to loathe, detest, or abominate. 2. To destroy or neglect. 3. To cast off or reject.

ABF.DE-PORT: A. Abhorrence, detest, and detested.

ABF.DE-PORT, a. Extreme hatred, detestation, great abhorrence.

ABF.DE-PORT, a. A. Hatting, detesting, struck with abhorrence. 2. Contrary, odious, inconsistent with, opposite, contrary to common sense.

ABF.DE-PORT, a. With abhorrence.

ABF.DE-PORT, a. One who abhors.

ABF.DE-PORT, a. Against, contrary to. Great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in haste (in Latin) for the object of hatred. "An abhorrence to all flesh!"

ABF.DE-PERNE, a. (Deb. 13.) The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and April.

AB-SIDE, v. t. To remove to, and set aside. (Bake, side, aside.)

AB-SIDE, n. r. To stay for a short time. 2. To continue permanently, or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. 4. To remain, to continue.

AB-SIDE, v. t. To wait for, or be prepared for; to await.

AB-SIDE, n. 1. To bear or endure; to bear patiently.

AB-SIDE, v. t. One who dwells or continues.

AB-SIDE, v. t. Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; remaining.

AB-SIDE, n. 1. Continuous; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

AB-SIDE, v. t. In a manner to continue; permanently.

AB-SIDE, v. t. Formerly used for ability.

AB-SIDE, n. 1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in art or science. In the plural, abilities is used for the faculties of the mind. 2. Riches, substance, substance. 3. Moral power, depending on the voluntary, not on the involuntary, powers of man. 4. Civil power; legal power; the power or right to do certain things. It is opposed to disability.

AB-SIDE, n. 1. (Latin, from the technical.) In the civil law, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

AB-SIDE, v. t. To throw away; to cast out. Spurned.

AB-SIDE, n. a. (Latin, a.) Stunt to a low condition.

AB-SIDE, v. t. Worthless, mean, despised, low in estimation, without hope or regard.

AB-SIDE, n. a. Person in the lowest condition, and despised.

AB-SIDE, n. a. A state of being cast away; hence a low state, condition, or position.

AB-SIDE, n. a. In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

AB-SIDE, n. a. The state of being object; meaness; servility.

AB-QUIT, n. 1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath. 2. A rejection or denial of solemnity; a total abandonment.

AB-QUIT, v. t. Abjuring; abjuring.

AB-QUIT, n. a. To renounce oath; to abandon. 2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject.

AB-QUIT, v. t. To reject or retract. 4. To banish. [Armed use.

AB-QUIT, v. t. To adjourn the realm. Surned.

AB-QUIT, pp. See above; a state of solemnly recalled.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Renunciation. J. Hall.

AB-QUIT, a. One who abjures.

AB-QUIT, v. t. See above; a state of solemnly recalled.

AB-QUIT, a. A. To wean from the breast.

AB-QUIT, n. a. In medical authors, the weaning of a child from the breast. 2. Among ancient gardeners, the act of grafting, now called grafting by approach, or inarching.

AB-QUIT, n. a. A laying bare or making visible, to take to what is obvious or evident.

AB-QUIT, n. a. A. A carrying away. In medicine, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful or harmful.

AB-QUIT, n. a. In medical authors, a word applied to the study of anatomy. 2. A. In a sense, to be visible, to be strong in the mind, or in intellectual qualifications; as, an able minister.

3. Having large or competent property; or simply having property, or means. 4. Having competent strength or endurance. 5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill. 6. Having competent moral power or qualifications.

AB-QUIT, v. t. To enable. J. Jennex.

AB-QUIT, n. a. To be able, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service.

AB-QUIT, v. t. To send abroad. Spared.

AB-QUIT, a. A. From abroad, or sent abroad.

AB-QUIT, a. A. A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Ability of body or mind; force; vigor; capability.

AB-QUIT, a. (Gr. ἁρματος.) West of eight; blindness.

AB-QUIT, a. A. From abroad, or sent abroad.

AB-QUIT, n. a. To let up from. To spare.

AB-QUIT, v. t. To let up; to lease.

AB-QUIT, a. (Lat. astera.) To be unlike; to differ.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

AB-QUIT, n. a. In medicine, that which thins, purifies, or strengthens the blood. Varicus.

AB-QUIT, n. a. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing; a purification by water. 2. Appropriately, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties. 3. In chemistry, the purification of bodies by means of a proper liquid, as water to dissolve salts. 4. In medicine, the washing of the body externally, or externally; especially, by infusing fluids.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Pope has used ablates for the water used in cleansing.

The cup given to the leper, without consecration, in the case of a leper child.

AB-QUIT, n. a. In an able manner; with great ability.

AB-QUIT, v. t. To deny.

AB-QUIT, v. t. To make; to annul; to abrogate; to annul; to abduct; to abduct; to abduct; to abduct.

AB-QUIT, n. a. The act of casting away the knowledge or property.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Irregular; deformity.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Irregular; deformed.

AB-QUIT, n. a. A child, or a child's face.

AB-QUIT, pp. Upon a board; in; with.

AB-QUIT, n. a. An omen.

AB-QUIT, n. a. A. To foreswear. Shol.

AB-QUIT, n. a. To an omen. Dryden.


AB-QUIT, n. a. To presentment. Prognostication.

AB-QUIT, n. a. To be; to give; to make void; to annul; to abrogate; to apply chiefly and appropriately to established laws; to establish; to found; to institute, etc., as, to abduct laws by a repeal. 2. To destroy, or put an end to; to abduct; to abduct; to abduct.

AB-QUIT, n. a. This sense is not common.

AB-QUIT, n. a. That may be annexed, abrogated, or destroyed.

AB-QUIT, n. a. An annul; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

AB-QUIT, n. a. One who abducts.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Making void; annul; destroying.

AB-QUIT, n. a. The act of annexing; abrogation; destruction. Shol.

AB-QUIT, n. a. The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulment; abrogation; utter destruction.

AB-QUIT, n. a. One who is destitute to abolish any thing.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Very hateful; detestable; loathsome.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Very foolish; detestably; sinfully.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Very foolish; detestably; sinfully.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Very foolish; detestably; sinfully.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Very hateful; detestable; loathsome.

AB-QUIT, n. a. The quality or state of being very offensive; hatefulness.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Very foolish; detestably; sinfully.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Very hateful; detestable; loathsome.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Hated utterly; detest; abhorred.

AB-QUIT, n. a. Aching; abhorring; being extremely.
inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense. Many act in the clear dictates of reason or sound judgment. An absurd proposition contradicts obvious truth. An absurd practice or opinion is inconsistent with the reason or common apprehension of men. It is absurd to say, six and six make ten.

A-UE, v. t. [Fr. abuser.] 1. To use ill; to maltreat; to misuse; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as, to abuse privileges. 2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse. 3. To deceive; to impose on. 4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to revile. 5. To pervert the meaning of; to mislead; to confuse words; as, to abuse words.

A-BUSE, v. t. 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; abuse, wrong use, or improper use of our natural powers. 2. A corrupt practice or custom; as, the abuse of government. 3. Rude speech; reproachful language. 4. To ill treat a person; to insult; to revile; reviling words; as, an abuse of words.

A-BORED, adj. [a bord.] Used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to wrong ends; defiled; violated; abused; as, an abuse of words.

A-BOSSIFY, v. t. Using or practicing abuse; abusive.

A-BUSER, n. One who abuses; one that deceives; a rascal; a trickster.

A-BODYING, n. pp. Using ill; employing to bad purposes; offending; violating the person; persevering.

A-BOUSE, v. t. [a bouse.] Abuse; evil usage; usage; reproach. [Little used]

A-BUSIVE, adj. Practicing abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment. 2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse; as, abusive words; rude; reproachful.

A-BOSYLY, n. edo. In an abusive manner; rudely; raucously.

A-BOSYLY, n. edo. Ill usage; the quality of being abusive; redness of language, or violence to the person.

A-BOSYLY, v. b. [From abus.] Violent; [probably contracted from abside.] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain. Sperare.

A-BYMYN, n. (a-bymn) [Old Fr.; now abyme.] A gulf; abyss.


A-BYRE, n. [Gr. abyra.] 1. A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed by some to have encompassed the earth before the flood. The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus. 2. That which is immeasurable, in that which anything is lost.

A-BYSTANT-AN, n. Belonging to Asyntia.

A-BYZINE, n. A sect of Christians in Abyzina, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. Exceps.

A-C, adj. In the initial syllable of names; as, Asen, Othont.

A-CAMAC, n. A Mexican fowl, the Tachulas Mexicanus, or water rat. See Acamot.

A-CANCA, n. [L.] Egyptian thorn. — In medicine, it is a name given to the plants producing the rhiprise fruit or terebinth fruit, the same Melissa, which is brought from Egypt in medicinal masses, in bunches. In Acanthus, there were certain sorts, so denominated from Acanthus. Exceps.

A-CAPITAL, adj. 1. An assembly; a society of persons. 2. Pertaining to an academy.
expensive of passions or sentiments. Prior. 5. Manner of speaking. Obse. sl. 2d. Poetically, words, language, or phrases. Dryden, S. A. A. An avowal of passions, or expressions of sounds, for the purpose of variety or expression. 8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice. 
ACC. To accredit. 1. To accord; to assign; to credit. 2. To utter with accent; to mark with accent.
ACE

AC-COMU-LATE, a. Collected into a mass or quantity.
AC-COMU-LAT-ED, pp. Collected into a heap or great mass.
AC-COMU-LAT-ING, ppr. Hooping up; amazing; in-creasing greatly.
AC-COMU-LAT-ION, n. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amazing; a collecting to-gether.
AC-COMU-LAT-IVE, a. That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.
AC-COMU-LAT-OR, n. One that accumulates, gather or assembles.
AC-CU-RA-CY, n. [L. accuratio.] 1. Exactness; exact con-structive accuracy; correctness. 2. Freedom from mis-take; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. 3. Exactness; tightness.
AC-CURATE, a. [L. accuratus.] 1. In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect. 2. Determinate, precisely. 3. Exact; perfectly tight. Consist.
AC-CURATE-BLY, adv. 1. Exactly; in an accurate man-ner; with precision; without error or defect. 2. Care-fully; so as to be perfectly tight. Consist.
AC-CURATE-NESS, n. Accuracy; exactness; nicety; per-fectness.
AC-CURSE, a. [Scotch.] v. t. [as for ed., and curs.] To de-vote to destruction; to implicate misery or evil upon.
AC-CURSED, pp. or a. 1. Doomed to destruction or misery. 2. Possessed of an evil nature. 3. Afflicted by an evil, or brought to a bad end. 4. Excommunicated. 5. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable. 6. Wicked; malignant in the ex-pression of evil.
AC-CURABLE, a. That may be cured; chargeable with a crime; manurable; liable to cease; followed by of.
AC-CURATIONS, n. The state of being accused.
AC-CURATION, n. 1. The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing any wrong or injustice.
2. The charge of an offence or crime; the declaration containing the charge.
3. A term given to a case of suspense, in grammar, on which the sentence of a verb terminates or fails; called, in English grammar, the objective case.—Conjunc.
AC-CURATE-ELY, adv. 1. In an accurate manner.
2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.
AC-CURATEMENT, n. Accuracy; exactness.
AC-CURATELY, adv. With accuracy; with nicety; with deliberation;
AC-CURATELY, n. [L. accuratus.] 1. To charge with, or de-scibe to have committed a crime or offense. 2. To state with a fault; to blame.
AC-CUS-TO-MENT, n. pp. Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense, blamed.
AC-CUS-TER, a. One who accuses or blames.
AC-CUS-TO-MING, ppr. Charging with a crime; blaming.
AC-CUS-TO-MIST, n. [Fr. accusateur.] To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or leature. Custom.
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. To be wore, or habituated to do any thing. [Little used.] 2. To cohabit. [Not used.] Mixture.
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. According to custom or habit.
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. 1. Of long custom; habitual; cus-tomary.
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. According to custom or habit. [Little used.]
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. Customary. [Little used.]
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. According to custom or custom. [Little used.]
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. According to custom or custom.
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. Usual; customary.
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. According to custom or custom. [Little used.]
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. Being familiar by use; habituated; erudite. a. Usual; often practiced.
AC-CUS-TO-MINER, a. Familiarity.
AC-CUS-TO-MI-NES, n. Making familiar by practice; in-

AC-G, n. [L. acus.] 1. A unit; a single point on a card or disc; or the card or disc so marked. 2. A very small qua-nity; a particle; an atom; a trifle.
AC-GB, n. [Ch. 396, and 397, Ch. 398, and fann., blood.] A field purchased with the horse which Jutaka took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the field of Jutaka.
AC-HE-PHA-LIST, n. One who acknowledges no head or su-preme.
AC-HE-PHA-LOUS, a. [Gr. priv. and exopha, a head.] Without a head, headless.—In history, the term phalalit, or phosphalit, was given to several races who refused to follow some noted leader.
AC-HE-PHA-LUS, n. An obsolete name of the tassie or tape weed, as well as the tassie or tape weed. The term also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.
AC-HER, a. [L. acerrum.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour with aromatic or aromatic qualities; a quality of unripe fruits. Quincey.
AC-HER-ATE, a. To make sour.
AC-HER-ITY, n. 1. A sourness, with roughness, or satis-faction. 2. Astringency, harshness or severity of temper in man.
AC-HER, a. [L. acerer.] Pertaining to the magpie. Ore.
AC-HER-DUAL, a. [L. dualis.] In byzantium; classifying.
AC-HER-VE, n. To heap up.
AC-HER-WELL, a. Full of acer.
AC-HER-VEN, a. Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition, the process of becoming sour, tart, or acid, and hence, a being moderately sour.
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ADJ-JECTIV-I-E, adj. [L. adjectivum.] To add or put, as one thing to another.
ADJ-LECTION, n. The act of adding, or thing added.
ADJ-BROWN, a. [Brown.] Small; little used.
ADJ-JRED, ed. [Adj. + (red).] Added; Forb. 1.
ADJ-ICATIVE, a. In grammar, a word used with a noun, to express the quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it; also, any word that limits or defines it, or expresses or describes a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an attributive or appositive.
ADJ-ICATIVE-END, ed. The manner of an adjective; as, a word is used adjectively.
ADJ-JJOIN, v. i. (Fr. adjointer.) To join or unite to; to put to, by piling up or rolling, by uniting together with a joint, mortise, or slot. See Join.
ADJ-JOIN, v. i. To be or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous.
ADJ-JJOINT, adj. Contiguous to. See Co.
ADJ-JJOIN, ed. [Adj. + (join).] Joined; to, united.
ADJ-JJOINING, ppr. Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.
ADJ-JJOURN, (adj-journ) v. i. [Fr. ejourn.] Literally, to put off, cradle to another day; but now used to denote a formal intimation of suspension, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies, or private associations by business.
ADJ-JJOIN, v. i. To suspend business for a time; as, from one day to another, or for a longer period.
ADJ-JJOINED, (adj-journed) pp. p. Put off, delayed, or deferred for a time. 2. As an adjective, existing or held by adjournment.
ADJ-JJOINING, ppr. Deferring; suspending for a time; closing or stopping, or the like.
ADJ-JJOINMENT, n. 1. The act of adjourning. 2. The putting off, or the act of adjourning. 3. The putting off or suspending, or the act of suspending. 4. The act of entertaining, or an adjournment for refreshment, or a cause. See Borrow.
ADJ-JUDGE, v. t. (Fr. adjuger.) To decide, or determine, or intimate; in the case of a question, to decide; to pass a judicial opinion.
ADJ-JJUGER, (adj-judged) pp. Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.
ADJ-JUDG-ING, ppr. Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing.
ADJ-JUD-MENT, n. The act of judging; sentence.
ADJ-JJU-JJUD, v. t. (L. ad + judicare.) To judge; to try and determine; to try and judge; to try and determine.
ADJ-JJU-JJUD, ed. To judge; to try and determine; to try and judge.
ADJ-JJU-JJU-JJUD, ppr. Adjudged; tried and decided.
ADJ-JU-JU-JD, v. t. (L. ad + judicare.) To judge; to try and determine.
ADJ-JU-JU-JTION, n. 1. The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining; a right.
ADJ-JU-JJIT, v. t. (L. ad + judicare.) To help; support.
ADJ-JU-JU-JNT, n. (L. ad + judicare.) 1. Someone added to another, but not necessarily the principal of it. 2. One who makes a quality or quality, the quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired. 3. In prose, words added to illustrate or amplify the meaning of a word. 4. One who has used for a collegiate, but rarely. Western.
ADJ-JU-JU-JNT, ed. Added to or united with; as, an adjunct professor.
ADJ-JU-JU-JTION, n. The act of joining; the thing joined.
ADJ-JU-JU-JTIVE, n. That which is joined.
AD-JU-JU-JTIVE-LY, ed. In an adjunct manner.
AD-JU-JU-JTION, n. 1. The act of adjoining; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.
AD-JU-JU-JT, v. t. To charge, bind, or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse. 2. To charge, orally or solemnly, on pain of God's wrath. 3. To conjure; to charge, urge, or threaten, or solemnly. 4. To urge.
AD-JU-JU-JT, ed. Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.
AD-JU-JU-JT, v. t. 1. That which is oath. 2. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable. 3. To put in order; to regulate; or to reduce to system. 4. To make accurate, or to bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result.
AD-JU-JU-JT, ed. Made exact, or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.

* See Synonyms. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BILL, UNITE.—C as E; C as M; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH in this. 1. Observe.
AGNATE, a. [L. agnatus.] Related or akin by the father's side.
AGNAT, a. [L. agnatus.] Any male relation by the father's side.
AGNATIV, a. Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. Black-stemmed.
AGNATION, n. Relation by the father's side only, or descent in a straight line, distinct from cognation, which includes descent in the male and female lines.
AGZERO, n. [from argus.] An ancient French coin, value twelve sous.
AGNITUTION, n. [L. agnitus.] Acknowledgment. [Little used.]
AGRALE, v. t. To acknowledge. Shak.
AGNOMINATE, v. t. [L. agnominatus.] To name. [Little used.]
AGNOMINATION, n. [L. agnominatio.] 1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of a new character or office. 2. A surname. 3. Allusion of one word to another by sound.
AGNUS CASTUS. A species of ivy, so called from its leaves resembling those of the common ivy.
AGNUS DEI. [Lamb of God.] In the Reformed church, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross.
AGNUS SCYTHI-CUR. [Sylvæan lamb.] A name applied to the myrtenuris, a species of ferr.
AGONY, n., v. t. 1. To suffer pain or sorrow; to afflict. 2. To feel for the first time. [Obs.]
AGONIZE, v. t. To be prostrated by griefs;
AGONIZE, v. t. To groan; to lament; to be agitated by emotion.
AGP, adv. or a. [Skt. agape.] Past; gone; as, ye age,
AGP, adv. or a. [Fr. age.] In a state of decay; highly exalted by observation after an insignificant commencement.
AGROUND, v. t. To sink; to rest a vessel,
AGROUND, v. t. To sink; to rest a vessel.
AGRO-PHOBIA, n. A phobia of the plain.
AGRO-HAIR, n. A hair that has grown on the insole.
A-GHAST, a. or adv. [Gr. eghaste.] Struck with amazement; appalled with sudden fright or horror.
A-GIANT, v. t. or a. [L. gigas.] To fit the development of strength, or athletic constitutions.
AGHAST, a. or adv. [Gr. eghaste.] Struck with amazement; appalled with sudden fright or horror.
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ALO

relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.—Note. This word is more generally used in the passive form, as, facilitated or assisted by; influenced, etc., or reciprocally, as, privy—
ally themselves to powerful states.

AL-LAWYER, n. State united by treaty or league; a
confederate. 2. One related by marriage or other ties.

AL-LYING, v. Uniting by marriage or treaty

AL-MADIE, n. A bark canoe used by the Africans; also, a
long boat used at Calcutta, in India.

AL-MANA, n. [Ar. and Gr. aayer.] A book or collec-
tion of problems in astronomy and geometry.

AL-MUGA, n. A fine, deep red ochar.

AL-MUKHAMMA, n. A small book or book table, containing a
calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the
rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated dates of hurricanes, stated
terms of courts, observations on the weather, etc.,
for the year ensuing.

AL-MUNNA, n. A weight of two pounds.

AL-MUNNA, n. Infinite; infinite; boundless in boundless power; an attribute of God only.

AL-MUNNA, n. The omnipotent God.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. The fruit of the almond tree. 2. The
seeds, two glands near the base of the tongue, are called
almonds.

AL-MUNNA, n. Furnace, among rafters, is a furnace in which the slags of flint, left in refining silver, are
reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal.

AL-MUNNA, n. The tree which produces the almond.

AL-MUNNA, n. A kind of daisy; a flower of

AL-MUNNA, n. An officer whose duty is to distribute char-
ity or alms. The great almsman, in France, is the first
clostical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals.

AL-MUNNA, n. [corrupted into emajy, emamby, or emamby,
where the almsman resides, or where the alms are
distributed.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. NEARLY; well nigh; for the greatest part.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. Any thing given gratuit-
ously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. An act of charity; a charitable gift.

AL-MUNNA, n. Persons supporting others by alms.

AL-MUNNA, n. One who gives to the poor.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. To provide the bestowment of charity.

AL-MUNNA, n. A house appropriated for the use of the
poor, which is supported by the public.

AL-MUNNA, n. Persons supported by charity or by
alms.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. Public provision.

AL-MUNNA, n. A series of circles of the sphere passing through the centre of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon.

AL-MUNNA, n. A man; a man; a man; a man; a man; a man.

AL-MUNNA, n. A staff of a bishop; a public
instrument having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun.

AL-MUNNA, n. A wine measure in Portugal.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. A tree or wood, about which the learned are not agreed.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. A vessel or vessel, which is measured by the ell.

AL-MUNNA, n. A measure of the ell.

AL-MUNNA, n. A measure of the ell.

AL-MUNNA, n. A piece of cloth.

AL-MUNNA, n. A piece of cloth. In linen, a genus of malagasy cucumbaris, of many
different sorts, native of warm climates.

AL-MUNNA, n. Medicine, the unprepared juice of the aloes; a
drug, or medicine, of purgative nature.

AL-MUNNA, n. See AGATHOCLEUM.

AL-MUNNA, n. Pertaining to aloes or aloes, or pertaining to the qualities of aloes.

AL-MUNNA, n. A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. High; in the air; high above the
ground; on the top; at the masthead; or on the higher yards or rigging.

AL-MUNNA, n. See below.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Ar. 1. See aloes.

AL-MUNNA, n. In church history, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be
the Logos.

AL-MUNNA, n. [Gr. a and loge.] A disproportionate
nutrition of the parts of the body.

ALOT

ALOT, adj. [Gr. a and loge.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. 2. Obscure.

ALOT, n. [Ar. and ale; Gen. alleis; D. allein.] 1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied
to a person or thing. 2. It is applied to two or more persons, when they are in different aspects of some one thing, or in different circumstances of some kind, in which the presence of another is necessary; or to one person, in a place or condition by themselves; without company. 3. Only.

ALOT, adv. [Ar. 1. By itself.

ALOT, adj. or adv. Only; merely; singly.

ALOTNESS, n. [Ar. 1. That state which belongs to no other.

ALOT, adv. [Ar. 1. At a distance, but within view, or at a
small distance. Not concerned in a design; declining to take any share; keeping a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

ALOT, n. [Ar. 1. A fish of passage, called the sand.

ALOT, adj. Slow; of a passage, called the slow.

ALOT, n. Slowly; with a loud voice.

ALOT, n. Slowly; a slow pace.

ALOT, n. Slowly; a slow pace. A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains by means of slow snows.

ALOT, adj. Slowly; in the order of the letters as commonly arranged.

ALOT, n. [Ar. 1. In an alphabetical man-
ner; in the order of the letters.

ALOT, n. In the order of the alphabet, or in alphabetical order.

ALOT, n. A small fish.

ALOT, n. A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds.

ALOT, n. [Gr. apler.] Astronomical tables made by

ALOT, n. [Gr. apler.] That species of leprosy called
cancer.

ALOT, n. [Ar. 1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. Growing on high or lofty places.

ALOT, n. A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

ALOT, n. Pertaining to, or of Alps; the use of the foot-
tail.

ALOT, n. [Ar. 1. A sort of land ore.

ALOT, n. [Ar. 1. A sort of land ore. Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy direction, the same is, at this time, or, at a specified time.

ALOT, n. Likewise; like; likewise; hence.

ALOT, n. [al and se; Sat. sat and swc.] Likewise; in like manner.

ALOT, n. [Ar. 1. In music, a term applied to high
notes in the scale.

ALOT, n. Pertaining to the Atlas.

ALOT, n. Pertaining to the Atlas.

ALOT, n. Pertaining to the Atlas.

ALOT, n. A painting placed over the altar in a church.

ALOT, n. Placed in the manner of an altar.

ALOT, n. The profits arising to priests from oblations.

ALOT, n. In old lead, the priest to whom the
altar, that belonged; also, a chaplain.

ALOT, n. [Ar. 1. To make some change; to change one's place in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change. To change entirely or materially.

ALOT, n. To use, to some respects, different; to vary.
AMB

AMBRE-GRAY, n. [amber, and Fr. gris]. A solid, opaque, ash-colored, inoffensive substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and highly prized and used in jewelry and in industry.

AM-BI-DEXTER, n. [L. amb- and dexter]. 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. A double dealer; one equally ready to set on one as on the other in party disputes. —In law, a juror who takes money of both parties in a suit, and tells which is his verdict; — an emissary of one party to another to secure his favor.

AM-BI-DICTIONARY, n. [L. amb- and dictionarius]. 1. The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double entendre, the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AM-BI-DICTATE, n. 1. The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double entendre, the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.


AM-BL-AD-1-1, v. [L. amb- and dextris]. A double entendre, a combination of two or more meanings; double entendre, being of uncertain signification, signification of different interpretations.

AM-BL-AD-VIS, n. [L. amb- and vis]. A double entendre, ambiguous in meaning.

AM-BL-II-ED, v. The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and, in rare cases, obscurity.

AM-BL-ED, v. a. [L. amb and levare]. Left-handed; on both sides.


AM-BL-I-DY, v. [L. amb- and de-]. The line that compasses a thing; in geometry, the perimeter of a figure. The sphere or circumference of a circular body.

AM-BL-I-TION, v. a. [Fr. ambition]. A desire of performing or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is used in a good sense, as, emulation may spring from a laudable ambition. It denotes, also, an inordinate desire of power or eminence, often accompanied with illegal means to attain it.


the tannins for house-keeping; also a suppository; a place for cold victuals.

AMBULANT, a. [La. ambulat-.] Walking; moving from place to place.

AM-BU-LATION, n. [Ambulato-; L. ambulato.] A walking about; the act of walking.

AM-BU-LING, prp. Walking.

AM-BU-LATOR-y, n. In anatomy, a species of lancea.

AM-BU-TO-RY, a. 1. That has the power or faculty of walking. 2. Pertaining to a walk. 3. Moving from one place to another.

AM-BU-TO-RY, n. A species of lichenaeon.

AM-BU-TO-RY, or AN-BU-RY. a. [Gr. ambulator.] A person or thing that goes about.

AM-LI-TO-RY, a. [Fr. ambatory.] A lying in wait for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. 2. A private station in which a man or woman conceals himself or herself, and from which a view can be taken to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush. Shakespeare.

AM-BUS-CADE, n. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AM-BUS-CATING, prp. Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station.

AM-BUS-CA-DING, prp. Lying in wait for; attacking from ambush.

AM-BUS-ISS, a. [Fr. embaîcher.] 1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise. 2. To conceal under a disguise. The state of concealing the render American, by a lying in wait. 3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.

AM-BUS-SAGE, v. To lie in wait for; to surprise by ambushing an enemy from a concealed place.

AM-BUS-SAGE, v. To lie in wait for, the purpose of attacking by surprise. Trumbull.

AM-BUS-SAGE, n. A concealing; which see.


AM-BUS-SAGING, n. An ambush; which see.

AM-BUS-SAL, n. A matter with which metallic substances are mixed; worthless; abominable; applied usually to persons. 2. Pretending or showing love. Skar.

AM-BUS-SAL, n. A species of lizard.

AM-BUS-SED, a. A priest's vestment. See Amice.

AM-BUS-SED, a. Out of method; irregular.

AM-BUS-SED, a. Having an ambush laid against or attacked from a private station.

AM-BUS-SED, a. Lying in wait for.

AM-BUS-SED, a. Having an ambush laid against or attacked from a private station.

AM-BUS-SED, a. Lying in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AM-BUS-SED, a. Lying in wait for.

AM-BUS-SED, a. A matter with which metallic substances are mixed; worthless; abominable; applied usually to persons. 2. Pretending or showing love. Skar.

AM-BUS-SED, n. A species of lizard.

AM-BUS-SED, n. A priest's vestment. See Amice.

AM-BUS-SED, n. Out of method; irregular.

AM-BUS-SED, n. Having an ambush laid against or attacked from a private station.

AM-BUS-SI-TION, n. A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

AM-ENT, a. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a verb, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify, to trust, or give confidence; as a noun, truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as an adjective, firm, stable. In English, after the usual manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sentence "Amen," and is established as an exclamation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

AMENDABLE, a. That may be amended; capable of correction.

AM-END, v. a. To correct.

AM-END, v. a. To correct; to repair; to expunge; to mend; to make good or bad; to make better in a moral sense. 3. To correct; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by adding what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong.

AM-END, v. a. To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.

AM-END, a. a. A pecuniary punishment or fine.

AM-END, v. a. A pecuniary punishment or fine. The amends acceptable in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, paricides, and sacrilegious persons.

AM-END, v. a. To supply; to mend; to repair; to expunge; to rectify; to reform; to improve; or to alter for the better.

AM-END, a. a. The person that amends.

AM-END, a. Full of improvement.

AM-END-ING, prp. Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

AM-END-MENT, a. 1. An alteration or change for the better; reformation of life. 2. A word, clause, or paragraph, added or proposed to be added to a bill before a legislature. 3. In law, the correction of an error in a writ or process.
AMO-GRO-DO, [L. amor.] A lover. See IAMBROAT, a. A lover, chiefly used.
A-MOR-R, A man given, by Margrave, to a tribe of fish, of three species, the pisces, cisco, geese, and siege.
A-MOR-RAY, A sect of Germain doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.
A-MOR-RECT, [L. amor; Fr. amourette] A lover; an amorous man, also, a love-knot, or a stirring love affair. Chauver.
A-MOR-REST, [L. amor.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato, Best.
† A-MOR-NINGS, a. in the mornings.
A-MOR-AY, [L. amor; Fr. amoire.] A wanton woman.
A-MOR-AY-OS, [Fr. amoire.] A lover; a man amored.
A-MOR-ROUS, [Fr. amorose.] 1. Inclined to love; having a disposition to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; 2. in love; enamored, Skæ. 3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love. Astien, Hellier.
A-MOR-ROUS-LY, a. in an amorous manner.
A-MOR-ROUSNESS, a. The quality of being inclined to love, or to a natural pleasure, fondness, or passion.
A-MOR-PHA, [Gr. α and poephile.] False or bastard indigo, a native plant of Carolina.
A-MOR-PHY, a. [Gr. and poephile.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape.
A-MOR-PHY, a. Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape, shapeless.
A-MOR-T, a. [L. morosus, mordax.] In the state of the soul, shrewd.
A-MOR-TIZATION, or A-MOR-TIZE-MENT, n. The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation.
A-MOR-TIZE, v.t. [Norm. americize.] In English law, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or corporate, executors, administrators and their successors. This was considered as selling to dead hands.
A-MOT, v. t. [Fr. mouter.] 1. To rise or reach, by an accumulation of particular into an aggregate whole; to compose the whole. 2. To rise, reach, or extend
to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when considered.
A-MOUNT, n. 1. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities. 2. The effect, substance, or result, the sum total of.
A-MOUNTING, ppr. Rising to, by accumulation or add ition.
A-MOUNT, v. t. [Fr. amonter.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.
A-MSEL, n. [Gr. αξηλ.] Cannel coal, or candle coal, also called American.
A-MPHIB-IOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to amphibology.
A-MPHIB-IOLOGIST, n. [Gr. αξηλη; φηλος, and λέγω.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.
A-MPHIB-IOUS, n. Pertaining to amphibious living in two elements, air and water.
A-MPHIB-IOUS, a. The quality of being able to live in or establish itself in two different elements, as two.
A-MPHIB-IOUS, n. That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.
A-MPHIB-OIDE, n. [Gr. αξηλες; αξηλη, and οίδας.] A name given by Hali to a species of animals, including the turtles, hermias, and actinias.
A-MPHIB-OILOGICAL, a. Pertaining to amphibology; resembling amphibology. Copper.
A-MPHIB-OLOGICAL, n. [Gr. αξηλη; φηλος, and οίδας.] A name given by Hali to a species of animals, including the turtles, hermias, and actinias.
A-MPHIB-OLOGICAL, a. The looking at or regarding in two interpretations; and, hence, a phrase pertaining to amphibology.
A-MPHIB-Lous, [Gr. αξηλες.] Toned from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [L. amphibius; Gr. amphibios; amphibious.
A-MPHIB-OLOGICAL, a. Amphibious, meaning. 
A-MPHIB-OLOGICAL, n. [Gr. amphibios; amphibious.
A-MPHIB-OLOGICAL, a. A kind of figured stone, or kind of marble, resembling or like the shape.
A-MPHIC-TY-ONIC, a. Pertaining to the angust council of Amphictyons.
A-MPHIC-TY-ON, n. In Oecian history, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, who sat at Thermopylae, but ordinarily at Delphi.
A-MPHIC-TY-ON, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] A name, another name of the taecque or Vevias.
A-MPHIC-TY-ON, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] In mineralogy, another name of the tuco and Vuovary.
A-MPHIC-TY-ON, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] In crystalography, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexagonal outlines, or are six in number.
A-MPHIC-TY-ON, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] In ancient poetry, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long, as in iambus, or iambus.
A-MPHIC-TY-ON, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] A genus of sn.
A-MPHIC-SENA, n. pantas.
A-MPHIC-SENA, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] In geography, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south.
A-MPHIC-SENA, n. A man given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill, pyrceum.
A-MPHIC-SENA, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] An edifice.
A-MPHIC-SENA, n. In an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports.
A-MPHC-SENA, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] A genus of marine animals, relatives of the echinoderms.
A-MPHC-SENA, n. [L. amphora; Gr. αξηλη; πων.] Among the Greeks and Egyptians; a liquid measure.
A-MPHC-SENA, n. [Gr. αξηλη; πων.] A large; wide; spacious; extended; as, ample space. 2. Great in bulk, or size, as, ample room. 3. Rich or plentiful; as, ample supply; fully sufficient; without parimony; fully sufficient; as, ample justice. 4. Liberal; magnificent; as, ample promises. 5. Diffusive; not brief or concise; as, ample discourse. 6. Eterne; ample narratives; to; abundant.
ANGEL-TYES, n. In church history, a sect called from Anglican in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings.

ANGEL-LIKE, s. Resembling, or having the manners of angels.

ANGEL-LOYALTY, s. A doctrine on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings. Ch. Spectator.

ANGEL, s. (Fr. anse). 1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a flute. 2. An ancient English coin. A small, rich sort of cheese.

ANGEL-CHANDL, s. A chain shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

ANGEL-WINGED, s. Winged like angels.

ANGEL-WING, s. The wings of angels.

ANGEL, (ang-ger), s. [L. angelus]. 1. A visible personification of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with the power to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. 2. Pain; a sensation of swelling; the literal sense of the word, but little used.

ANGEL, s. t. 1. To excite anger; to provoke; to rouse resentment in the English idiom.

ANGEL, s. t. 2. To make smart; to cause to smart; to inflame.

ANGEL-LY, adv. In an angry manner; more generally written angrily. 

ANGEL-NESS, s. The state of being angry.

ANGEL-NOB, s. [Fr. angle]. A quyry, or an infusion of the throat; a tumor inspiriting respiration.

ANGEL-SEA-TIED, s. An anomalous or epineural affection of the eyes, or the organs of respiration; or a disease of the heart. Carc.

ANGEL-OF-RAPEY, s. [Gr. αγγελιον and γεραθεῖα]. A disease of the human body.

ANGEL-OF-GO-HEY, s. [Gr. αγγελιον and λέγον]. A disease or discourse on the vessels of the human body.

ANGEL-OFF-SKINNER, s. [Gr. προκεφαλή and πρόκλητος]. In betsy, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

ANGEL-OFF-PERMUOUS, s. Having second thoughts; in a pod or pericarp.

ANGEL-OFF-GRY, s. [Gr. γεγονός and τέρμα]. The opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding.

ANGLE, s. (Fr. angle). In popular language, the point where streets or roads intersect, or lines in a point; a corner. In geometry, the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point, or between two straight converging lines, which, if extended, would meet; or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle, and the lines containing the angle are its sides or legs.

ANGLE, s. A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line and a hook, or a line and hook.

ANGLE, s. t. 1. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook. 2. t. or i. To fish for. 3. t. To try to catch by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish.

ANGLE, s. Having angles—used only in compounds.

ANGLE-ROD, s. N. One that fishes with an angle; also, a fish, a species of leptis.

ANGLES, s. (L. anguli.] A people of Germany, from whom the name of England was derived.

ANGLE, s. [Fr. angle]. In English; pertaining to angles.

ANGLES, s. England or the English nation.

ANGLE, s. A language; a form of language peculiar to the English. Metron.

ANGULIZE, s. t. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom.

ANGLING, pp. Fishing with an angle.

ANGLING, s. Fishing with a rod and line.

ANGLO-DUTCHISH, s. Pertaining to the English Daes, or the Daes who settled in England.

ANGLO-AMERICAN, s. Pertaining to the English Normans.

ANGLO-SAXON, s. Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England.

ANGLO-SAXON, n. A kind of pear; also the language of the English Saxons.

ANGLO-SPEAKING, adj. Piercean or Paea. A species of cress.

ANGON, s. [L.] 1. Pain; intense bodily pain. 2. The retarding of the native body heat to the centre, occasioned by contraction, and inflammation of the lungs.

ANGRID, or ANGERED, pp. Made angry; provoked.

ANGRY, s. (L. iratus). In an angry manner; possibly; with indications of rectitude.

ANGRY, s. t. Feeling resentment; provoked. 2. Showing resentment, or the marks of anger, caused by anger. 3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifest inflammation. 4.ragged; fierce; tumultuous.

ANGRY-SKY OR ANGRIVA, s. A red gun of the East Iglon, like that of dragoon's blood.

ANGUS, s. Breed made of the cassada plant.

ANGUIL-FER, s. [L. anguis and ferre.] In entomology, a cluster of the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

ANGUIL, s. [L.] 1. In zoology, an eel; also the name of a number of species of fishes.

ANGUIL-LL FORM, s. [L. anguilla and foranr.] In the form of an eel, or of a serpent.

ANGUIL-LIS, s. [Fr. anguille.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind.

ANGUIL, s. t. To distress with extreme pain or grief. Tempel.

ANGUISHED, adj. Exceptionally pained; tortured; deeply distressed. 

ANGUIL-LAR, a. 1. Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed. 2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle.

ANGUIL-LARY, s. The quality of having an angle or corner.

ANGUIL-LAR-LY, adv. With angles or corners; in the d, re, or ir series.

ANGUIL-LARNESS, s. The quality of being angular.

ANGUIL-LAR-IZED, s. Formed with angles or corners.

ANGUIL-LIS-TRY, s. Angularity.

ANGUIL-LISH, s. Having angles.

ANGUIL-LISH, s. Having corners; hooked.

ANGUIL-MAP, s. [L. anguis.] Narrowly; angularly.

ANGUIL-MAP-TON, s. [L. anguis.] Angularly.

ANGUIL-MAKE-BASS, s. Angularity.

ANGUIL-MAKING, s. Angling.

ANGUIL-MAKIN, s. Angularly.

ANGUIL-MAKER, s. Angling.

ANGUIL-MAKING, s. An Egyptian fowl.

ANGUIL-MEL-E, s. A species of sulphate of lime.

ANGUIL-MEL-IOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.

ANGUIL-MELIOUS, s. [L. melius.] Better.
ANSWER-BLUE, a. 1. That may be answered; to which a reply may be made. 2. Obliged to give an account, responsible. 3. Melancholy, sorrowful, depressed; correspond. 4. Equal; correspondent; proportionate.

ANSWER-BLUENESS, the quality of being answerable, responsible, or correspondent.

ANSWER-BLUELY, adv. In due proportion, correspondent or comparable.

ANSWERED, pp. Regulated; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; conflated.

ANSWERING, One who answers, a reply to, or that which makes a return to what another has spoken, he who writes an answer.

ANSWERINGLY, adv. Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confusing.

ANSWER-JOBBER, One who makes a business of writing answers.

ANT, in old authors, is a contraction of en as, that is, it's.

ANT, a. [Lat. annus.] An ear; a plamire.

ANT-EATER, a. A quadruped that feeds upon ants.

ANT-EGG, a. Little white balls found in the hollocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found on examining the bees, to be the young brood, in their first state.

ANT-HILL, a. A little tumulus or hollock, formed by ants, for the reception of their eggs.

ANT-PA, a. In ancient architecture, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also ante.

ANT-ACT, a. A nameless, an alkali, a remedy for soursome or acid; better written anti-acid.

ANT-ACTID, a. That which corrects scorirny; better written anti-acid.

ANT-GOD, a. Opposition of action; counteraction of things opposed.

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AFO-GON, n. A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated.
AFO-GRAL, n. [Gr. αφραγωρ]. An exemplar; a copy or transcript.
AFO-LI-NA-RI-A, n. [From Apollonios. The Apollonian games were named after Apollo, one of the gods who presided over the games.]
AFO-LI-NA-RI-ANS, n. In ancient history, a sect deriving their name from the first Amalricus of Lucania.
AFO-LO-SE-VI-DER, n. An ancient state of the first class in excellence.
AFO-LO-KOU, n. [Gr. αφροκου]. The destroyer; a name used Rev. x. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit.
AFO-LO-GI-TIC, n. [Gr. αφρογιτα]. Defending
AFO-LO-GI-TAL, n. By words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by a defendant.
AFO-LO-TIC, adj. By way of apology.
AFO-LO-GI-BL, n. One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.
AFO-LO-GI-KER, n. An apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for.
AFO-LO-GR, n. [Gr. αφρογρ]. A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths.
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APP

A-POST-A-MATE, v. t. To form into an abscens; to swell and distend.
A-POST-A-MA-TION, n. The formation of an apostate; the process of gathering into an abscens; written, corruptly, in the MSS.
A-POS-TÉ-M/A-TUS, n. Pertaining to an abscens; pertaining to the formation of an apostate.
A-POS-TÉ-SEM, n. [Gr. αὐτερμόν]. An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also, corruptly, infection.
A-POS-TÉ-BEI-ORI, [L. posterior]. Argumenta a posteriori are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to the argumenta a priori, or from causes previous to known results.
A-POST-LE, (a-post-le) n. [L. apostella; Gr. ἀποστελλόμενον]. A person appointed to execute some important business; but, appropriately, a disciple of Christ, commissioned to preach the gospel.
A-POST-ILED, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.
A-POST-O-LATE, n. A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle.
A-POST-O-FIL-IC, a. 1. Pertaining or relating to the apostles; 2. According to the doctrine of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles.
A-POST-O-FIL-ICAL, L. in the manner of the apostles.
A-POST-O-FIL-ICAL, n. The quality of being apocryphal; the doctrines and opinions of the apostles.
A-POST-O-ALIC, n. Certain sects so called from their pretend- ing to imitate the practice of the apostles.
A-POST-O-ALIC, a. (L. apus and alius). 1. In reality, a perversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing an audience as if he were present.
A-POST-O-ALIC, n. (Gr. εἰρήνη and τρητική). A peace, a concord, a divine concord, a divine peace.
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A-POST-O-ALIC, n. (Gr. εἰρή

* See Synopsis.
degree of pleasure or satisfaction
2. Attestation; sup-
port; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor
with the approbation of the community. The book
\(, \) is an imbibed or permitted to be published by authority, as was
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1. Approving; implying approbation.

2. Apposing; approving.

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AQUA-TILE, n. A plant which grows in water, as the flag, Aqua-Fresca, n. That inhabits the water. Arvus. [Hardly derived.]
AQUA-TINTA, n. [L. aqua, and Tinta. A method of painting on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink.
AQUE-CATY, n. [L. aqua and catys.] A structure made of earth, and water, placed over a spring or a water upper even ground, either above or under the surface.
AQUE-CATY, n. A path; parcelling of the nature of water, or ascending with it.
AQUE-OU-NESS, n. The quality of being water; water-tightness; wetness. One who plants or cultivates fruit trees. Envelope.
AQUE-U-LA, L. In ornithology, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation.
AQUE-U-LINE, n. [L. aquilinus.] 1. Belonging to the eagle. 2. Curving; hooked; prepossessed, like the beak of an eagle.
AQUE-ULON, n. [L. aequilus.] The north wind.
AQUE-U-TE-NIAN, n. Pertaining to Aquitaine, one of the Aquitainian.
AR, A. Stand for man rats, the year of the king's reign; as, AR. G. B. 50, in the 50th year of the reign of King George III.
ARAB-ASS, n. 1. In the manner of the Arabians; 2. A person who has the power of judging and determining, without control. 3. A secret; generally used in the plural.
ARAB-ASS, n. A person who possesses or has the power of determining anything, without control.
ARAB-ASS, n. A person who has the power of judging and determining, without control. 3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire, of a nation or state.
ARAB-ASS, n. To judge. Haste.
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ARAB-ASS, n. To judge. Haste.
ARE

ARCH-TYRANT, n. A principal or great tyrant. Hall.
ARCH-LIEN, n. A chief or great villain. OED.
ARCH-VILLA-NY, n. Great villany. OED.
ARCH-WIFE, n. A wife in the higher rank of society. OED.

ARCHWIFE, adj. In the form of an arch. Engraving.
ARCHY, n. In the form of an arch. Architecture.
ARCH-TATU, or ARQUITUDU, n. [L. arcuatus.] Archeological straightness; constitution from inflammation. Cass.

ARCTIC, n. [Gr. ἄρκτος.] Northern, pertaining to the northernmost region of the earth, the Bear; in the pole, the arctic pole. The arctic circle is a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 66° 33′ from the north pole. This and the arctic circle are called the polar circles, and within these lie the frigid zones.

ARC-TOUS, n. [Gr. ἄρκτος and ὁμος.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Cassiope.
ARC-UCTATE, n. [L. arcuatus.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.


ARC-UATION, n. 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity or concavity. 2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by feeding branches to the ground, and then the tree shoots with earth.

ARC-VALIDITU, n. [L. arcuatus and solista.] A cross-bow.

ARC-VIBL-ISTE, n. A cross-bowman; one who used the arbalist.

ARD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. art, the French l'art, the Scotch kind, and the Dan. art, mode, nature, genius, form. We observe it in Godard, a divine spirit; gard, a disposition to give; ardor, heat; bland; ard, a strong; and in a literal sense, ardor, passion; affections; ard, a white, like silver. Johnson. 3. Brightness. Pope.

ARDENT, adj. Pertaining to ardor, or to the passions and affections; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous.

ARDENTLY, adv. With warmth; affectionately; passionately.

ARDENTNESS, n. Ardency.

ARDENTNESS or glowing of grounds. Great. OED.

ARDOR, n. [L.], 1. Heat, in a literal sense. 2. Warmth, or heat, applied to the passions and affections; anger.

ARDUITY, n. Height, difficulty. Dict.

ARDUOUS, adj. [L. arduus.] High, lofty, in a literal sense. 2. Difficult; attended with great labor, like the ascending of activities; as, an arduous employment; task, or enterprise.

ARDUOUSLY, adv. In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

ARDUOUSNESS, n. Height; difficulty of execution. OED.

ARE, (fr. the plural of the substantive verb to be.)
ARE, n. [L. arca.]{ in French measure, the new square yard; in German, the old square yard."
ARE, or AL-A-MIRE. The lowest note, except one, in the best of music.
ARENA, n. [L. arca, ark, a chest.] Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, a church or other building, or of the ground. 2. The place of a building. 3. An inclosure in which an animal can not get out. 4. In geometry, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given line; as, the area of a triangle, a circle, a sphere, etc. 5. A variety of magnates; baldness, baldness, an empty space, a bald space produced by alopecia; also a name of the disease.-5. In mining, a space of ore adjacent to a dyke.

AREAD, or AREED, v. t. [Sp. arrod.] To count; to seize. Spence.
AREAIL, n. Pertaining to an area. Barton.
AREEK, n. In a reckoning condition. Swift.
AREATION, n. [L. arca, ark.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry. Bache.
AREFY, v. t. To dry or make dry. Bache.
ASANA, n. [L. sand.] An open space of ground, strewn with sand, on which the glitterers, in ancient Rome, exhibited shows of fighting for the amusement of spectacles. Hence, a field of public exhibition. Among physicians, sand or gravel in the kidneys.
ARE-VANEUSE, adj. 1. Sandy; having the properties of sand. 2. Briny.
AREXATION, n. Among physicians, a sand bath; also a sand bed, upon which a disease.
ARENDA-LITE, n. In mineralogy, another name of epidote, or pectolite.

AREN D'OR, n. [Rom. arenula.] In Lizzieae, and other provinces of Russia, a kind of the sands or rents.
AREN-LITITIC, n. [L. arenula, and Gr. ἄρης.] Pertaining to sand stone; consisting of sand-stone.

ARE-NOE, n. [Sandy; full of sand. Johnson.
ARE-NOUS, adj. Of full small sand. OED.
ARE-GLE, or ARE-GOLA, n. [L.] The colored circle round the eye, or pupil of the eye. Terza.
AREROMETER, n. [Gr. ἀρέτα and πομικός.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
ARE-OMETER, n. [L. arca, ark, and metere, to measure.] Pertaining to an arcometer. OED.
ARE-OMETRY, n. The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
ARE-OPEAGUS, n. Pertaining to the Areopagus. Ait.
ARE-OPEAGITE, n. (are-op-a-ite, Walker.) A member of the Areopagite.
ARE-OPEAGUS, n. [Gr. ἀράχης and οἶχος.] A sovereign tribunal; a court of laws, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions.
ARE-OTIC, n. [Gr. ἀράχης.] Attenuating; making thin, as an arachnid. Erowd.
ARE-OTIC, n. A medicine which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscosity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration. Swett.
ARE-TOLOGY, n. [Gr. ἀράχης and ὄγος.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue. [Latin used.
ARE-OVAL, n. Unframed or crooked tablet, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks.
AREOLAN, n. Pertaining to Argo or the Ark.
AREOLAE, n. In ichthyology, a genus of fishes of Areogen-tine, the order of abdominals. Areogenaus is also a name of the wild tawny, silver-wood. Darm.
AREOGEN-TINE, n. Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. Johnson.
AREOGEN-TINE, n. In generalogy, a sub-species of carniius of lime, nearly pure. Fergus.
AREOGEN, n. A species of ardo, or genus of cranes.
AREOLUS, n. [L. arca, ark.] In a general sense, clay, or potter's earth; but in a technical sense, pure clay, or siliceous sand. Ait.
AREOGEN-LACCEOUS, n. [L. arca, ark, and lacca, lach.) Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of ardeal.
AREOLUS-CUSCUS, n. [L. arca, ark, and coccus, berry.] Producing clay.
AREOLIT, n. Arachitcasie slate or slate; slate-clay. Krras.
AREOGEN-LACCEUS, n. Pertaining to argilite.
AREOLUS, n. [L. arca, ark.] A species of calcareous earth, with a large proportion of clay.
AREOLUS-MURITE, n. [L. arca, ark.] A species of earth, consisting of calcareous earth, united with small, siliceous, and lime; a variety of magnetite.
AREOLUS, n. Arachitcasie slate; of clay, or of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay. Brown.
AREOLUS, v. Designating what belongs to Argus, the capital of Argollia in Greece, whose inhabitants were called Argeit.
ARGO, n. The name of the ship which carried Jason and his forty companions to Colchis.
ARGO-NAVIS, the ship Argo, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.
ARGO-VENANT, n. Pertaining to the ship Argo. Faber.
ARGO-VENANT, n. And Argo.
ARGO-GOLDEN, n. The title of a chapter in Pazana, which treats of the Argonauts.
ARGO-NAUTO, n. [Gr. ἀράχης and ναῦς.] One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.
ARGO-NAUTA, n. A genus of shell-fish, of the order of barnacles.
ARGO-NAUTHIC, n. Pertaining to the Argonauts.
ARGO-NAUTHIC, n. A poem on the subject of the expedition to give up a proposition, opinion or measure. 2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by an argument. Ait.
ARGUE, v. t. 1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning. 2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or
ARM

ARM-IT-PARCHY, [Gr. ἄρμον and ἄρμω.] A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men having authority.

ARM-TO-CRACY, [Gr. ἀρμόνιον and ἄρμω.] A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state. 9. A few men distinguished by their rank and opinion.

ARM-TO-CRATY, [Gr. ἀρμόνιον and ἄρμω.] A person who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice.

ARM-TO-CRATIC, a. Pertaining to aristocracy.

ARM-TO-CRATICAL, a. Pertaining to aristocracy.

ARM-TO-CRATICAL, a. Pertaining to aristocracy.

ARM-TO-CRATICAL-LYY, a. An aristocratical manner.

ARM-TO-CRATICAL-NESS, n. The quality of being aristocratic.

ARM-TO-CRATICAL-LYY, a. The same as aristocratic.

ARM-TO-CRATIC, a. Pertaining to Aristocare.

ARM-TO-TEIL-AN, a. A follower of Aristotle, who formed the sect of Peripatetics.

ARM-TO-TEIL-AN-AN, n. The philosophy or dogmatics of Aristotle.

ARM-TO-TEIL, a. Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

ARM-TO-THON, a. [Gr. αὐτός and παράστερος.] Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use of observation of signs.

ARM-TO-THRICE-TEIC, a. [Gr. ἀρμόνιος and παράστερος.] The science of numbers, or the art of computation.

ARM-TO-METAL-IC, a. Pertaining to arithmetic; as, arithmetic.

ARM-TO-METALICAL, a. According to the rules, principles or method of arithmetic.

ARM-TO-METALICAL, a. The science of numbers, or the art of computation.

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AMERICAN, a. [L. aru美的.] A native of America, now called American.

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ATT

AT-LANTIC-CA, or AT-LANTIS. n. An ill-mentioned by the ancients, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the coast of Africa.

AT-LANT-IC-AL, a. A name given to the Pilgrims or seven stars.

AT-LANTICUS, a. A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it.

AT-LAYS, a. 1. A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be the first collection of such a description. 2. A large square volume, resembling a volume of maps. 3. The support of a bed, and in general a pillow or衬垫.

AT-MOME-TER, n. [Gr. arrop and evpotev.] An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid place in a given time; an evaporimetre.

AT-MOS-PHERIC, a. 1. Pertaining to the atmosphere. 2. Pertaining to atmospheric or atmospheric conditions.

AT-MOS-PHER-ICAL, a. Dependent on the atmosphere.

AT-OM, n. [Gr. arrop; L. atoma. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body. 3. Any thing ex- isting independent of the masses or of the individual.

AT-OMIC, a. Pertaining to atoms; consisting of AET-OMICAL; a. A term minute.

AT-OMIC-AL, a. The doctrine of atoms.

AT-OM-IST, n. One who holds to the atomist philosophy.

AT-OMICULAR, a. Atomic.

AT-OM-Y, n. A word used by Shakespeare for atom; also an abbreviation of anatomy.

AT-OH, n. [Gr. arrop and evpotev.] At one; together. Spenser.

AT-ONED, v.t. [supposed to be compounded of at and ened.] 1. To agree; to be in accordance to; accord. [This sense is most pronounced in the 18th century. To stand as an equivalent to; to make repa- ration, amends or satisfaction for an offense or a crime. 2. To make to compensate for compensation or amends.

AT-ONED, v.t. 1. To answer; or to make satisfaction for. 2. To reduce to concord; to appease; to reconcile.

AT-ONED, s-ONDE, n. Expounded; appeared; reconciled.

AT-TONEYMENT, n. 1. Agreement; concord; reconcilia- tion; harmony; concurrence. 2. Expulsion; satisfaction or repayment made by giving an equivalent in exchange for an injury or damage; an equivalent of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

AT-TONE, v.t. He who makes atonement.

AT-TONED, adj. Relaxed; debilitated.


AT-TONE, n. [Gr. arrop.] Debility; relaxation; a want of tone or tension; defect of muscular power; palsy.

AT-TOP, adj. On or at the top. Altes.

AT-BAIL-LURIAN, a. [L. aetia hilia.] Affected with at-bail-lurious; melancholy, which the ancients considered with black bile.

AT-BAIL-LURIOUSNESS, n. The state of being melancholy, or affected with disorders in bile.

AT-BAIL, adj. [L. aetiamal.] Inky; black.

AT-BAIL-MANTOUS, a. Like ink.

AT-BA-MEN-Thalious, a. Like ink; suitable for mark- ing.

AT-TRED, v.t. [L. tred.] Tinged with a black color.

AT-TRIP, v.t. In natural language, the anchor is trip, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direc- tion.

AT-TRIO, a. [L. aetria.] 1. Extremely heliosmic, criminal, or cruel; enormous; outrageous. 2. Very griev- ous; violent. Obs.

AT-TRIO-CLUTY, n. In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

AT-TRIO-NESS, n. The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.

AT-Truc-ITy, n. Enormous wickedness; extreme helion- omous or cruelty.

AT-BUL, v.t. [Gr. a and aro.] A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause or hectic fever; a wasting from defect of nourishment.

AT-BULL, n. A vegetablealkali extracted from the arbores-alcalatisana, or deadly alkaline.

AT-TACH, v.t. [F. attacher.] 1. To take by legal au- thority; to arrest the person by writ, to answer for a debt or other cause. 2. To fasten, to tie, or lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest, to win the heart; to fascinate or bind by moral influence. 3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten together.

AT-TACH-A-BLE, a. That may be legally attached; lia- ble to be taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest.

AT-TACK, v.t. Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the assent of.

AT-TACKMENT, n. 1. A taking of the person, goods or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or other cause. 2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. 3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; interest.

AT-TACK-ER, n. [Fr. attaquer.] 1. To assault; to fall upon with unfriendly words or writings; to begin a con- troversy with.

AT-TAKING, a. In a cause; first invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, malice or criticism.

AT-TACKED, (at-takt) v.t. Assaulted; invaded; fallen on, by force of arms; beaten.

AT-TACKER, n. One who assails or invades.

AT-TACKING, v.t. Assailing; invading; falling on with force.

AT-TA-COTTIC, a. Pertaining to the Attaccott, a tribe of accommodates; to fall or make suitable.

ATTAGEN, n. A beautiful feast, resembling the phas- amani.

ATT-AGEN, n. [Fr. attarder; with] To reach to; to come to or arrive at. To reach to; to come to or ar- rive at, by an effort of mind.

ATT-AID, v.t. To support; to compass; to achieve or accomplished, that is, to reach by efforts. 2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion. 3. To reach in execution of an agreement; to equal.


ATT-AIN, n. A that may be attained; that may be reached.

ATT-AIN, n. The quality of being attainable.

ATT-AIN, n. [Fr. attaindre.] 1. Literally, a staining, corrupering, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood; a stain; the heat of death, existence of a competent tribunal upon a person convicted of treason or felony. 2. Any stain or want of virtue; guilt; atonement, taints or corruptions of blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands. 3. The act of attaining.

ATTAINMENT, n. 1. The act of attaining; the act of ar- rival at or reaching. 2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition.

ATTAINMENT, n. 1. To stain; or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inoffensive blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony. 2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. 3. To disgrace; to stain.

ATTAINMENT, n. A stain; spot or taint; stain.

ATTAIN, n. Any thing injurious; that which impairs. [Obs.] Stain.

ATTAIN, n. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. 4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

ATTAIN, n. Convicted.

ATTAIN, v.t. Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

ATTAIN, n. Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

ATTAINMENT, n. The being attainted.

ATTAIN, n. Staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

ATTAINMENT, n. [L. attacens.] To corrupt.

ATTAINMENT, n. To taint; to stain; to stain.

ATTAIN, v.t. To taint.

ATTAIN, v.t. [L. attarire.] 1. To reduce, modify or moderate by mixture. 2. To soften, modify or moder- ate. 3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate. 4. To moderate by addition; to combine.

ATTAIN, v.t. Thermometer.

ATTAIN, n. [L. atturdivatum.] Tempore; tempered.

ATTAIN, n. To attempt.

ATTAIN, n. Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; dilated.

ATTAIN, v.t. Modernizing in quality; softening; making malleable.

ATTAIN, v.t. In a temperate manner.

ATTAIN, n. A tempering or proportioning.

ATTAIN, n. [L. atturdivatum.] Tempered; tempered.

ATTAIN, n. To attempt.

ATTAIN, n. Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; dilated.

ATTAIN, v.t. Modernizing in quality; softening; making malleable.

ATTAIN, v.t. In a temperate manner.
AUDI-TO-RY, [L. auditorius.] 1. An audience; an assembly of hearers. 2. A place or apartment where discourse is delivered. 3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

AUDI-TRIBUS, s. A female bearer. Miller.

AUDI-VERSE, n. A single motion. See Ode.

AUDI-VOS, s. Belonging to Augustus; as, the Augustus stable.

AUGU-STE, [L. Augustus.] 1. An instrument for boring large holes.

AUGU-HE-OLE, s. A hole made by an auger.

AUGU-MENT, n. [L. augmentare.] 1. To increase; enlargement by addition.

AUGU-MENTATION, n. 1. The act of increasing, or making something be of larger size; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger. 2. To make to swell the degree, amount or magnitude.

AUGU-MENT-A-BLE, s. That may be increased; capable of augmentation.

AUGU-MENTATION, n. 1. The act of increasing, or making something be of larger size; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger. 2. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged. — In music, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue.

AUGU-MENT-A-TIVE, s. Having the power or power of augmenting.

AUGU-GER, s. He that augments.

AUGU-MENTING, pp. Increasing; enlarging.

AUGU-HE-OLE, s. A hole made by an auger. Skew.

AUGU-DR, s. [L. augur.] One among the Romans, an officer who foretold future events by the singing, choking, fluttering, flight, and feeding of birds. He who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

AUGU-DR, s. In phrenology, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel.

AUGU-MENT-A-BLE, s. That may be increased; capable of augmentation.

AUGU-DR-IT, s. To predict or foretell; as, to augur ill success.

AUGU-DR-A-L, [L. augurialis.] Pertaining to an augur, or to events foretold by the observation of birds.

AUGU-DR-A-T, s. To judge by augurs; to predict. Warr. (Little used.)

AUGU-DR-O-A, s. The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds.

AUGU-DR-O-A, [L. conj. by omens; prognosticated.


AUGU-DR-O-A, s. To augur.

AUGU-DR-O-A, s. Predicting; foretelling; forbidding.

AUGU-DR-O-A, [L. augurialis.] 1. The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds. 2. An omen; prediction; prognostication.

AUGU-DR-O-A, [L. augur.] Grand; magnificent; magnificent; inspiring reverence; inspiring reverence.

AUGU-DR-O-A, [L. augur.] The eighth month of the year, named in honor of the emperor Octavius Augustus.

AUGU-DR-O-A, s. Pertaining to Augustus; as, the Augustan age. 2. The Augustan confusion, drawn up at Augustus' time. 3. A. Luther and Melanchthon, in 1528, contains the principles of the Pentateuch.

AUGU-DR-O-A-N, s. Those divines, who, from St. Augustine, believe that grace is effectual from its nature.

AUGU-DR-O-A-N, [L. augurialis.] An order of monks, so called from St. Augustine.

AUGU-DR-O-A-N, s. Dignity of man; grandeur; magnificence.

AUGU-DR-O-A, s. [contrasted from alia.] A genus of aquatic fowls.

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**BAI**

BAILEE, n. The person to whom goods are committed in trust.

BAILER, or BAILOR, n. One who delivers goods to another in trust.

BAILIFF, or [Fr. bailiff]. In England, an officer appointed for the purpose of carrying into execution by force a warrant of arrest or other process, or to perform various other services for the State in connection with certain matters.

BAILING-WICK, n. [Scot. bailit, and Fr. balein]. A pecuniary estate in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority.

BAILMENT, n. A delivery of goods in trust, upon a contract.

BAILOR, n. One who delivers goods to another in trust.

BAILIFF, n. [Fr. bailli]. A bailiff, a custodian, a receiver; a bailiff of the court.

BALANCE, or BALANCE, n. The act of balancing; the state of being in a state of balance or equipoise.

BALANCE, or BALANCE, n. The balance of a scale, the difference between the weights of the objects or substances being weighed.

BALANCE, or BALANCE, n. The act of weighing; the state of being in a state of balance or equipoise.

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BAR

BAR-BEL, n. [L. barba.] A fish of the genus gobius. 2. A knot of superficial fish, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also barbel, or barb. BAR-BEL, n. [barbel.]

BAR-BEL, n. One who practises surgery with that of a barber, a practice now unusual; or a practising surgeon of the hair.

BAR-BER, n. A hair of the horse.

BAR-BER-ESS, n. A female barber.

BAR-BER-MONGER, n. A man who frequents the barber's.


BAR-BET, n. 1. A name of a species of worms. 2. The basic, a genus of birds. 3. A dog or dog called by this long hair.


BAR, n. The trappings of a horse.

BAR-FED, n. In heraldry, caparisoned.

BAR-DES-EY, n. A sort of kerchief, who sprang from Barabesines.

BAR-FRAM, n. Pertaining to bars, or to their poetry.

BAR-DIAM, n. The science of bars; the learning and the art of using bars.

BAR, n. [L. barum.] 1. Naked; without covering. 2. With the head uncovered, from respect. 3. Plainly; unadorned; without decoration; unadorned manners. 4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. 5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; usual. 6. Threadbare; much worn. 7. Wanting clothes; ill-supplied with garments. 8. Bar, [L. barum.]

BAR, n. To strip of the covering; to make naked.

BAR, n. The old pretzel of bar, now bare.

BAR-BONE, n. A very long person.

BAR-BONE, n. Lean, so that the bones appear, or rather, so that the bones show their forms.

BAR-BONE, n. Made bare; made naked.

BAR-FACED, a. 1. With the face uncovered, not masked. 2. Undecorated; unrevealed; without ornament; without decoration; without adornment.

BAR-FACED CELY, a. Without disguise or reserve; without ornament; without adornment.

BAR-FACED NISS, a. Efrony; assurance; audacity.

BAR-FRAME, n. With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.

BAR, n. Foot, or adrs. With the feet bare.

BAR, n. [L. barus.] Having the legs bare.


BAR-ICAWED, n. Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

BAR-HEAD-EDNESS, n. The state of being barheaded.

BAR-MAD, a. Having the legs bare.

BARLY, n. Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing.

BAR-MECKED, a. Having the neck uncovered.

BAR-NISS, n. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; deformity of flesh.

BAR-NICKED, a. Barred; striped.

BAR-PICKED, a. Picked to the bone. Skak.

BAR-RIBBED, a. Lean. Skak.

BAR, n. [L. barum.] A bone.

BAR-GAIN, n. [bar-gain.] 1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of a property for an interest or consideration. 2. Purchase, or the thing purchased.

BAR-GAIN, n. To make a contract or agreement.

BAR-GAIN, n. To sell; to transfer for a consideration.

BAR-GAIN-EE, n. The party in a contract who receives goods or agrees to receive the property sold.

BAR-GAIN-ER, n. The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

BAR, n. 1. A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished. 2. A flat-bottomed vessel of iron, for loading and unloading ships.

BAR-BOUGH, n. An archer's bow, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building.

BAR-BONE-CORE, n. [bar-corn.] In bricklaying, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal tiling.

BAR-GEMAN, n. The man who manages a barage.

BAR-GEMAN, n. The proprietor of a barage, conveying goods for hire.

BAR, n. [Bar.] The manager of a barage.

BAR-ILLA, n. [Sp.] A plant cultivated in Spain for its sake, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained. The alkali derived from this plant.

BAR-TONE See Buytosc.

BAR-DAN, n. The metallic base of barage, which is an orange red color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots.

BAR, n. [Dan. barke.] 1. The wind or exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. 2. By bar, no stop; after bar, next without a stop.

BAR, v. t. To peel; to strip off bark. Also, to cover, or to incrust, with bark. BAR, v. t. Bark of another tree. BARK, v. i. Bark, [L. barke.] A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without an armament.

BAR, n. i. [bar.] Bark, [L. barke.] A species of grain, used especially for making meal, from which are obtained the liquids of extensive use, as beer, ale and porter.

BAR-LEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness.

BAR-LEY-BROTH, n. A low word for strong beer.

BAR-LEY-CORN, n. A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length.

BAR-LEY-MOW, n. A mow of barley, or the place where barley is kept.

BAR-LEY-SUGAR, n. (bar'-shut-sa) Sugar boiled till it turns a light brown, formerly with a decoction of barley.


BAR, n. [bare.] Yeast; the yeast rising upon beer, or other liquid, when fermenting, and used as leaven.

BAR-MENT, n. Containing barment, or yeast. Skak.

BAR-NEW, n. A covered building for storing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the Northern States of America, the farmers generally use their barns for their horns and cattle; so that, among them, a barn is both a cornhouse, or granary, and a stable.

BAR, n. [bar.] Barnyard, or barnyard in a barn. Skak.

BAR-NOME-LE, n. [Port. barnomele.] 1. A shell, which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, and below the surface of the sea. 2. A species of goose, found in the northern oceans, but visiting more southern climates in winter. 3. In the phrase, an instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing.

BAR-N-DOOR, n. The door of a barn. Snow.

BAR-NEY, n. [Gr. barnia and bane.] Carbonate of barium.

BAR-NOTE, n. [Gr. barnon and bane.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Its use is to indicate changes of weather, and to deter winds the altitude of mountains.

BAR, n. [bar.] Barnome; pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.

BAR-N-OMA, n. [bar.] Barnoma, or barnous. By means of a barometer.

BAR, n. [bar.] Bar, scene, or scena. See Baro.

BARON, n. [bar.] Baron, or baroness. A title of nobility next below that of a viscount. 2. Baron is a title of certain officers, as, barons of the exchequer. Barons of the Cinque Ports are members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports. 3. In law, a husband; as, baron and wife, husband and wife.

BARON-CAGE, n. The whole body of barons or peers. 2. The dignity of a baron. 3. The land which gives title to a baron, or a barony.

BARON-ESS, n. A baron's wife or lady.

BARON-ET, n. [Bar. emet.] A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron; and above a knight, having preeminence of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary.

BAR-ONIAL, n. Pertaining to a baron. Exempt.

BAR-ONY, n. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

BAR-COPE, n. [Gr.芭科p和co3; and exceere.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; supervised by the barometer.

BAR-COPIC, n. Pertaining to, or determined by, the barometer.

BAR-COPIC-INTER-TEE, n. [Bar.芭科p和co3; and exceere.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; supervised by the barometer.

BAR-DA-CADA, n. A fish, about fifteen inches in length, with a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots.
BEA

sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure. 6. To entertain; to carry in the mind. 7. To undergo; to bear with patience. 8. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 9. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 10. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 11. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 12. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 13. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 14. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 15. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 16. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 17. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 18. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 19. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 20. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 21. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 22. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 23. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 24. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 25. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 26. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 27. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 28. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 29. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 30. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 31. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 32. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 33. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 34. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 35. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 36. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 37. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 38. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 39. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 40. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 41. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 42. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 43. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 44. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 45. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 46. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 47. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 48. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 49. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty. 50. To bear arms; to bear arms in the line of duty.

BEAVER, n. A small aquatic mammal, a member of the Castoridae family, known for its soft and durable fur. Beaver's fur is prized for its resistance to water and its ability to retain heat. Beaver builds dams and lodges underwater, which helps maintain the ecosystem and water quality. Beaver populations are monitored to ensure they do not overgraze the streambanks, and their habitat is protected by laws and regulations. Beaver play a crucial role in shaping the landscapes they inhabit, creating wetlands that support a diversity of plant and animal life. Beaver are also known for their building skills, creating dams and lodges that form ponds and lakes. Beaver are symbols of water and are often used in various cultural and ecological contexts.
against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the di-
rection of the wind.
BEATING, n. The set of striking or giving blows, pun-
ishment or devastation by blows.
BEATS, v. 1. [Sez Be'es.] - I. Blessedness, facility of the highest kind; consummation bliss; use of the joys of Paradise. The Christianization of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtuoses.
BEAU, (bo) m. pl. BEAUX. [Fr. beam.] A man of dress, a
fashionable great man, a fop, an apologist, a person.
In familiar language, a man who attends a lady.
BEAUD, (bo'd) L. A Lady; a Lady; fine.
BEAU-FLY, m. 1. [Fr. beaus and maus.] The
fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety. 
Brer.
BEAUTIFUL, adj. Very fair, very discreet, very fine, in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful, very handsome. It ex-
presses a greater degree of beauty than handsome, and is
the same thing as magnificent.
BEAUTIFUL-OSLY, adv. In a beauteous manner; in a
manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.
BEAUTIFUL-NESS, n. The state or quality of being
beautiful.
BEAUTIFUL, v. t. or it. To make or cause to be made,
beautiful; to make beautiful; to be made beautiful; to
be beautiful; to be pleasing to the sight, to be attrac-
tive.
BEAUTI-FUL, n. A beautiful thing; the quality of being
different.
BEAUTI-FUL, n. A beautiful form; the beauty in a
thing; the beauty; the beautiful; the beautiful.
BEAUTI-FUL, adj. Beautiful; beautiful; beautiful.
BEAUTI-FUL, n. A beautiful thing; the quality of being
different.
BEAUTY, n. Beaux, beaux, or beau. A beautiful thing;
the beautiful; the beautiful; the beautiful.
BEAUTY, n. 1. A beautiful person; a beautiful
woman; a beautiful man; the beautiful; the beautiful;
the beautiful.
BEAUTY, n. The beauty of a thing; the beauty
of a person; the beauty of a thing; the beauty
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BEL

BEL-GOD, n. [Gr. ἄγας = man.] A god excellent in beauty and goodness.
BEL-LISTER, n. [Fr. belier.] A person of character or excellence.
BEL-MOON, v. i. (See also pres. and p.t.) To cause to be born child, son, daughter, etc., as a result of sexual union.
BEL-POT, n. [Fr. pot de fer.] A small iron pot, used for holding food.
BEL-RING, v. i. (See also pres. and p.t.) To cause to ring or sound, as a bell.
BEL-ROSE, n. (See also pres. and p.t.) A flower, usually red or pink, that blooms in the spring.
BEL-SHIRE, adj. [See also pres. and p.t.] Characteristic of or belonging to a region, district, or country.
BEL-SPIN, v. i. (See also pres. and p.t.) To cause to spin or twist, as a thread or fiber.
BEL-STEPS, n. A step or a series of steps.
BEL-THERM, v. i. (See also pres. and p.t.) To cause to breathe or inhale, as air.
BEL-THUMB, adj. [See also pres. and p.t.] Characteristic of or belonging to a region, district, or country.
BEL-WING, n. (See also pres. and p.t.) A bird, usually large, with long and narrow wings, that can fly long distances.
BEL-ZOON, n. A zoological classification.

BEL-LI, n. [See also pres. and p.t.] A person, usually male, who has a particular knowledge or skill.
BEL-LI-ET, v. i. (See also pres. and p.t.) To cause to be born child, son, daughter, etc., as a result of sexual union.
BEL-LI-ER, adj. [See also pres. and p.t.] Characteristic of or belonging to a region, district, or country.
BEL-LI-ET, v. i. (See also pres. and p.t.) To cause to be born child, son, daughter, etc., as a result of sexual union.
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BE-TUS-TING, ppr. Intriguing; committing in trust.
BE-TUS-TMENT, n. The act of intriguing; the thing intrusted.
†BE-TUT, adj. [Sat. but, more, better; before, bettor, better.]
1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired or moral qualities.
2. More acceptable.
3. More excellent.
BE-TUS-TING, ppr. Improved; mellorized; made better.
BE-TUS-TING-ING, ppr. Making better; improving.
BE-TUS-TY, n. A better day; a better hour. Better.
BE-TUS-TY, n. An instrument to open broken doors.
BE-TUS-TED, ppa. Rolled about; tumbled; disordered.
BE-TUS-TED, adj. Better; more;
BE-TUS-TER, n. A better day; a better hour. Better.
BE-TUS-TERED, ppa. Bettered; improved; mellorized; made better.
BE-TUS-TING-ING, ppa. Making better; improving.
BE-TUS-ING, n. Proposing a wager. Skrew.
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**BIL.** e. t. To advertise by a bill or public notice; a cost work. *L. Estrange.*

**BILL/ARD.** e. A board or imperfect canon; also, a fish of the cod kind; taken in rock. *Fr. bilard.*

**BILL/ET.** e. [Fr., billet.] A small paper or note in writing, used for some purpose; something written, such as a note addressed to some person; sometimes a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

**BILL/ET, e. t. To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge; to quarter, or place in lodgings.

**BILL/ET/HOPE, [Fr.]-d'hotel.** e. t. A billet.

**BILL/ET/ING.** e. t. Quarterly, as soldiers in private houses.

**BILL/IARD; billyard.** e. Pertaining to the game of billiards.

**BILL/IARDS; billiard.** p. [Fr., billard.] A game played on a large table; a certain covered vessel, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-holes, or pockets, at the sides and corners of the table, by impelling one ball against another, with cues, or cues.

**BILL/ION, (billion).** e. [L. bilius, and millius.] A million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million.

**BILL/LOW, e. A grand wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a heavy wind.

**BILL/LOW.** e. t. To swell; to rise and roll in large waves, or surges. *Prier.*

**BILL/LOW, e. A wave, or surf.**

**BILL/LING.** p. Swelled into large waves or surges.

**BILL/LOW-X.** e. Swelling, or swelled into large waves; wave; swell.

**BILL/MAN, e. He who uses a bill.**

**BILL/RED, or BILL/ET/A, e. [L. biliis, and Gr. lex.]**

**BILL/LOW, p. [Fr. fok.] A yellowish liquor, seeped from the blood in the liver, collected in the pect. bilis, and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the connection into the duodenum.

**BILL, e. An inflamed tumor.** [See Bois, the correct orthography.]

**BILL, e. [Bilis, and L. clastos.] A vessel or canal to convey bile.**

**BILLSTONE.** e. A concretion of vivid bile.

**BILL/TOOTH.** e. The most external tooth, or uppermost tooth of [EGA.] 1. The protruberant part of a cask. 2. The breadth of a ship.

**BILL, e. t. To suffer a fracture in the bile; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bile.

**BILL, e. t. To have a fracture in the bile. This particle is often used, as if the verb were transitive.

**BILL/FUMP.** e. A burn-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water for fishes.

**BILL/WATER.** e. Water which enters a ship, and lies near the bilge, and bottom.

**BILL/A, e. [Bilis.] Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile.

**BILL/BILLET/A, e. [From a piece of this name in London, frequented by low people, who use foul language.] Foul language; filthiness.

**BILL/LING, e. [Bilis, and L. at.ari.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

**BILL/OUT, e. [Bilis, and L. situs.]**

**BILL/ET/A.** e. Pertaining to bile; consisting or pertaining to bile; caused by a redundancy, or bad state of the bile.


**BILL/E, e. t. To cause to be written; to require, or compel, any thing that is flexible; to hasten, as with a band, fillet, or ligature. 2. To gird, to wrap, or involve; to confine by ligature, or by bandage, or band, or confine, or restrain, as with a chain, fetters, or cord. 4. To restrain in any manner. 5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, law, duty, or other moral tie; to engage. 6. To confirm or ratify. 7. To distress, trouble, or complicate, by indigence. 8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion. 9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make consistent. 10. To form a border; to casten with bass or linen, or any thing that strengthens the edges. 11. To cover with leather, or any thing firm; to sew together and cover. 12. To cover or secure by a band. 12. To oblige to set on foot by contract. 14. To make hard or firm. To bind end, is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.

**BILL/ET, e. t. To contract; to grow hard or stiff. 2. To grow or become consist. 3. To be obligatory.

**BILL, e. A walk of hope, as called from its winding round a pole, or being bound to it; in hope of being bound to it.

**BINDER, e. 1. A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books, or to bind the books he uses. 2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, or headband.

**BINDER, e. A place where books are bound.**

**BINDING, e. 1. The act of binding; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obligating by a promise or other moral tie; making consistent; contracting; making hard or stiff. 2. The art of decorating books, or of giving them a binding. 3. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, or headband.

**BIND, e. 1. To join bills, as doves; to coalesce.**

**Bills of Credit.** See Credit.
BEAK.
BIT

BITTER, n. [Fr. biter.] Among painters, the burnt oil exudate of certain gums; a brown pigment. BIT-TOR-T, n. [L. biter.] A plant, a species of poppy-

BIT-TUR-FU, n. A fruit of the fatalli genus, also a term for a philosopher's stone.

BIT-TER-PLANT, n. A plant, a species of poppy-

BIT-TER-VETCH, n. 1. A species of vetch, or lentil, cul-

BIT-TUR, n. [L. biter.] A plant, a species of poppy-
BLA

BLANKLY, adv. In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLAKE, v. t. [Old Eng., bræc; Teut. brenn.]. 1. To make a blaze; [Inf. 1. to blaze]. 2. To awe, or melt away, as a candle.

BLARE, v. t. 1. To give a loud noise. [Little used.] 2. To scold, or speak angrily.

BLASH, n. [of the same origin as plash.] To spatter.

BLASH, v. t. To disgrace; to make to blush; [often with a

BLASHLY, adv. Dirty; wretched. Slang. Poor; as, blashy milk, or blashy grease.

BLASPHEM. v. t. [Blasphem.] 1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence. 2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to treat in an insulting manner.

BLASPHÉMIE, v. t. 1. To utter blasphemy. 2. To arouse the prejudices of God.

BLASPHÉME, n. One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASPHEMÉ, v. t. Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.

BLASPHE-MOUS, a. Containing blasphemy; calamitous; disastrous.

BLASPHE-MOUS-LY, adv. Impiously; with impious reverence to God.

BLAST, n. 1. An indignity offered to God by words or writing. 2. That which derogates from the presence of God.

BLAST, v. t. 1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind. 2. The sound made by blowing a windpipe or trumpet. 3. To cause permanent or destructive influence upon animals or plants. 4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants. 5. A sudden commotion, or excitement, as by the discharge of a cannon. 6. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, as in belches, or the like. 7. A violent explosion of gas, as in the explosion of gas. 8. A destruction or devastation, as by fire or flood.

BLAST, v. t. 1. To make to wither by some pernicious influence. 2. To injure; to destroy; to weaken; to affect with some sudden violence, plague, or calamity, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to blast pride or hopes. 3. To quench, or put out, as by water, wind, or blast of air. 4. To split, or split into parts; by a loud sound, or by blasting or din.

BLAST, v. t. To split rocks by an explosion of gun-powder.

BLASTED, pp. Affected by some cause that checks growth, development, or production; or that destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gun-powder.

BLASTING, v. n. 1. The act or process by which blasts or destructions are made. 2. The act of splitting or making a hole by blasting, or by the explosion of gun-powder.

BLASTING, v. n. Affected by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gun-powder.

BLASTING, n. 1. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause.

BLASTING, n. 1. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion.

BLASTING-MINE, n. A blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. Slang.

BLASTANT. v. t. Bellowing as a calf.

BLASTIC, adj. Of the blast; from the blast.


BLATHERER, n. A talker; a one who preaches and spends reports.

BLAZE, n. 1. To be a sensation; to be noticeable.

BLATERER, n. A noisy, blustering booster.

BLAY, n. A small river fish, the bleak.

BLAZER, n. [Sp. fleec. flanze, to flame.] The stream of light and heat from any body when burning. 2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. 3. A white spot on the forehead of a horse, cow, etc. 4. Light; expanded light. 5. Noise; agitation; tumult.

BLAZE, v. t. 1. To flame. 2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light. 3. To be conspicuous.

BLAZE, v. t. 1. To make public far and wide. 2. To break out. [Inf. next.] 3. To set a white mark on a tree, by parting off a part of the bark. [Twit]

BLAIZ, pp. Published far and wide.

BLAZER, n. The one who preaches and spends reports.

BLAZING, v. n. Blazing; publishing far and wide.

BLAZING, a. Emitting flame, or light.

BLAZING, n. A blaze; a star that is accompanied with a coma, or train of light.

BLAZON, (blaz-on) v. t. [Fr. blazon.] 1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns, armorial. 2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn. 3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate with words or writing. 4. To blaze abroad; to make public far and wide.

BLAZON, n. 1. The act of drawing, describing or explaining coats of arms. 2. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display.

BLAZONED, (blazon-ed) pp. Explained, deciphered in the most splendid manner; displayed pompously.

BLAZONER, (blaz-on'er) n. One that blazons; a herald; or a speaker, or propagator of scandal.

BLAZO, (blazo) v. t. Explaining, describing as a herald; showing; publishing; blazoning abroad; displaying.

To praise is to glorify, for benefits received.

BLESSING, n. 2. A plea for mercy.

BLESSING, adj. 1. Blessed; happy.

BLESS, n. 2. A prayer for blessing.

BLESS, v. t. To bless; to invoke blessings upon.

BLESS, v. i. To be blessed; to feel blessed.

BLESS, n. One that blesses or is blessed; one who is blessed.

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BLOOMING, v. pr. Opening in blossom; flowering; thriving to the health, beauty and vigor of youth; showing the beauties of youth.

BLOOMY, a. Full of bloom; flowery; nourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a bloomy spry; bloomy beauty.

BLOOMER, n. The act of blooming; a blast.

BLOOMER, pl. n. 1. The flower or coral of a plant; a general term, applicable to every species of tree or plant. 2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, which has his hair white, but is intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs.

BLOOMERIA, s. i. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to be in flower; to flower. 2. To flower blossoms.

BLOOMERING, s. pr. Putting forth flowers; blooming.

BLOOMERLESS, a. 1. The blooming or flowering of plants.

BLOOMERLY, a. Full of blossom.

BLOT, n. 1. To spot with ink; to mar by a stain; to soil; to make dirty; to smut; to sully; to blemish. 2. To deface; to disfigure; to mar; to falsify.

BLOTTER, n. A small sheet of paper used to absorb ink. 2. A fly sheet; a blotter sheet.

BLOTTER, n. 1. A piece of paper or cloth used for blotting or wiping the ink from writing instruments.

BLOTTING, s. pr. Spreading ink with a blotter; rubbing over a moistening paper.

BLOW, s. 1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke of any weapon; a blow, or blow given by a fist; a stroke or blow given or received by such weapons as a sword, a club, or a whip. 2. A discharge of the wind that runs along the inside of the side of a horse. 3. An act of breathing; a breath. 4. The act of blowing; a blast; a puff; a breeze. 5. A strong gust of wind. 6. The act of sending by a blast of wind; a mouth blast. 7. A sudden accession of heat. 8. A sudden accession of heat. 9. A stock of firewood. 10. A blow made with the hand or arm. 11. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 12. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 13. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 14. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 15. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 16. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 17. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 18. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 19. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 20. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 21. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 22. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 23. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 24. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 25. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 26. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 27. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 28. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 29. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 30. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 31. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 32. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 33. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 34. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 35. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 36. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 37. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 38. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 39. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 40. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 41. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 42. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 43. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 44. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 45. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 46. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 47. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 48. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 49. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 50. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 51. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 52. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 53. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 54. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 55. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 56. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 57. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 58. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 59. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 60. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 61. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 62. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 63. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 64. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 65. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 66. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 67. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 68. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 69. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 70. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 71. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 72. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 73. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 74. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 75. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 76. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 77. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 78. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 79. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 80. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 81. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 82. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 83. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 84. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 85. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 86. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 87. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 88. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 89. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 90. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 91. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 92. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 93. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 94. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 95. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 96. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 97. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 98. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 99. A stroke; a blow; a punch. 100. A stroke; a blow; a punch.
BLU

whales and other large sea animals, of which is made
trout-oil. 3. Sea-nettle, or sea-hobble, the
mollusc.

BLUBBER, n. To swell in such a manner as to swell
the cheeks.

BLUBBERER, v. To swell the cheeks, or disfigure the face, as
by weeping.

BLUBBERISH, pp. Swelled; big; turpident.

BLUBBERING, pp. Weeping as to swell the cheeks.

BLUBBERISHLY, adv. Weeping or swelling the cheeks.

BLUBBER, n. 1. One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, as when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, such as sky-blue, or azure, Prussian blue, magenta blue, small blue, &c.

BLUE, v. 1. To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

BLUE-BIRD, n. A small bird, a species of motacilla.

BLUE-Bottle, n. 1. A plant, a species of cassava.

BLUE-By-Law, n. A by with a large, blue belly.


BLUE-FISH, n. A fish, a species of coryphalea.

BLUE-HAIRED, n. Having hair of a blue color.

BLUE-JOHN, n. Among miners, four year, a mineral.

BLUE-K Art. A dark wine, with a blue color.

BLUE-NESSE, n. The quality of being blue; a blue color.

BLUE-THROAT, n. A bird with a twainy breast.

BLUE-VENED, v. Having blue veins or streaks.

BLUFF, n. Big; saucy; blustering. Dryden.

BLUFF, v. To show with great power, presence, pomp, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front. Belloc.

BLUFFED, pp. Dotted.

BLUFF-BOWED, v. Having broad and flat bows.

BLUFF-HEADED, v. Having an upright stem.

BLUFF, v. To show off; to make a great display; out of place; to be grossly or stupidly. 2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak, or write with such a display of bluf.

BLUSH, v. To turn red; to become red; blushing.

BLUSH, n. A blue color; blushing.

BLUSH-NESS, n. A small degree of blue color.


BLUSHES, n. A colorful complexion; blushing.

BLOODY MARY, n. The male of swine not castrated.

BOAR-FEAST, n. A spear used in hunting boars.

BOAR, n. 1. In the chase, a horse is said to bear, when he shows a great deal of spirit, going as high as he can, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOAR, n. [Sex. bore.] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes. 2. A table, 3. A table which is divided; a dinner table. 4. A table at which a council or court is held. 5. The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat. 6. The side of a ship. 7. A man who boasts of his value. 8. A table or board between tack and tack. 9. A table for articifors to sit or work on. 10. A horse or horse of a game. 11. A body of men constituting a jury or a committee.

BOAR, n. v. 1. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards. 2. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land. 3. To attack; to make the first attack upon a man. 4. To cost. 5. To place at board, for a compensation, as a lodger. 6. To furnish with food, or to feed; to feed; to feed.

BOAT, v. To receive food or diet as a lodger or without lodgings, for a compensation.

BOAT-D., n. That may be boarded, as a ship.

BOATED, pp. Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BOA, n. 1. A serpents who has food or diet and lodging in another's name for a reward. 2. One who boards a ship at a shock; a person who contributes to board a ship, &c.

BOARDING, pp. Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, n. A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.

BOARD-WAGES, n. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BOARISH, a. Swinish; brutal; cruel. Skol.

BOAST, n. [W. hotans.] 1. To brag, or vaunt one's self, to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions. 2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of one's meritorious personi or things. 3. To exalt one's self.

BOAST, v. t. 1. To display in ostentatious language; to speak with of pride; vanity, or vaunt, with a view to self-commendation. 2. To magnify or exalt. 3. To exalt in confident expectation.

BOAST, v. n. 1. Expression of ostentation, pride or vanity; a vaunting. 2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or vaunt, or example of ostentation.

BOASTER, n. One who boasts; glories or vaunts ostentatiously.

BOASTFUL, a. Given to boast; ostentatious of personal worth or actions.

BOASTING, pp. Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BOASTINGLY, adv. In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BOASTY, a. Pernicious. [Usual.]


BOAT, n. [Sex. and Sex. but.] 1. A small open vessel, or water-craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. 2. A
BRA

BRA

BRA CK, n. Perm. See BREAK.

BRA CKEN, n. 1. Among workmen in timber, a stick, an angular wooden staff, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffold, and the like. 2. The check of a mortar, as made of strong plaster.—In printing, hooks; thus, [ ].

BRA CKISH, adj. Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; fresh, as in any water partially saturated with salt.

BRA CKNESS, n. The quality of being brackish; saltiness in a small degree. Clasp.

BRA CKLY, adv. Brackish.

BRA CKT, bra ck t, n. In beets, a floral leaf, one of the seven fulcra or props of plants.

BRA CKT-AKE, n. Furnished with brackets.

BRA CKT-ALE, v. Furnished with his brackets.


BRA CKLE, n. Furnished with bracket.

BRA CK, n. In salt, is breed, and occurs in names; as in Brad- ford, broadford.

BRA CKW, n. A kind of nail, without a head, used in floors and other work.

BRA CKY, v. The site, which sec.

BRA CK, n. [w. bracken]. To boast; to display one's actions, merits, or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories to one's companions.


BRA CK-DOCIO, n. A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRA CK-GARDE, n. [Gr. glottikos; a blabbering.

BRA CK-OLE, n. A person who brags.

BRA CK, v. [w. brag]. A liquor made by fermenting the sap of the bayberry.-In a general sense, bracken is prose.


BRA CKING-LY, adv. Boastingly.

BRA CKLY, n. Without bragging or ostentation. Skat.

BRA CK, n. Brathy.

BRA CK, adj. Brag.

BRA CK, v. In skat, to form, or to form into, or to form into.

BRA CK, n. To reproach. [Obs. See Uphill.

BRA CK, n. A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving or twisting together strands. Skat, Sack.


BRA CK, n. [Fr. plait; a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.-In a general sense, bracken is prose.

BRA CK, n. In skating, braves are rope passing through pulleys.

BRA CK, n. To bead up, is to bead up into the bracts, or to trust up the bracts.

BRA CK, n. [Sk. bragan, brogan, brogan]. 1. That self, which mass, or viscous, inclosed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is surrounded by the brain, or the seat of the humoral intellect. 2. The understanding. Hale. 3. The affection; fancy; imagination. [Obs.].

BRA CK, n. [Fr. plait]. 1. To weave or interlace in the form of a stem or branch. To conceive; to understand. [Yea used]. Skat.

BRA CK, v. To head; to behead; to brandish; silly; thoughtless; willful. Skat.

BRA CK, n. The skull which incloses the brain.

BRA CK, n. Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless. Skat.

BRA CK, n. Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless. Skat.

BRA CK, adj. Weakly; with a disordered understanding. Skat.

BRA CK, n. Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indistinctness. Skat.

BRA CK, n. Among jewels, a rough diamond.

BRA CK, v. To breed. See BRAT.

BRA CK, n. [w. brag]. 1. Bracke is a name given to fern, or rather to the female fern, a species of cryptogram Plants. 2. A place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. 3. A thicket, a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. 4. In the U. States, a thicket of canes; as, cane-brakes. Ellicott. 5. To make or form into a thicket; to break; to break off. 6. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked. 3. A baker's kneading trough. 4. A sharp bit, or snaffle. 5. A person who confides in or confides to a confidant. Skat. 6. A man who inclosed in the cranium or skull, the skull which incloses the brain.

BRA CK, n. Bran.

BRA CK, v. To breed; to breed. Skat.

BRA CK, n. The breast; a fish. See BRAT.

BRA CK, n. BRUNA, or BRAWMA, n. The chief deity of the Druids, the personification of the craven mammal, which enables it to turn in. 1. A large, heavy harrow for breaking crocks after plowing; called also a drag.

BRA CK, n. Breach; rough; thorny.

BRA CK, n. The breast, a fish. See BRAT.

BRA CK, v. BRUMA, or BREMA, n. The chief deity of the Druids, the personification of the craven mammal, which enables it to turn in. 1. A large, heavy harrow for breaking crocks after plowing; called also a drag.

BRA CK, v. BRAMBLE, [Sk. Bramble]. The raspberry-bush, or blackberry-bush; a general name of the genus Rubus, of which there are several species.

the catchets or stripes on the middle of the yard of a ship.

BREED-DEEP, a. Breast-high; as high as the breast.

BREASTED, a. Having a broad breast; having a fine voice.

BREAST-FRONT, a. A large rope to confine a ship sideways to a wharf or key.

BREAST-HIGH, (breast/height) a. High as the breast.

BREAST-PLATE, a. A thick piece of timber placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part, and prevent the wind from entering the bow.

BREEDING, pp. Meeting with the breast, in front.

BREAST-KNOT, (breast/knot) a. A knot of ribands worn on the breast.

BREAST-PIN, n. An ornamental pin, fixed in the linen near the breast; sometimes also called a brecchow.

BREAST-PLATE, a. 1. Armor for the breast. 2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast. — In Jewish antiquity, a part of the vestment of the high priest.

BREASTPLOW, a. Plow, driven by the beast, used to cut the grass.

BREATH, n. 1. A ship, breaches are used to fasten the yard to the masthead, now called 'parrel' ropes.

BREATH-TO, a. In fortification, a work thrown up for defense; a parapet, which see.

BREATHE, (breath) a. Exhale; breathe. — In botany, a part of the plant.

BREATHE, (breath) a. 1. The air inhaled and exhaled in the respiration of animals. 2. Life. 3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion. 4. To cause to breathe; to resuscitate; to give air to breathe. 5. Breathe; air in gentle motion. 6. A single respiration. 7. An instant; the time of a single respiration.

BREATHEABLE, a. That may be breathed.

BREATHE, (breath) a. 1. To require; to inspire and expire air.

BREATHE, (breath) a. To inhale as air into the lungs, and expel it. 2. To inject by breathing; to influence; followed by by.

BREATHE, (breath) a. To expire; to exude; to exude air; to expire, to breathe. 3. To expire; to expire, to breathe. 4. To breathe; air in gentle motion. 5. A single respiration.

BREATHELESS, a. 1. Inhaling and exhaling; expired; uttered.

BREATHER, a. One that breathes; one that utters; an instructor; who animates or inspires by inspiration.

BREATHFUL, (breath/ful) a. Full of breath; full of odor.

BREATHEING, pp. Respiring; living; uttering. — Exhaling from the liver.

BREATHEING, a. 1. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air. 2. Respiration; quick, rapid, breathing; breathing-place; vent.


BREATHEING-TIME, a. The time when we are breathing exhausted of breath.

BREATHELESS, (breath/less) a. 1. Out of breath; spent with labor or violent action. 2. Dead.

BREATHELESSLY, adv. In a manner that prevents breathing exhausted of breath.

BREATHEMATIC, a. [It.] In mineralogy, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of aspect.

BRECCIA-TED, a. Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.

BREECH, n. A fellow allied to the alpaca.

BREECH, pp. of breach. Generated; produced; contrived; educated.

BREECHES, n. 1. A brail. — Adven.

BREECH, (brich) a. The lower part of the body behind.

BREECH, a. 1. In the cannery on board of ships.

BREECH, a. v. pret and pp. breacht. [Sc. brecach, brecan.] 1. To breed; to engender; to hatch; to produce the young. 2. To beget on the female. 3. To feind or bring forth a child to the mother or dam. 4. To produce within or upon the body. 5. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate. 6. To breed; to produce by breeding. 7. To give birth to; to be the native place of. 8. To educate; to instruction; to train; to educate; to instruct; to instruct and form; to take care of in infancy; and through the age of youth; to provide for, train and conduct; to instruct and form the manners in youth.

BREECH, n. i. 1. To produce, as a fetus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy. 2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth. 3. To be habituated to; to be educated. 4. To be increased by a new production. 5. To raise a breed.

BREECH, n. i. 1. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock. 2. A cast; a kind; a race of men or other animals. 3. Progeny; offspring; applied to either kind of the same species, or to the same species as well as to the same genus. 4. A breed; a race; a kind.

BREEDE-RATE, a. One that breeds or originates quarrels. — Skol.

BREEDER, n. i. The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal. 2. The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up. 3. That which produces. 4. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle.

BREEDING, pp. Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus; engaging; producing; educating.

BREED, n. i. The act of generating or of producing. 2. The raising of a breed or breeds. 3. Nurture; education; instruction; formation of manners. 4. By way of custom, manners; knowledge of ceremony; department or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life. 5. Hence, good breeding ispolite.

BREEZE, n. [Breiz, Breizh.] A. A current or motion of air, or of insects, technically called (aerius).

BREEZE, n. [Bry, Bres, Brez, Breiz.] 1. A light wind; a gentle gale. 2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day.

BREEZELIKE, a. 1. Having the qualities of a breeze; resembling a breeze; as {gales, etc.}, among seamen. — Barrow.

BREEZELESS, a. Molenticae; destitute of breezes.

BREEZY, a. Full of air; windy; full of gentle winds or breeze. 2. Subject to frequent breezes. — Gray.

BREIZH, n. [Breizh, Breizh.] A. Full of breezes.


BREME, n. [Breameus, Breman.] cruiser; sharp. — Chaucer.

BREMEN, n. v. [Breman, Breman.] — Lauter, Speierer.

BRENNAGE, n. In the middle ages, a tribute or composi- tion which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of rent, which they were obliged to furnish for his houses.


BRENT, a. 1. A brunt, or brand, a gose, a bowl. 2. part. Burnt.

BREST, n. 1. A brust, or breast of a ship, a breastwall.

BREST, or BREAST, n. In architecture, the member of a column, more usually called cornice, or cirt.

BREST-SHUMAN, n. In architecture, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders or timbers are framed.

BRET, n. A local name of the mer, called also brest or bret.


BRET-FUREN, n. a. Pius of brother. — Bret is used almost exclusively in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of brethren. See BROTHER.

BREE, n. [It. bremo; L. brevus.] 1. In music, a note or character of a division of the time, as in a written direction: the character, judges, sheriffs or other officers, by whom a person is summoned to answer a suit, is called a king's court. This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written brief.

BREVET, n. i. In the French custom, the grant of a fee or donation from the king, or the warrant evidencing the grant; a warrant; a brief; or commission. More particularly, a commission given to a subject or officer, written on parchment, without seal. 2. A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above his pay.

BREVIAIRE, n. [Fr. breviaire.] 1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. 2. A book containing the daily service of the Roman church.

BREVIAIRE, n. A. A short compend; a summary.

BREVIAIRE, n. A. To abbreviate, see ABREVIATOR.

BREVIAIRE-TUBE, n. An abbreviation.

BREE-VIER, n. [Fr. brevier.] A. A small kind of printing type, in size between the Sizes of These and Minims. 2. Brevet.

BREVIO-ped, n. [L. brevis and pes.] Having short legs, as a fowl.

BREVIO-ped, n. A fowl having short legs.

BREVITY, n. [L. brevitas.] 1. Shortness; applied to time.

2. Shortness; conciseness; construction into few words; applied to discourse.

BREW, n. v. [It. brova.] 1. In a general sense, to boil, and mix, and add some medicated matter, to make beer, ale, or other similar liquor. 3. To mingle; 4. To confine; to put. 5. To put in a state of perfection; to be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming or collecting. 6. To perform the business of a brew; to prepare. 7. A brew, a mixture for brewing; that which is brewed.
BREWAGE, n. Malt liquor; drink brewed.
BREWED, pp. Mixed, steeped, and fermented; made by brewing.
BREWIER, n. One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.
BREWSOMAN, n. A house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.
BREW-HOUSE, n. A brewery; a house appropriately provided for brewing.
BREWING, n. The process of making malt liquor. 2. In a state of fermenting.
BREWING-APE, n. One preparing malt liquors.
BREWING-SUPPLIES, n. The set of materials for the process of brewing.
BREWSMEN, n. [pl. -men]. 1. A price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to purvey the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person.
BRIE, v.t. 1. To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to purvey the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.
2. To gain by a bribe.
BRIE-VOIR, n. Briber, or person practicing bribery.
BRIE-Y, n. The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices.
BRIE-DER, n. [Fr. brièler]. A wild briar of the species of the rose.
BRIECK, n. [Fr. brique]. 1. A mass of a earth, chiefly clay, first molded and made fine by grinding or treading, then dried and burned in kilns, used as a building or pavement material, or burnt in a kiln, used in buildings and walls.
2. A kind of brick.
BRIECK, v.t. 1. To lay or pave with bricks. 2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall or plastering.
BRIECK-BUILD, n. A piece or fragment of a brick.
BRIECK-BUILT, n. Built with bricks.
BRIECK-CUT, n. Clay used or prepared for making bricks.
BRIECK-LAY, n. Clay or brick used for building.
BRIECK-MAK, n. Brickmaker; any species of the rose.
BRIECK-MAKER, n. One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.
BRIECK-MAKER-2, n. The laying of bricks, or wall of bricks.
BRIECK, v.t. To break or form of bricks.
BRIDEAL, n. Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nup-
tial; nuptial.
BRIDAL, n. The nuptial festival. Dryden.
BRIDAL-TY, n. Celebration of the nuptial festal.
BRIDAL, n. [Br.]. 1. A woman newly married.
2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.
3. A person espoused, or contracted to be married.
BRIDALIZED, n. The marriage bed. Prior.
BRIDEGE, n. [Br.]. 1. A woman newly married.
2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.
BRIDGEGOWN, n. The marriage dress.
BRIDEGIRL, n. The marriage maid.
BRIDEGOAT, n. The marriage bed. Prior.
BRIDGE, (bridg.) n. [Fr. bric, brig, briag.] 1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pool, or canal, to enable passage of persons, or other animals; bridge.
2. The upper part of the nose. 3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched. -bridge, p. t. To raise, or form of two pieces of timber which go between the two transverse of a gun-barrel.
BRIDEGIFT, n. A piece or gift or bridge over.
2. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges.
BRIDGED, pp. Covered or furnished with a bridge.
BRIDGED, pp. Covered or furnished with a bridge.
BRIDGE, n. A bridge, or bridge over.
BRIDGES, n. [Fr. briag, brig, briag.] 1. The instrument with which the car is given or restored.
2. A restraint; a curb; a check.
3. A short piece of canal well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn as a ship and secured to the bits.
BRIDGE, v.t. 1. To put on a bridge. 2. To restrain, guide or govern; to check, curb or control.
BRIDLE, n. 1. To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.
2. A thin strip of leather; a bridle.
3. A bridle-iron on; restricted.
BRIDLE-HAND, n. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
BRIDLER, n. One that bridles; one that restrains and governs.
BRIDLE-GIRL, n. 1. Putting on a bridle; restraining; cu-
ring.
2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.
BRIEF, n. [Fr. breif. 1. breif. 2. breif. 3. brie]. 1. A document; agreement, or conciliation. 2. A short or concise writing. 3. In a past or present, a specification or brief in which the pope dispatches to a prince, or other magistrate, relating to public affairs. -2. In law, an abridgment of a client's case, made out for the purpose of the counsel at court. 3. A writ, summoning a man to answer to any action.
4. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a public collection or charter, or a contribution of money for any public or private purpose. New England. 4. A
BRIEFLY, adv. Concisely; in few words.
BRIEFLINESS, n. Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.
BRIEF, n. [Fr. breif. 1. A brief, a plant or shrub. -2. In a limited sense, the sweetest or most agreeable species of the rose.
BRIEFEER, n. A Full of briars; rough; thorny.
BRIGHT, n. [Fr. briag]. A vessal with two masts square riggged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and forecast.
BRIGHT, n. [Fr. briag]. A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, command-
ed by a brigadier.
BRIGHT, v.t. To form into a brigade, or into brigades.
BRIGHT-MAJOR, n. An officer appointed by the brig-
dade to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.
BRIG-A-BRIG, v.t. [Fr.]. The general officer who commands a body of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.
BRIGAND, n. [Fr.]. A robber; a freebooter; a lawless person, a plunderer.
BRIGAND-AGE, n. Theft; robbery; plunder.
BRIGANDINE, n. [Fr.]. A coat of mail.
BRIGANTINE, n. [Fr.]. See Bight.
BRIGHT, n. [Fr. briag]. 1. A brill; bright, or brill.
2. Shining, lustrous; splendid; clear; transparent; as liquids. 3. Evident; manifest; to the mind, as light is to the eyes. 4. Renowned or celebrated with. 5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit. 6. Illustrous; glorious. 7. In popular language, for a man having an active mind. 8. Promising good or success. 9. Sparkling; animated.
BRIGH-TO-BURN, n. Burning with a bright flame.
BRIGHT-SHINING, n. A brill; bright, or brill.
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BUILDING, [building]. n. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house.

BUILT. (bült) pp. Framed and made; constructed.

BUILT-in. adj. Form or shape of certain brocaded figures or a structure. Dryden. 2. Species of building.

BUL, n. The common flounder. Chabaud.

BULBER. (bül'ber) n. A round body, applied to many objects; but, in botany, it is appropriately a bud formed under ground, upon or within the sheaths of certain herbaceous plants, as the corm and tub. Illy.

BUL. 1. To build east, is to project or be prob virtual.

2. Little west. Exempl.


BUL-DIFFER-IOUS, n. Producing bulges.

BUL-POUS, n. 1. Containing bulges or a bulge; growing round or rounded; containing a knot or protuberant part; swelling out; presenting rounded or staffed parts.


BULGE, n. A different orthography of bigg. [W. bleg.] A protuberant part of a can; protrusion.

BULGE, v. t. 1. To swell out; to be prob virtual. To bulge as a ship. See Blug.

2. Bulbing, pp. or s. Swelling out; bulging.

BULING, v. t. To bulge a ship, to bulge as a ship. See Bulge.

BUL-MY, n. [Fr. bouly]. A voracious appetite; a disease in which one has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not killed.

BULK, n. [W. bleg.] 1. An immense size of material; with abundance of material; very extensive. 2. A great size of thing; the magnitude; the main mass or body. Lords. 3. Main fabric. 4. The main or content of a ship's cargo. 5. Part of a building putting out. Sack.—To break bulk, in seaman's language is, to begin to unload. Lords.

BULK-BODY, n. A different orthography of blemish, which see. 1. A cloth made by weaving one stuff upon another, patchwork. 2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

BUL-MUS-EE, n. [L. musaeum]. A large bee, sometimes called a hornet. Its nest is made in its form; not in the earth, but on the side of a hill, or into thick walls.

BUL-NOAT, n. A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.


BUL-PUMP, n. [W. pump.] 1. A swelling or protrusion. 9. A thump; a heavy blow.

BUMP, n. A bump, a lump, heavy or hollow noise, as the bitts. It is also written boam. [W. bump.]

BUMP, v. t. To strike with or against any thing large or solid; to strike with the point of the hand against the bitts.

BUMPER, n. A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. Dryden.

BUMP-FIN, n. An awkward, heavy rustle; a clown, or country jest. Locke.

BUMP-KIN-LY, n. [Sax. byndol.]. 1. A number of things put together. 2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveying. Dryden.

BUNL-DLE, n. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by up. Swift.

BUNG, n. [Fr. boude]. 1. The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. 2. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNG, v. t. To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

BUNG-OLE, n. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNGLE, (bang-gle) v. t. To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; to blunder.

BUNCLE, v. t. To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with up. Dryden.

BUNCLEY, adv. In a clumsy, awkward manner.

BUNK, n. [Dan. bynde]. A small or cabin of boards for a bed; a small room, or cell; the space of a bed.

BUNK, or BUN, n. [Sct. binn, bunn]. A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread. Gey.
CAL-CIRCULAR, n. (L. circularis). Pertaining to the nature of time; having the qualities of time.

CAL-CEA-TE-MA, n. [L. ceamen]. Board; fitted with or wearing shoes.

CAL-CE-TE-MO-NA, n. [L. ceatemon]. With jewels; a foil vein, like chalcedony. [See Chalcedony.] 2d. pl. CAL-CE-TE-MA-NI.

CAL-CHE-DO-NY, n. Pertaining to or resembling chalcedony.

CAL-CE-DO-NY. See Chalcedony. The more correct or comprehensive term.

CAL-CIPEROS, n. Producing cast or lime or in the form of calx.

CAL-CIP-ES-POR, n. A species of earth, of the marlstone group, of a blue or olive-green color.

CAL-CIP-ES-TO, n. That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

CAL-CIP-NATE, n. To calcine.

CAL-CIP-NA-TION, n. A state of calcination.

CAL-CIP-O-COG-GRA-FAL, n. Pertaining to calcification.

CAL-CIP-O-FRA-NY, n. [L. cals, and Gr. yrpoa]. An emulsion of the like kind.

CAL-CIP-O-SIN-TE, n. Stalactite carbonate of lime.

CAL-CIP-O-TUFF, n. An artificial formation of carbonate of lime.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-BLE, n. That may be calculated, or ascertainable.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [L. calculatur]. A composition of little stone knots dispersed through the paroxysms of the year, or the concretion of the surface of the earth. [See Calciferous, n.]

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TRY, n. Relating to the disease called the stone.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TE, v. t. (Fr. calculer). 1. To compute; to reckon. 2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers. 3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. The state of the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes. 5. To adjust by computations; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the measures to the end. 6. To calculate; to compute.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TE, v. t. (Fr. calculer). 1. To compute. 2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers. 3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. The act, practice or manner of computing. The result of the mathematical operation; computation; reckoning. 3. Estimates formed in the mind by computing the various circumstances and effects of a question.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TIVE, n. Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TO-R, n. One who computes or reckons.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TO-REY, n. Belonging to calculation.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. Rigging; computation.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. To calculate; to reckon. [See Calculus, n.]

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TO, n. [L. calcita]. A kind of gun, musket, or arquebus. [See Calix, n.]

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [L. calicata]. Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [L. calibeus]. Dim; obscure; dark.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [L. calibeus]. Dim; obscure; cloudiness.


CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [Gr. kallospia]. Fair or elegant penmanship; elegance, beauty.


CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. A kind of gun, musket, or arquebus. [See Calix, n.]

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [L. calicata]. A cup. 2. The membrane which covers the papilla in the petiole.

CAL-BEND, n. t. 1. To drive a cakum, or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking, or admitting water. 2. In some parts of America, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice.

CAL-BEND, n. t. 1. In New England, a sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called, in Great Britain, calks; used to prevent the animal from slipping.

CAL-BEND, n. t. A man who sews to Caledonia.

CAL-BEND, n. t. A native of Caledonia, now Scotch.


CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. That which warms or heats.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [L. calicata]. 1. The act or operation of warming or heating. 2. The state of being warmed.

CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. That which makes warm or hot; that which warms or heats; that which makes warm or hot.


CAL-CIP-O-U-LA-TION, n. [L. calicata]. To grow hot or warm; to be warm.
said to be named from Camhey, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

CAMEL, n. a slender rod of cast lead, of which glasiers make their turned lead.

CAMOME, n. [L. camusama]. 1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. 2. In the highly cased, as canvas and sometimes as a machine for lifting ships.

CAMEL-BACKED, a. Having a back like a camel.

CAMEL-SAUNDRED, n. A compound of pure potash and blace o酸奶 of mangarotes.

CAM-FALI-MA-BAR, n. [L. camusama and parcel]. A tumbler or glass for drinking.

CAM-ELOT, n. See CAMEL.


CAM-ELA-OR-BUSCA, or dark chamber, in optics, an apparatus representing a artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their natural color, on a white screen, placed within the machine, in the focus of the glass.

CAM-EY, v. a. [L. camus]. One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now, a commoner.

CAM-ER-A-LIGHTING, n. Pertaining to financing and public revenue.

CAM-ER-A-LIGHTING, n. [G. camus]. The science of financing and public revenue.

CAM-ER-A, n. [L. camus]. The act of receiving, or paying an account; to settle. [L. u.]


CAMER-MA, n. [L. camusama]. A thin dress. [N. Eng.].

CAM-ER-MA, n. [Fr. camus]. A damper.

CAMER-ME, n. [Fr. camus]. A damper.

CAMER-MA-TED, a. [L. camusama]. Ed. furrowed. In betwee, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex under.

CAMER-RY, n. 1. Wine made in the Canare isles. 2. An old dance, or jape, which has made the word as a verb in a kind of cant phrase.

CAMER-RY, n. To dance; to frolic.

CAMER-BIR, m. A singing bird from the Canare isles, a species of frillia.

CAMER-EN, n. [Fr. camus]. A plant, the phalerion.

CANCEL, v. t. [Fr. canceler]. 1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate. 2. To dismiss an order or pardon an offense or a debt.

CANCEL, v. i. To become obliterated. Canceled.

CANCEL-LATION, n. [L. cancelatura]. Cross-barred; marked with cross lines.

CANCEL-LATION, n. The art of defacing by cross lines; a cancellating.

CANCELED, pp. Crossed; obliterated; annulled.

CANCELING, pp. Crossing; obliterating; annihilating.

CANCER, n. [L. cancer]. 1. The crab, or crab-fish. 2. In astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the sign of the zodiac that represents a crab-shaped body, or to be in form of a crab. 3. In medicine, a roundish, hard, unequal, serous tumor of the glands, which usually ulcerates, is painful and generally mortal.

CANCER-ATE, v. t. To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.

CANCER-LATION, n. A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

CANCER-IUS, n. A like cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

CANCER-NESS, n. The state of being cancerous.

CANCER-ISM, n. 1. Cancerous. 2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

CANCER, n. 1. Having the qualities of a cancer.

CANCER-ISM, n. 1. Cancerous. 2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

CANCER-E, n. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CANCER-E, m. Young white, Dict.

CANDID, n. [L. candidus]. 1. White. Dryden. [But in this sense rarely used.]. 2. Pure; open; frank; transparent; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, without partiality or prejudice; just; impartial.

CANDID-DATE, n. [L. candidus]. 1. A man who seeks or aspire to an office. 2. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preference or reward, or who has justly a claim to that consideration to be in form of a crab. 4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, and to take the charge of a parochial or religious society. 5. One who is in a state of trial or probation.

CANDID-DATE, v. t. To render fit as a candidate. Fitz.

CANDID-DLY, adv. Openly; frankly; without trick or deception; without falsehood or duplicity.

CANDIDNESS, n. Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CANDID, pp. or p. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted.
CAN

CAN-TEE-WORM. n. A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In Swiss, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple trees.

CAN-TEE-E-Y. n. Rusty.

CAN-NA-BIUS. [L. canabium]. Pertaining to hemp; to.cannabine.

CAN-NE-RAL-GOAL, or CAN-DE-RAL-GOAL. n. A hard, opaque, inflammable fossil coal of a black color, sufficient in size to burn and produce light.

CAN-NER-QUE. n. White cotton cloth from the East Indies, made by the Ganges trade.

CAN-NER-BAL. n. A human being that eat human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagus.

CAN-NNI-BIAL. adj. Of the act or practice of eating human flesh, by mankind. 2. Murderously; barbarity.

CAN-NE-BAL-LY, adv. In the manner of a cannibal. Skol.

CAN-NNI-PER. See CALLIPER.

CAN-NO-LIS. n. A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder.

The act of discharging canons and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort.

CAN-NO-NADE, n. To attack with heavy artillery; to batter with cannon-shot.

CAN-NO-NAD. n. To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

CAN-NO-NAL-BALL. n. A ball, usually made of cast-iron, to be thrown by a cannon. Cannon-ball, of the like signification, is not now used.

CAN-NO-NAL-EER. n. A man who manages cannon; an artillery officer.

CAN-NO-NAL-ING. n. The noise as it were of a cannon. Reev.

CAN-NO-NAL-PROOF. n. Proof against cannon-shot.

CAN-NO-NAL-SHOT. n. A ball for cannon; also, the range or point at which a gun ball is thrown.

CAN-NO-NOT. [seen and not]. These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; cannis and setor are never divided.

CAN-NO-NAL-LAB, n. [L. cancer.] Tubular; having the form of a tumid.

CAN-NO-NE, n. [can-nor-]. [Fr. cancer; Sp. carac.] 1. A boat formed of the body or trunk of a tree excavated. 2. A boat made of a hewn log of a tree.

CANNON, n. [L. canna, canna.] A long, slender instrument of war, with a knob at one end, and a hole or mouth at the other end, and with a screw or handle at the other end, to be used against other canons. It is also called a cannon.

CANNON-AL, adj. Of a cannal; of the same kind as a cannon.

CANNON-AL-ES, n. [L. cannales.] Pertaining to the canals; a word used in the sense of canals.

CANNON-AL-ES, n. [L. cannales.] Pertaining to dogs; having the power of feeling the scent of dogs.

CANNON-AL-ES, n. [L. cannales.] A man, a cannon, or a cannoner.

CANNON-AL-ICAL, adv. In a manner agreeable to the canons.

CANNON-ES, n. A woman who enjoys a-prend, afeared, by the foundation, to make, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world.

CANNON-ES, n. A woman who enjoys a-2nd, afeared, by the foundation, to make, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world.

CANNON-ICAL, n. Of a cannon; according to the canons of the church. Canonical book, a canonical book, is a book that contains the law of the church, or is in accordance with the church's laws.

CANNON-ICAL, n. Pertaining to a cannon; according to the canons of the church.

CANNON-ICAL, n. Of a cannon; according to the canons of the church.

CANNON-ICAL, n. Pertaining to a cannon; according to the canons of the church.
CAP-ITU-LATE, s. f. 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads or articles; [ perce. ] Sketch. 2. To surrender, as a town or castle. 3. To capitulate, to the conditions of surrender. 2. A reducing to heads; [not used; ] surrender.

CAP-LA-PAUL, s. One who capitulates.

CAP-LA-PRIYA, s. A barbarian. 

CAP-LA-VENT, s. [ Fr. ] Divination by the ascent or descent of smoke. 

CAP-LA-VENUS, s. A man's hood.

CAP-MAN-CY, s. [ Gr. ξυρίζως and πετρέως ] Divination by the ascent or descent of smoke. 

CAP-MAN-CY, s. [ Gr. ξυρίζως and πετρέως ] Divination by the ascent or descent of smoke.

CAP-OX, s. A castrated cock.

CAP-ON-NIERE, s. [ Fr. ] In fortification, a covered log- 

ment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet.

CAP-OX, s. A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAP-PrU, s. To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CAP-PrU, s. One whose business is to make or sell caps.

CAP-R-E-LA, s. In betony, having tendrils, or diliform spirals closer.

CAP-R-E-LA, s. [ L. capreolus ] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humor; a whim, freak, caprice.

CAP-RI-CHIE, s. Frenzy; mania; fit.

CAP-RI-CHIU, s. Trees.

CAP-RI-CHIO, s. A method of rigging sails by means of a gaff or insect that pricks the back.

CAP-RI-CHIO, s. Having the form of a goat. 

CAP-RI-OLE, s. [ Fr. ] Having feet like those of a fowl.


CAP-RI-OLE, s. In the mane, capriciousness.

CAP-RI-O-LU, s. In the shape of a verse or contour of a verse.

CAP-RI-O-LU, s. [ L. capacitás ] Having of the form of a goat. 

CAP-RI-OLE, s. [ L. caper and per. ] Having feet like those of a fowl.

CAP-RI-OLE, s. Holown, like a chest.

CAP-RI-OLE, s. Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a capsule.-led, chest or box.

CAP-RI-U-LED, s. The seed-vein of a plant. 

CAP-RI-U-LED, s. A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores for melting them.

CAP-TAIN, s. [ Fr. ] Literally, a head or chief officer; appropriately, the military officer who commands a company. 

CAP-TAIN, s. The commander of a ship.

CAP-TAIN, s. A man skilled in war or military affairs. 

CAP-TEN, s. In English law, a tenant in capita, or in chief, one who holds land immediately of the king.

CAP-TON, s. [ L. capitulum ] The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, and at Corinth, on the Muses Capitolina. 

CAP-TON, s. The edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States, in Washington. 

CAP-TON, s. [ L. capitulum ] The seat of a bishop, or on which the legislature holds its sessions.

CAP-TON, s. Pertaining to the capital in Rome.

CAP-TON, s. Pertaining to the capital in Rome. 

CAP-TON, s. Of the name of kings, or of the Church, or of religious.

CAP-TON, s. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. 

CAP-TON, s. The condition of a captain or commander. 

CAP-TON, s. The rank, quality or post of a captain.

CAP-TON, s. In military affairs, a certain rank, quality or post of a captain.

CAP-TON, s. The act of procuring of watching favor or applause by flattery or address.

CAP-TON, s. A member of a chapter of a cathedral.

CAP-TO-TRI-LATE, s. A method of rigging sails by means of a gaff or insect that pricks the back.

CAP-TON, s. [ L. capitula ] The act of procuring of watching favor or applause by flattery or address.
CAR

CAR-AL-NAL, n. 1. An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman church, who has a voice in the concilae at the election of a pope or patriarch's choice.

CAR-AL-NAL-FLOW-ER, n. A plant of the genus Lobelia, of many species.

CAR-AL-NAL-LA-TED, or CAR-AL-NAL-SHIP, n. The office, rank or dignity of a cardinal.

CAR-AL-NAL-ZE, v. t. To make a cardinal. [Little used.]

CAR-AL-NAL-WIPED, v. t. To wipe or wipe, wash, etc. 2. The act of playing at cards. [Little used.]

CAR-AN-DI-NI, n. A machine for combing, breaking, etc., wool.

CAR-BID-OID, n. [Gr. carb.ion.] An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

CAR-DITE, n. A petrified sherd of the genus cor-


CAR-D-MATCH, n. A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

CAR-DON, n. [Sp. cartón.] A species of cynara, resem-

CAR-DU-US-BEN-DE-DICTUS, n. The herb called
d

CARE, n. [Sex. ser. car.] 1. Concern; anxiety. Solici-
tude; noting some degree of pain in the mind, from ap-

CAR-EE, n. A kind of sheep, etc. 2. To look after; to regard with anxiety; to be anxious.

CAR-EE, v. t. To care for; to be anxious or solicitous.

CAR-EE-CRA-ZED, n. Broken or disordered by care, or so-
litude.

CAR-EE-DEPPING, n. Bidding defiance to care.

CAR-EE-TONED, n. Toned by care; mournful. Shaed.


CAR-EE-CHET, n. A charm. See CHARACT.

CAR-EE, n. v. [Fr. cérémonie.] In sea language, to heap or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of re-

CAR-EE, 1. To incline to one side, as a ship under a

CAR-EE-ENED, (ca-reend) v. Paired on one side; inclined.

CAR-EE-ENDING, n. The act of heaving down on one side,
as a ship.

CAR-EE, n. [Fr. soûrveine.] 1. A course; a race, or run; anything as a rapid running; speed in motion. 2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of pro-
ceeding. 3. The ground on which a race is run. 4. In the manage, a space enclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring. —<br>AV. Dressage, a flight or tour of the hawks, about 100 yards.

CAR-EE-DORE, n. To care or run rapidly.

CAR-EE-DORE, v. Paired with speed.

CAR-EE-FUL, adj. 1. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. 2. Pertaining to care; solicitude. 3. Want of caution;
caution; giving good heed. 4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to injury, anxiety or trouble.

CAR-EE-FUL-LY, adv. 1. With care, anxiety, or solicitous. 2. Heedfully; watchfully, attentively. 3. In a manner
that shows care. 4. Previdently; cautiously.

CAR-EE-FUL-NES, n. Anxiety; solicitousness. 2. Heed
fulness; care; vigilance in guarding against evil; and providing for safety.

CAR-EELESS, adj. 1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; not watching; inattentive; regardless; unmindful. 2. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed, cheerful.
3. Done or said without care; unconsidered. 4. Not considered; unobserved by; unconsidered for. 5. Conducted without art.

CAR-EE-LIS-LY, adv. In a careless manner or way; neg-
ligently; thoughtlessly; insensibly; without care or con-
cern.

CAR-EE-LIS-NES, n. Heedlessness; inattention; neglig
ience; manner without care.


CAR-EE-MA, n. A. [Fr. guérison.] A palpable inflammat
ion, multiplying the resolution of poisoning by fortnight.

CAR-EE-MA, n. [Fr. cur experts.] To treat with fondness, af
fection, or kindness; to fuddle; to embrace with tender
ness.

CAR-EE, n. An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness.

CAR-END, (ca-end) v. Paired or embraced with affection.

section, look or please; a squabbling. 3. A throw of dice; hence, a chance. 4. A tuning; or, slight coloring, or slight degree of a color. 5. Manner; air; manner; a peculiar cast of countenance. 6. A slight throw; hence, a throw, or cast of the eye. 7. Among founders, a tube of wax, or clay, to give shape to metal. 8. A cylindrical piece of brass, copper, or steel in two lengths, to form a canal, or conduit, in a mould, for conveying metal. 9. Among founders, a large funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould. 10. A small cavity or groove, kind, sort. 11. A tribe or race of the same rank or profession. 12. A tribe of persons.

CAST-TALIAN, n. Pertaining to Castile, a cool spring on Parmesian, sacred to the muse.

CASTE NEUVE, n. An instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons.

Caste-Way, n. That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate.

CASTE-WAY, n. Rejected; useless; of no value.

CASTED, pp. for cast, is not in use.

CASTELLAN, n. (Sp. casellano.) A governor or constable of a castle.

CASTELL-A-NEW, n. The lordship belonging to a castle; or the extent of its land and jurisdictions.

CASTELL-LET-TEN, n. 1. Inclosed in a building, as a founta in or cloister. 2. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CASTEL-I-LATION, n. The act of fortifying a house, and rendering it impregnable.

CASTER, n. 1. One who throws or casts; one who composes; a calculator; one who calculates fortunes. 2. A small vial, or vessel for the conveyance of liquid.

CASTER-OLE, n. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is cast, or rolled, on the floor.

CASTLE-GATE, v. t. [L. castella.] To chase; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise; to chastize.

CASTLE-TEA, n. Punishment; correction; prudence; discipline; censure; remonstrance. 2. Among the Romans, a military post, or fort; and as an edifice on the side, by being with a wand or switch.

CASTLE-TOON, n. One who corrects.

CASTLE-TO-TOY, n. Punitive. Brokamall.

CASTLE-GA-TO-BE, n. An engine formerly used to punish and correct armed soldiers, called also a casting-steel, or brander.

CASTLE-SHOP, n. A kind of pure, redrope sav.

CASTILIAN, n. Pertaining to Castile in Spain.

CASTILIAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.

CASTING, pp. Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderance; deciding; running into a shape.

CASTING, n. 1. The act of casting or founding. 2. That which is cast, or casted metal, or metal in a mold, or in sand. 3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.

CASTLED, pp. Purifying; punishing; corrupting; chastising.

CASTLED, n. A person who is cast, or casted, in distinction from a not that is set and left.

CASTLED-VOR, n. The vote of a presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided; and the affirmative and negative.

CASTLE, n. In the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by any move.

CASTLE-BUILDEE, n. One who forms visionary schemes.

CASTLE-BUILDING, n. The act of building castles in the air.

CASTLE-CROWNED, n. Crowned with a castle.


CASTLE-GUARD, n. A feudal tenant.

CASTLE-SPoil, n. [From Castle spoil.] A kind of soup.

CASTLING, n. An abortion or abortive.
CAT

CLITODES, n. [L.] 1. A bean, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat, ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fine feet, and large thin feet. 2. A reddish brown substance, of a species of carunculus, or a species of musa, or in the grain of the bean, a powerful antisyphilitic. —3. In astronomy, a society of the constellation Ophiuchus, called also Clitodes. 4. A kind of bean, a tree of meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to the mast in the form of hearts.

CLITORES, n. The lingual part of the bean.

CLITORIS, n. An animal principle, prepared by boiling and grinding it. —CLITORES-OLI, n. The oil of the residue, or pellicula Carilio, a plant of the West Indies.

CLITRO-CALYX, n. Probably the old drawn from the eastern...

CLITRO-GLAND, n. A large gland,

CLITRO-IMPRESSION, n. [L. castanerius.] The art or act of encasing; the marking or cutting out of a stamp.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. [L. casta.] To gold; to envelope the testicles; to smoothen.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. To take away or remove, as the obscene parts of a writing.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. To take away the obscenity parts of a writing.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. The act of yielding; the act or practice of making usus, the act of taking away the obscure parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book; the act of removing the obscenity parts of a book, or of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the seeds.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. [L.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. [L. castro-ventitulus.] A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in statue, and the hobby in size.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. [L. castro.] Belonging to a camp. 1. Clitrophorion, a neck, a nose, a nose. 2. Pilling; happening, or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen; contingency. 2. An accident that produces unnatural deaths; and, by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident. 3. In law, an emolument due from a vessel to a superior, beyond the stature yearly dues, upon certain casual events.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. [L., F., Port. castanet.] One who studys and receives cases of conscience.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. To play the part of a casuar.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. Belonging to cases of conscience.

CLITRO-PLANT, n. (castro-ty.) The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do... 2. The science of the stipulated charity.

CIT, n. [L. cit; Fr. cit.] 1. A name applied to a certain species of carunculus quadruped of the genus Anis. 2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model. 3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the top of a ship. A double tripped, having an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord.

CAT-BLOCK, n. A two or three fold block, with an iron strap and long hook, used to draw up an anchor to the head.

CAT-EYE, n. Sun-stone, a subspecies of quartz.

CAT-EYE, n. Having eyes like a cat.

CAT-FISH, n. The species of orasius, or shark.

CAT-GAIT, n. A plant of the genus glaesum.

CAT-GUARD, n. The intestines of sheep or lambs, dried and twisted together, used as strings for violins and other instruments.

CAT-HAIRS, n. Ears hoping to brace in the shores of the lower parts behind their respective yards, to lighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the head, until the ship is close bailed.

CAT-HEAD, n. A strong beam projecting horizontally across the beam to the corner, to hold the yards.

CAT-HEAD, n. A kind of apple.

CAT-HOOK, n. A strong hook fitted to the cat-block.

CAT-FAW, n. Among seamen, a light air, perceived

in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, used to hook a tackle on. 2. A dyce; the instrument which another ship uses to draw up an anchor, or to secure a boat under it.

CALT-SALT, n. A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or brine-brine.

CALT-TAIL, n. A species of seed, of the genus spaca.

CALT-TAIL, n. 1. A species of seed, of the genus spaca.


CHAMBRE-EN, a. A woman who has the care of chambers, the cooking of meals, the cleaning of rooms, and the chief maidservant in the household. Chamberlain in the government—Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who holds the same rank and status as the above. In the United States, the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute.

CHANCELLOR, n. A Chancellor of University is an officer who seals the diplomas of degrees, of courses, and of the candidate for the highest degree. In the United States, a court of equity—Chancery, n. A Chancery is a Chancery, n. A Vergenal ulcer.

CHANCS, n. The qualities of a Chancery.

CHANDELIER, n. A Chandeliers, which trade is to make candles, or one who sells candles.


CHANDERS, n. The place where candles are kept.

CHANGE, n. To change one thing for another. To give and take reciprocally. To barter; to exchange goods.

CHANGER, n. To give one kind of money for another. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of reviving.

CHANGE, n. To alter; to undergo variation.

CHAP, s. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit.

CHAP-LAIN, m. A chaplain, or priest, in the army, navy, or any other service dependent on the government. A chaplain is a minister of the gospel who attends to the religious services of the officers and men of the service.

CHAPEL-MAID, m. A woman who has the care of the chapels, the cooking of meals, the cleaning of rooms, and the chief maidservant in the church. A chaplain is an officer who attends to the religious services of the officers and men of the service.

CHAPEL-SERW, n. The office of a chaplain in the church. A chaplain is an officer who attends to the religious services of the officers and men of the service.

CHAPEL-VERSE, n. A Vergenal ulcer.

CHAPEL, n. The joint or binding of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In New England pronounced gum, but in New York, woman, infant, or doll, without the name, a doll, and four feet.

CHAPEL-VERSE, o. To change into various colors. To change into different colors.

CHAPEL, s. A vessel used in bed-rooms.

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CHANGE, n. 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or condition, or from one form or state to another. 2. A succession of one thing in the place of another. 3. A revolution or transformation. 4. An alteration in the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution. 5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety. 6. Any change in the order or arrangement of words. 7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another. 8. Small coins of money, which may be given for small places. 9. A balance from money paid. A beat or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of a scarf. 10. The dissolution of the body. 11. Change, for exchange, a place where money is lent or borrowed. A building appropriated for mercantile transactions. 12. In the past tense, to change. CHANGEABLE, a. Changeliness, which is generally used. Changing, adj. Variable. CHANGELING, n. 1. That may change; subject to alteration; sickly; insubstantial; mutable. Variable. 2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance. CHANGEA-BLNESS, n. 1. The quality of being changeable; sickliness; insubstantiality; mutability. 2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration. CHANGEA-BLY, adv. Inconstantly. CHANGED, pp. Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted. CHANGELFLOW, n. Full of change; insubstantial; mutable; sickly; uncertain; subject to alteration. CHANGELINESS, n. Constant, not admitting alteration. CHANGELING, n. The child of a fairy or the place of another. 2. An idiot; a fool. 3. One apt to change; a variable. 4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. 5. A changeling. CHANGELING, n. 1. One who alters the form of anything. 2. One that is employed in changing and discounting bills of exchange. 3. One who is颠覆ed by the change. 4. One given to change. CHANGING, adj. Altering; turning; putting one thing in the place of another; changeable. CHANNA, n. A fish taken in the Mediterranean. CHANNEL, n. [Fr. canal; Sp. canal.] 1. A passage; a water-course. 2. The place where a river flows. 3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows. 4. The channel through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting. 5. A gutter or furrow in a cole-plant or cabbage. 6. A space in which a channel is made to receive a vessel, between two continents, or between a continent and an island. 7. Channel of a ship; see CHAIN-WALK. CHANNELED, v. t. To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove. CHANNELED, pp. Having channels; grooved longitudinally. CHANNELED, adj. Channeling; channel-shaped; grooving longitudinally. CHANSON, n. [Fr.] A song. Shag. CHANT, v. t. [Fr. chanson.] 1. To sing; to utter a melodious song word for word, or a sentence of song. 2. To sing, as in church service; to repeat words in a kind of chanting voice, with modulations. CHANTING, n. The art of singing, or uttering with a song. CHANTIN, n. The act of singing, or uttering with a song. CHANTERESS, n. A female singer. Minuet. CHANTY, n. [Fr. chantee.] A church or chapel endowed with revenues, for pious daily to sing or say masses for the souls of the deceased. CHAOS, n. [L. chaos.] 1. That confusion, or confused mass, which matter is supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order by the creating power of God. 2. A region of space, without form or order. 3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are confused. CHAOTIC, a. Re-sheetable; chaotic. CHAP, v. t. To crack; to open in slits. CHAPMAN, n. A merchant, a shopkeeper, or dealer, as in Cloth. CHAP, p. p. From, or towards, the earth, or in the heavens. CHAPMAN, n. [Sc. and Gael.] The upper end and lower part of the mouth. 2. The mouth or stumber. 3. The voice; the sound of the voice, to mean; generally in the plural, the mouth or mouths. CHAPMAN, v. t. To change. "If you can't sell, here is your chap. In this sense it is used also in the sense of take."

CHARM, n. A charm, a spell, a charm to sell. 2. A charm, or charm to sell. 3. The art of writing, or the art of engraving; a mark or figure made with a pen or stylus; a letter or figure used to form words, and communicate ideas. 4. A mark or figure made in wood, ivory, or metal, to be as a witness or impression. 5. The manner of writing; the peculiar form of letters used by a nation; the particular composition, and peculiar qualities, impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him.
beavers are distinguished from one another.—16. In electrical experiments, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a body, and called to the use of the body, is not more of assurance, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a body, with the same distinction of qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, are esteemed and respected; that may be trusted; that may be trusted to be veracious, but may be supposed as a necessity, and every. 2. Subject to be charged. 3. Ex- chargeable. 4. Liable to be su- chargeable. 5. To be trusted; that may be laid or ascribed to a crime, fault or debt. 6. Subject to be charged or accused.

CHARADE, n. t. (Gr. XarC6pevopos.) To describe, or to distinguish by particular marks or traits.

CHARACTERED, pp. Engraved; inscribed; distinguish- ed.

CHARACTER-ISM, n. 1. The distinction of character. 2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens.

CHARACTERISTIC, n. Or CHARACTERSCATAL, a. [Gr. XarC6paTosvopos.) That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing.

CHARACTERISTIC, n. adj. In a manner that distinguishes character.

CHARACTERIZE, v. t. [Gr. XarC6paTosvopos.] To give a characteristic account of; to mark; to describe by peculiar qualities. 3. To distinguish; to mark, or express the character; to exhibit the peculiarities or properties of a thing distinctively. 4. To impress. [Little wood.] 4. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure.

CHARACTERIZED, pp. Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHARACTERIZING, pp. Describing or distinguishing by characteristic qualities.

CHARACTERLESS, n. Destitute of any peculiar character.

CHARACTERLY, n. Impression; mark; distinction.

CHARADE, n. [Fr.] A composition in which the subject is indicated by a series of characteristic words or phrases; and the meaning of the whole is to be seen in the connected words, and those syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatic description, first separately and then together.

CHARCOAL, n. [coal and coal.] Coal made by charring wood.

CHARIS, n. [Fr. charis.] The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter.

CHARGE, v. t. [Fr. chager.] 1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets. 2. To load as a musket or cannon; to thrust to powder, or powder and ball; to load and fire, when a duty to be performed is imposed that oppresses. 4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax. 5. To lay on or impose, as a task. 6. To place under a special charge or duty; to charge with a particular responsibility, often implying superintendence. 7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by with. 8. To intrust to; as, an officer is intrusted with the charge of a regiment, in order that he may be made answerable for the conduct of that body of soldiers. 9. To lay on, or impose on the debit side of an account. 10. To load or lay on, in words, that the meaning conveyed by the words and actions which the case will admit. 7. Any act of kindness, or benevolence. 8. A charitable institution.—Char-ity-school, an establishment maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

CHARGEABLE, n. To burn to a coal; to char. See CHAR.

CHARLATAN, n. [Fr.] One who pretends much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an impostor; a mountebank.

CHARLA-TAN-CAL, a. Gullish; making undue pre- tendions to skill; ignorant. Cowlard.

CHAR-LATANERY, n. An imposture; an imposture to quack- ery; wheeling; deception by fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, n. In astronomy, seven stars in the constellation of Taurus.

CHARLOCK, n. [Lat. charta.] The English name of the rephusus raphanus and sinapis arvensis, very perni- cious weed, but much used for feed.

CHARM, n. [Fr. charme.] 1. Words, characters or other things, imagined to possess power; power of enchantment. 2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can pierce into and insinuate itself; that which delights and attracts the heart.

CHARGE, v. t. 1. To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence. 2. To subdue by secret influence, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay, or appease. 3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses. 4. To fortify the mind against evil. [Not in use.] 5. To make powerful by

* See Sympathetic. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BULL, UNITE. —Cais; 8; ss; 8; 8; CH; E; TH in this. — Obsolete.
CHARMED, a. Having gaps or a chasm.
CHI

a making of contracts; a bargain. 2. An unlawful agreement or contract. 3. An agreement or composition, as an act of the king or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

CHEVRON, n. [Fr.] In heraldry, an honorable ordnary, represented commonly by a wedge or figure of a house taken in profile, and representing a variation in color.

CHEVRONKED, n. Having a chevron, or the form of $\&$. Nouns.


CHEVRO-TIN, n. [From Fr. chevron.] The smallest of the insculpted letters.

CHEW, v. t. [See chew.]
1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to be eaten; to eat; to prepare for digestion and digestion.
2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate.
3. To chop; to bite, hold, or roll about in the mouth.

CHEWY, adj. To chew upon; to ruminate.

CHEWY, n. That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [Old Jeg.]

CHEWEVD, pp. Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEVET, n. A kind of pie, made with chopped substances.

CHEWING, pp. Grinding with the teeth; masticating.

CHEVIL, n. A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHEVAN, n. Pertaining to Che, an isle in the Levant.

CHEV-APITE, n. A mineral, called alexe.

CHIBIAL, n. [Fr. chibial.] A small sort of onion.

CHICANE, n. [Fr., chicaner.] 1. In law, shift; turn; trick; cavil. 2. A mode of injuring by subterfuges, by artifices, or unfair practices, or idle objections. 3. Sophistry. 4. Any artifice.

CHICANE, v. t. [Fr. chicaneer.] To use shifts, cavils or artifices.

CHIC-SURE, n. [Fr. chicassier.]
1. One who uses shifts, turns, evasions or unwise artifices, in litigation or dispute; a caviler; a sophister; an unfair disputant.

CHIC-ANCE, n. [Fr. Chicance.] Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices, to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.

CHICHON, v. t. [See chican.]
1. To twist or twist, as in dance. 2. To be twisted or turned from the true path.

CHICHING, v. t. [See chican.]
1. To twist or turn, as in dance. 2. To twist or turn from the true path.

CHICHING-VETCH, n. [chichon.]
1. A kind of bean.

CHICK, n. 1. Of the yolk of eggs, par-4. One of the domestic hen or gallinaceous fowls. 2. A person of tender years. 3. A word of tenderness.

CHICK-HEARTED, adj. Timid; fearful; cowardly.


CHICKEN, n. A small chick or chicken.

CHICK-PEA, n. [L. cicera.] A plant or pea.

CHICK-WAY, n. A bountiful race of the genus cicera.

CHID, v. t. [See chide.]
1. To scold; to reproach; to blame; to reprove.
2. To blame; to reprove.

CHIDING, n. The art or practice of scolding; to find fault; to contend in words of anger. 2. To quarrel. 3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise.

CHIELD, n. A child; a young noise. Same.

CHILDER, n. One who chides, clammers, reproves or rebukes.

CHILDER-ESS, n. A female who chides.

CHILDLING, n. pp. Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh, contumelious noise.

CHILPING, v. t. Scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproach.

CHILPING-LY, adv. In a scolding or reproving manner.

CHIEF, n. [See chief.] 1. Highest in office or rank; principal. 2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most influence; commanding most respect; taking the lead; most valuable; most important. 3. In affection; most dear and familiar.

CHIEF, n. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who leads an army. 2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, etc. 3. A chief, in English law, to caper. To hold land in chief, is to hold it directly from the king, by honorable personal service. A principal tenant is the man or woman holding the head or upper part of the seisin, from side to side, representing a man's head. 5. In Spencer, it seems to signify something of the same kind, a mark of distinction, a signature. 6. This word is often used, in the singular number, to express a plurality. 7. The principal part; the most or largest part of one thing or of many.

CHIEF, n. A chief.

CHIEF, n. A tribute by the head of a tribe.

CHIEF-FEUD, n. Sovereignty; supremacy.

CHIEFESS, n. A female chief among the Indians. Same.

CHIEFLESS, n. A without a chief or leader.
CHU

CHUD

CHUD, v. t. To chastise; to beat. [Scotch.]".

CHUH, n. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a black. [Johannes.]

CHUNK, n. A short, thick block, or bit of wood; a solitary, scattered piece.

CHUNKY, adj. Thick; heavy; coarse; hard; dull or sulky fellow.

CHUPF-ITY, adv. In a rough, surly manner; clownishly.

CHUPF-NESS, n. Surliness.

CHUPF-ING, n. Surly; ugly; surly; rough; crusty.

CHURCH, n. 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lord's house. 2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the catholic or universal church. 3. A smaller number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one part of the world, or in one country or province. 4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province. 5. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, or assembled in the same way. 6. Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ.

CHURCH, n. 1. A church, a place of worship. 2. The church, a body of Christians who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor, in distinction from the rest of the world, or from the same church, or from other churches, who believe in the same or a similar set of doctrines.

CHURCH-ALM, n. A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATE, n. The bishop in whose name officiates in divine service.

CHURCH-AU-THOR-IT-TE, n. Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

CHURCH-RENCE, n. The seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH-BU-IL-AL, n. Burial according to the rites of the church.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, n. Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.

CHURCH-DO-M, n. The government or authority of the church.

CHURCH-FOUND-ER, n. He that builds or endows a church. [Hooker.]

CHURCH-HISTORY, n. History of the Christian church; ecclesiastical history.

CHURCHING, n. The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.

CHURCH-LAND, n. Land belonging to a church.

CHURCH-LIKE, n. Becoming the church.

CHURCH-SAINT, n. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things. 3. An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

CHURCH-MINISTER, n. A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.

CHURCH-MUSIC, n. The service of singing or chanting in a church.

CHURCH-PEE-RIMENT, n. Benefit to the church.

CHURCH-SERMON, n. Instructive of the church.

CHURCH-WARDEN, n. A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish.

CHURCH-WAY, n. The way or road that leads to the church.

CHURCH-WORK, n. Work carried on slowly.

CHURCH-YARD, n. The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, n. [Duke.] 1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. 2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer. 3. A boor; a rustic.

CHURLISH, a. 1. Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; tactful. 2. Officious; narrow-minded; avuncular; ungracious; ungrateful; harsh; hard; firm. 3. Jade, fretful. 4. Bastard. 5. Obstinate.

CHURLISHNESS, n. Rudeness of manner or temper; incivility; inhumanity; insensibility to kindness or courtesy.

CHURLY, n. Red. boisterous.

CHURME, n. A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated, by being put in and out of the case, to make butter.

CHURME, n. A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated, by being put in and out of the case, to make butter.

CHURNED, pp. Agitated; made into butter.

CHURNING, n. The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; or shaking or stirring. 2. Much better as is made at one operation.

CHURN-MAST, n. The staff or instrument used in churn.

CHUR-VOQ-VEN, n. [Arb. qweq.] An insect that turns about slowly, called also a midrassid.

CHUREL, See Uncorss.

CHUSEE, n. A yellowish mineral.

CHYL-LACIOUS, n. Belonging to chyl in; consisting of chyl.

CHYLL, n. [Arb. qweq.] In animal bodies, a white or milky fluid, separated from aliments by means of digestion.

CHYL-L-ACI-ON, n. [L. chylus and acio.] The act or power by which chyl is formed from food in animal bodies.

CHYL-L-ACI-FY, v. t. Forming or changing into chyl; having the power to make chyl.

CHYLL, n. The act or power by which chyl is formed from food in animal bodies.

CHYL-L-ACI-FATIVE, n. Forming or changing into chyl; having the power to make chyl.

CHYL-L-ACI-FY, v. t. To form or become chyl.

CHYL-L-ACI-ON, n. [L. chylus and acio.] To form or become chyl.

CHYL-L-ACI-ON, n. [L. chylus and acio.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

CHYL-L-ACI-OUS, n. A sort of small onion.

CHYL-L-ACI-ON, n. [L. chylus and acio.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

CHYL-L-ACI-ON, n. [L. chylus and acio.] To form or become chyl.

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CHYL-L-ACI-ON, n. [L. chylus and acio.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.
Czar, n. T. To clip with scissors. (German.)

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CLE

CLEARY, adv. 1. Plainly; evidently; fully. 2. Without obstruction; unimpaired. 3. Without discrimination. 4. Without entanglement or confusion. 5. Plainly; honestly; candidly. 6. Without reserve, evasion or subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, n. 1. Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity. 2. Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance. 3. Freedom from fog or clouds; openness. 4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness. 5. Plainness, or plain dealing; simplicity; honesty; fairness; candor. 6. Freedom from imputation of ill. 7. Freedom from spots, or blemishes of any kind.

CLEAN, adj. 1. Clean; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully. 2. Not soiled or spotted. 3. Not stained. 4. Without blemish or blemishes; innocent. 5. Cleansed; cleaning clean. 6. Nice; artful; dexterous; adroit; etc. (adj.)

CLEANLY, adj. (clean-ly) a. In a cleanly manner; neatly; without dirt.

CLEANSING-BLUE, (clean-zez-blu) n. That may be cleansed.

CLEANSLY, (cleanz-ly) a. Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. 2. Pure from all bile; clear; simple.

CLEAN, n. The act of cleaning; the state of being clean; the quality of being clean; the absence of filth; the state of being free from filth.

CLEAR, adj. 1. Plain; evident; obvious. 2. Not hidden; plain; evident. 3. Not of a lower order; not inferior. 4. Plainly; evidently; certainly. 5. Plainly; sincerely; earnestly. 6. Plainly; distinctly; clearly.

CLEANSLY, (cleanz-ly) a. In a cleanly manner; neatly; without dirt.

CLEANSING, (cleanz-ing) n. The process of cleaning; the action of cleaning; the state of being clean; the quality of being clean; the absence of filth; the state of being free from filth.

CLEANLINESS, (cleanz-lins) n. The state of being clean; the quality of being clean; the absence of filth; the state of being free from filth.

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CLEARLY, (clean-lir) adv. In a clear manner; distinctly; clearly.

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# Obsolete
CONG: The process of changing a liquid to a solid state.

COAL: A solid, igneous rock composed of carbon and other substances.

COAGULATION: The process of coagulating or changing a liquid to a solid state.

COAGULATING: The process of making a liquid into a solid state.

COAGULATION: The process of changing a liquid to a solid state.

COAL: A solid, igneous rock composed of carbon and other substances.

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COMMINGLED, p. t. To mix together; to mingle in one or more parts, substances, or materials.

COMMINGLED, v. t. To mix or unite together, as different substances. 

COMMINGLED, p. t. v. t. To grind.

COMMINGLED, v. t. [L. communis, communis.] To make small or fine, as a powder; to reduce or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.

COMMINGLED, pp. Reduced to fine particles; pulverized.

COMMINGLING, p. pr. v. t. To grind; to cut or break.

COMMINGULAR, adv. To cut; to mix or mingle; to blend; to mix; to compound.

COMMINGULAR, adj. Pertaining to a community. Small- 

COMMINGULAR, adj. To mix; to compound.

COMMUNICABLE, n. [Sp. communicable.] The office or employment of a communicant; a community of interests.

COMMUNICABLE, adj. Pertaining to community or communica- 

COMMUNICABLE, v. t. [Sp. comunicar.] To communicate; to impart; to communicate.

COMMUNICABLE, adj. The community department.

COMMUNICABLE, v. t. To communicate.

COMMUNICABLE, adj. That which is communicable; that which can be communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, n. [Sp. comunicación.] A communication; an exchange.

COMMUNICATION, n. 1. The act of communicating; a statement or report; a conversation.

COMMUNICATION, n. 2. The act of communicating; a message or a statement.

COMMUNICATION, n. 3. The act of communicating; the act of conveying or expressing thoughts or feelings.

COMMUNICATION, n. 4. The act of communicating; the act of expressing or conveying thoughts or feelings.

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COMMUNICATION, n. 31. The act of communicating; the act of conveying or expressing thoughts or feelings.

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COM-PASSI-ON-A-BLY, Com-passi-ona-ble. Courteous. COM-PASSI-ON-A-TED, a. Having a temper of compassion; to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful; having a heart not only moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants and infirmities of others.

COM-PASSI-ON-A-TEDLY, adv. With compassion; merci-
fully. Ci-ter-ras.

COM-PASSI-ON-A-TED-NESS, n. The quality of being com-
passionate.

COM-PA-TRA-NY, n. The relation of a godfather to the
child whom he has godfathered.

COM-PA-TI-BIL-I-TY, n. Consistency; the quality or
suitableness of fitness; fitness; compliance.

COM-PAT-I-BLE, a. [Fr. compatible.] 1. Consistent, that
may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable.

COM-PAT-I-BIL-I-TY, n. Consistency; fitness; agree-
ment; the same as compatibility, which is generally used.

COM-PAT-I-BLY, adv. Suitably; consistently.

COM-PAT-I-RY, v. t. Suffering together. [Little used.]

* COM-PAT-I-RY, or COM-PAT-I-ROM, n. [It. compa-
trioto.] A fellow patriot; one of the same country.

COM-PER, n. [L. compar.] An equal; a companion; an
equal. COM-PER-ER, v. t. To equal; to match; to be equal with.

COM-PETE, v. t. [L. competere.] 1. To drive or urge
with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessi-
tate. 2. To force; to take by force, or violence; to seize.
3. To contend for; to compete with; to struggle or strive
with; to grapple with; to contend with; to match; to
fight; to oppose; to contend for; to strive for; to com-
pete for; to struggle for; to strive for; to stand
opposed to; to struggle against; to compete against;
3. To make up, to compose; to put together; to ac-
quire; to assemble; to join; to whet; to sharpen;
3. To see to; to examine; to observe; to discern;
3. To cut forth; [see.]

COM-PET-I-A-BIL-I-TY, n. The quality of being able,
competing, or not inferior.

COM-PET-I-A-BL-E, a. That may be driven, forced or
competed.


COM-PET-I-A-TION, n. [L. competitio.] Style or manner
of competition; a conflict, rivalry, rivalry of different
authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers,
articles, and opinions, in a book, a system, a system;
and to write; to compose. 3. To contain; to comprise; [see
used.]

3. To make up; to compose; [see used.]

COM-PET-I-TOR, n. One who competes or contends.

COM-PET-I-LING, pp. Driving by force; constraining;
competing.

COM-PET-I-LI-NAL, n. or COM-PEN-DI-UM, n. [L. compendium.] An abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or compilation.

COM-PET-I-LI-NUOUS, a. Short; contracted. [L.]

* COM-PEN-DI-ATE, v. t. To sum or collect together.

COM-PEN-DI-A-TION, n. Shortness; brevity; compre-
nsion in a narrow compass.

COM-PEN-DI-A-TED, a. Brevity; compactness; abridgment;
abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or
principal principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass.

COM-PEN-DI-A-TEDLY, adv. In a short or brief manner;
brief; in brief epistle.

COM-PEN-DI-A-TED-NESS, n. Shortness; brevity; compre-
nsion in a narrow compass.

COM-PEN-DI-A-TE, a. Brevity; compendium; a
compendious; abridged; comprehensive; containing the
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a narrow compass.

COM-PEN-DI-A-TEDLY, adv. In a short or brief manner;
brief; in brief epistle.

COM-PEN-DI-A-TED-NESS, n. Shortness; brevity; compre-
nsion in a narrow compass.
CONGRATULAT-ED, pp. Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.

CONGRATULAT-ING, ppr. Preferring one's joy or satisfaction to the happiness, prosperity, or success of another.

CONGRATULATIO-N, a. The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or an account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties, or of the communis spiritus.

CONGRATULAT-O-RY, a. One who offers congratulations.

CONGRATULAT-TO-RY, a. Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties, or for the community.

CONGRUE, v. t. To unite mutually. Skæg.

CON-GREG-A-TION, n. [L. congregationem.] 1. The act of collect or separate persons or things into an assembly; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body.

CON-GREG-A-TED, pp. Collected; compact; close. [Little known as a verb.]

CON-GREG-A-TING, ppr. Collecting; assembling; causing to come together.

CON-GREG-A-TION, n. 1. The act of bringing together, or assembling. A collection or assembling of several things. 2. More generally, an assembly of persons; and, appropriately, an assembly of persons meet for the worship of God or other purposes. Rome, LXXV.

3. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope. Also, a company or society of religious candidates, and all those engaged in the transmitting business of the university.

CON-GREG-A-TION-AL, pertaining to a congregation or assembly of such Christians as hold to church government by consent and election, maintaining that church government is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor, and govern itself.

CON-GREG-A-TION-ALISM, n. Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body.

CON-GREG-A-TION-AL-ISM, n. One who belongs to a congregational church or denomination.

CON-GREG-A-TIONS, n. [L. congregationes.] 1. A meeting of individuals, or a body of persons, collected, met together or assembled, particularly a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to transact mutual concerns. 2. The assembly of delegates of the several British colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774.

3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of independence, in 1776, and until the adoption of the present constitution. 4. The assembly of assemblies and representatives of the several states of North America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a nation.

5. A collection of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. 6. The meeting of two or more persons in every case, whether in the United States, or in Europe.


CON-GREG-A-TY, n. 1. Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things. 2. Fitness; pertinence. 3. Reason; acceptability; propriety. 4. In schools, or elsewhere, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer graces on those who perform them. 5. In geometry, figures or lines, which, when laid over one another, exactly correspond, are in congruity.


CON-GREG-A-TLY, adv. Suitable; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; Bopis.

CON-IC, a. [L. conicus.] 1. Having the form of a cone. 2. A conical place, or a solid of revolution. 2. Pertaining to a cone.—Conic section, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, the hyperbola, and the ellipse.

CON-I-CAL, a. In the form of a cone.

CON-I-CES, a. The state or quality of being conical.

CON-IS, n. That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.

CON-NIP-EAU, a. [L. conoeu, conoeus.] Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress and beech.

C O N - I - FORM, a. In the form of a cone; conical.

CON-LO, v. To unite; to agree. Skæg.

CON-NITE, n. [Gr. conite.] A mineral, of an ash or greenish-gray color.

CON-JECT, v. t. To throw together, or to throw.

CON-JECTED, pp. To guess. Skæg.

CON-JECT-O, n. [L.] One who guesses or conjectures.

CON-JECT-UR-A-BLE, a. That may be guessed or conjectured.

CON-JECT-U-RAL, a. Depending on conjectures; done or said by guess.


CON-JECT-U-RAL-ITY, adv. Without proof, or evidence; by conjecture; by guess.

CON-JEC-TU-RE, n. [L. conjectura.] 1. Literally, a casting or weighing; something that is probable events, or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past, but unknown; a guess; a preposition of opinion with some emphasis. 2. To guess; to judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to depend on opinion.

CON-JEC-TURED, pp. Guessed; surmised.

CON-JEC-TUR-E, n. One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof. [Little known as a verb.]

CON-JEC-TURING, pp. Guessing; surmising.

CON-JOB-BLE, v. To guess at an answer.

CON-JOIN, v. t. [Fr. conjandre.] 1. To join together, without any thing intermediate; to unite two or more persons or things in close connection. 9. To associate, or connect.

CON-JOIN, v. t. To unite; to join; to league. Skæg.

CON-JOIN-ED, pp. Joined to or with; united; associated.

CON-JOIN-ING, ppr. Joining together; uniting; connecting.

CON-JOINT, a. United; connected; associate.—Conjoint degrees, in music, for two voices which form an interval of a fourth, and immediately in the order of the scale.—Conjoint tetradactyl, two tetradactyls or fourths, where the same chord is the smallest of the distinct of the order of the scale.

CON-JOINTLY, adv. Jointly; unitedly; in union; together.

CON-JU-AL, a. [L. conjugalis.] 1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; consummated. 2. Suitable to the married state; being in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband.

CON-JU-AL-ITY, n. Matrimonial; consummation.

CON-JU-GATE, a. [L. conjugare.] 1. To join; to unite in marriage; [not new use].—2. In grammar, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons.

CON-JU-GA-TION, n. A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in sound.

CON-JU-GA-TED, pp. Conjugated; joined; united; current. Skæg.

CON-JU-GATE, a. In botany, a conjugate leaf is a planate leaf which is borne on a leaf axis, and the leaf axis or axis, in geometry, a right line bisecting the transverse diameter; the shortest of the two diameters of an ellipse.

CON-JU-GA-TION, n. [L. conjugatio.] 1. A couple or pair; [little use].—2. A line of words in prose or verse; a line of composition; an arrangement. Bolesley.—3. In grammar, the distribution of the several inflections or variations of a verb, in their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.

CON-JUNCT, a. [L. conjunctus.] Conjoined; united; concurrent. Skæg.

CON-JUNCT-ION, n. [L. conjunction.] 1. Union; connection; association by treaty or otherwise. Bacon.—2. In astronomy, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the modius. 9. In grammar, a connective or conjunction word. 4. The copulation of the sexes.

CON-JUNCT-IVE, a. 1. Closely united. Skæg. 2. Unitig.; serving to unite.—3. In grammar, the conjunctive mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called subjunctive.

CON-JUNCT-IVELY, adv. In conjunction, or union; together.

CON-JUNCT-IV-OUS, a. The quality of conjoining or uniting.

CON-JUNCTIVITY, n. In union; joint; together.

CON-JUNCT-U-RITY, n. [Fr. conjuncture.] 1. A joining; a combination of union, or cause of events or circumstances. 2. An occasion; a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances. 3. Union; connection; mode of union. 4. Connection; union; consistency.
CONSENSUAL, a. [L. consensu.] Reasonable; justifiable.

CONSENT, n. 1. The act of giving assent or agreement to; the act of assenting. 2. Agreement; consented to; allowed for. 3. Consent of the parties; consent of the legislature. 4. Consent to be bound, 5. Consent of the parties; consent of the legislature.

CONSENT OF, n. 1. Consent to do, to act, or to provide for. 2. Consent to be bound, 3. Consent of the parties; consent of the legislature. 4. Consent to be bound, 5. Consent of the parties; consent of the legislature.

CONSENTABLE, a. 1. Agreeable to consent. 2. Agreeable to law. 3. Agreeable to consent.

CONSENTATOR, n. 1. One who consents. 2. One who consents. 3. One who consents.

CONSENTATION, n. 1. The act of consenting, or giving consent. 2. The act of consenting, or giving consent.

CONSENTATORY, a. 1. Agreeable to consent, or give consent. 2. Agreeable to consent, or give consent.

CONSENTMENT, n. 1. Consent; assent. 2. Consent; assent.

CONSENTS, n. 1. Consent; assent. 2. Consent; assent.

CONSENTUAL, a. 1. Agreeable to consent. 2. Agreeable to consent.

CONSEQUENCE, n. 1. The act of following, or the act of consequent. 2. The act of following, or the act of consequent. 3. The act of following, or the act of consequent. 4. The act of following, or the act of consequent.

CONSEQUENTIAL, a. 1. Following, or the act of consequent. 2. Following, or the act of consequent. 3. Following, or the act of consequent. 4. Following, or the act of consequent.

CONSEQUENT, a. 1. Following, or the act of consequent. 2. Following, or the act of consequent. 3. Following, or the act of consequent. 4. Following, or the act of consequent.

CONSEQUENTLY, adv. 1. Following, or the act of consequent. 2. Following, or the act of consequent. 3. Following, or the act of consequent. 4. Following, or the act of consequent.

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CONSEQUENTLY, conj. 1. Following, or the act of consequent. 2. Following, or the act of consequent. 3. Following, or the act of consequent. 4. Following, or the act of consequent.
CON-TENT, s. t. To dispute; to contest. This transitive use only implying, not contending or demanding more.

CON-TENT-ED, pp. Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contented.

CON-TENT-ED-NESS, s. An antagonist or opposer.

CON-TENDER, s. One who contends; a combatant; a disputant.

CON-TENDING, pp. Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarrelling.

CON-TENDING, s. the struggle of contending parties; a controversy, debate; a conflict.

CON-TENT-ED, pp. Or a. Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; without concern.

CON-TENT-ED-NESS, s. State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

CON-TENTS, s. [L. continent.] 1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something or to resist a person, claim, right, etc.; quarrel; conflict. 3. Strife in words or debate; quarrel; angry content; controversy. 3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation. 4. Enmity; zeal; the inimical or hostile feeling of one toward another; enmity; discord.

CON-TENTIOUS, s. [Fr. contestoire.] 1. Apt to contend; given to disputes or quarrels. 2. Refusing to accede to or yield; obstinate; contentious; opposed; difficult; causing contention. 3. Injuriously or awfully contestious.

CON-TENTIOUS JURIS-DICTION, a court which has power to judge and determine differences between contending parties.

CON-TENTIOUS-NESS, s. Disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsome-ness.

CON-TENT-MENT, s. [Fr. contentement.] A content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without dispute; acquiescence.

CON-TENT-MENT, a. In a contented way.

CON-TENT-MENT-AL, s. [L. contemtualis.] Being of the same kind.

CON-TEN-TION-AL, s. Assembly; collection.

CON-TEN-TION-AL, s. [Fr. contenteur.] To dispute to stir earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. 2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to dispute; to contest; to contend; to struggle; to resist; to oppose; to call in question.


CON-TENTS, s. 1. Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in arms. 2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strifes in argument.

CON-TES-TA-BLE, s. That may be disputed or debated; disputable.

CON-TES-TA-BLY, adv. Possibility of being contested.

CON-TES-TA-TION, s. The act of contesting; strife; dispute. 3. Testimony; proof by witnesses.

CON-TES-TABLE, s. A person to whom a contest may be opposed; a candidate.

CON-TES-TED-NESS, s. Not to be disputed. Hill.

CON-TES-TED, s. t. To weaver together. Begin.

CON-TENT-EDNESS, s. The general series or composition of a discourse; were particularly, the parts of a discourse upon which we proceed or follow the sentence quoted; the passage of scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it.

CON-TENT-EDLY, adv. Knit or woven together; close; firm.

CON-TENTS, s. t. To knit together.

CON-TEXTURE, s. The manner of interweaving several various and dissimilar parts into the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution.

CON-TEXT-ING, s. Maintaining to contexture, or to the human frame.

CON-TEXTU-AL, s. [L. contextus.] Actual context of bodies; a touching. Hale.

CON-TEXTU-AL-ITY, s. [L. contextus.] Touching; meeting or joining one border to another.

CON-TEXTU-AL-ITY, s. In a manner to touch; without interference.

CON-TEXTU-AL, s. A state of context; close union of surfaces or parts.

CON-TEXTU-AL-ITY, s. [L. contextus.] 1. In a general sense, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command. 2. A keeping back the secret or passion for some service. 3. Restraint; resistance; abstinence from enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of licentious pleasures; hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to women, as chaste. 4. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. 5. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment. 6. Continuity; uninterrupted continuity; course; not new made.

CON-TRI-ENT-NENT, s. [L. continuus.] 1. Refraining from unlawful temptation of commerce, or modernly in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chastity. 2. Restraint; moderate; temperate. 3. Opposing; restraining. 4. Continuous; constant. Everlasting.

CON-TRI-ENT-NENT, s. 1. In geography, a great extent of land, not disputed or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land, including all the parts of the continent and the eastern and western continent. 2. That which contains any thing; [not used.] Back.

CON-TRI-ENTAL, s. Pertaining or relating to a continent. In America, pertaining to the United States, as containing its distinct territories. As between separate states a word much used during the revolution.

CON-TRI-ENT-LY, s. In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

CON-TINGE-NCE, s. [L. continuus.] The quality of being continuous in place; the quality of being continuous in time.

CON-TINGE-NCE, s. Without interruption of connexion or of happening; or the possibility of coming to pass. 2. Contingent; accident; fortunate event.

CON-TINGE-NCE, s. 1. Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual. 2. In law, depending on an uncertainty. 3. In law, a fortuitous event, that which comes without our design, foresight or expectation. 4. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; an equal or suitable share; proportion.

CON-TINGE-NTE-LY, s. Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CON-TINGE-NTE-NESS, s. The state of being contingent; fortuitous; accidental.

CON-TINGU-AL, s. [Fr. continuus.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; uninterrupted; not intermitted or divided in reference to time or place. 2. Very frequent; often repeated. 3. Contingual fever, or continued fever, that occurs after a cold, that sometimes, but never entirely interminable, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remittent and intermitterring fever. 4. Contingual claim, in law, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard. 5. Perpetual.

CON-TINGU-AL, s. Without interruption of connexion or of happening; or the possibility of coming to pass. 2. Contingent; accident; fortunate event.

CON-TINGU-AL, s. Accidentally; without design or foresight.

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CON-TINU-AL, s. [Fr. continuus.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; uninterrupted; not intermitted or divided in reference to time or place. 2. Very frequent; often repeated. 3. Contingual fever, or continued fever, that occurs after a cold, that sometimes, but never entirely interminable, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remittent and intermitting fever. 4. Contingual claim, in law, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard. 5. Perpetual.

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CON-TINU-AL, s. Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CON-TINU-AT-E, s. Having the same bounds. B. Jen.

CON-TINU-ATE, s. [L. continuus.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

CON-TINU-ATE, s. [L. continuus.] Being of the same country.

CON-TINU-ATION, s. Assembly; collection.

CON-TINU-ATION, s. [Fr. continuier.] To dispute to stir earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. 2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to dispute; to contend; to struggle; to resist; to oppose; to call in question.

CON-TENTS, s. t. To strive; to contend. 2. To vie; to emulate.
COMVER, v. t. 1. To convert or change by degree, in tone of thought or opinion. — COMVERE, a. Convertible, convertible. [Obs.] — COMVERE, a. Opposite or reciprocal. — COMVERB, a. Converse or reciprocal. — COMVERS, a. adv. With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally. — CONVERS, a. [L. conersus.] 1. In a general sense, a turning or change from one state to another; e.g., a change of condition, a change of scene, a change of climate. — In a philosophical sense, a change of position, of state, of condition, of residence, of quality, of number, of equality or proportion. — CONVERSIVE, a. Conversable. — CONVERSIBLE, a. Conversable. — CONVERSIT, a. [L. conversus.] 1. To change or turn into another substance or form. 2. To change from one state to another. 3. To change from one religion to another. 4. To change from one position to another. 5. To change from one state to another. 6. To change from one religion to another. 7. To change from one state to another. 8. To change from one religion to another. 9. To change from one state to another. 10. To change from one state to another. 11. To change from one state to another. 12. To change from one state to another. 13. To change from one state to another. 14. To change from one state to another. 15. To change from one state to another. 16. To change from one state to another. 17. To change from one state to another. 18. To change from one state to another. 19. To change from one state to another. 20. To change from one state to another. 21. To change from one state to another. 22. To change from one state to another. 23. To change from one state to another. 24. To change from one state to another. 25. To change from one state to another. 26. To change from one state to another. 27. To change from one state to another. 28. To change from one state to another. 29. To change from one state to another. 30. To change from one state to another. 31. To change from one state to another. 32. To change from one state to another. 33. To change from one state to another. 34. To change from one state to another. 35. To change from one state to another. 36. To change from one state to another. 37. To change from one state to another. 38. To change from one state to another. 39. To change from one state to another. 40. To change from one state to another. 41. To change from one state to another. 42. To change from one state to another. 43. To change from one state to another. 44. To change from one state to another. 45. To change from one state to another. 46. To change from one state to another. 47. To change from one state to another. 48. To change from one state to another. 49. To change from one state to another. 50. To change from one state to another. 51. To change from one state to another. 52. To change from one state to another. 53. To change from one state to another. 54. To change from one state to another. 55. To change from one state to another. 56. To change from one state to another. 57. To change from one state to another. 58. To change from one state to another. 59. To change from one state to another. 60. To change from one state to another. 61. To change from one state to another. 62. To change from one state to another. 63. To change from one state to another. 64. To change from one state to another. 65. To change from one state to another. 66. To change from one state to another. 67. To change from one state to another. 68. To change from one state to another. 69. To change from one state to another. 70. To change from one state to another. 71. To change from one state to another. 72. To change from one state to another. 73. To change from one state to another. 74. To change from one state to another. 75. To change from one state to another. 76. To change from one state to another. 77. To change from one state to another. 78. To change from one state to another. 79. To change from one state to another. 80. To change from one state to another. 81. To change from one state to another. 82. To change from one state to another. 83. To change from one state to another. 84. To change from one state to another. 85. To change from one state to another. 86. To change from one state to another. 87. To change from one state to another. 88. To change from one state to another. 89. To change from one state to another. 90. To change from one state to another. 91. To change from one state to another. 92. To change from one state to another. 93. To change from one state to another. 94. To change from one state to another. 95. To change from one state to another. 96. To change from one state to another. 97. To change from one state to another. 98. To change from one state to another. 99. To change from one state to another. 100. To change from one state to another.
COP

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to strive or struggle; to combat. 3. To encounter; to inter-
change kindnesses or sentiments. 4. To make return; to reward; [see]. 5. To exchange, or barter; [see].


COPEMAN-CAN, pp. Pertaining to Copeman.

COPEPLUG, n. A plug of wood.

COPEPE, pp. Taken off, written or transcribed from an
original, or written from a transcript; a transcript.

COPE-ED, or COPY-IST, n. One who copies; one who
writes or transcribes from an original or form; a trans-
scriptor; also, a plagiarist.

COPE-N, n. The top or cover of a wall, made sloping
over the water.

COPE-ER, n. [Fr. copièse; L. copiatus.] 1. A
plumber; plentiful in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies. 2. Furnishing abundant
matter; not barren; rich in supplies.

COPE-OUT-LY, adv. 1. Abundantly; plentifully; in
large measure.

COPE-BL-NESS, n. 1. Abundance; plenty; great quan-
tity; full supply. 2. Diffuseness of style or manner
of treating a subject.

COPE-IST, n. A copier; an ill-formed word.

COPELAND, n. A piece of ground terminating in a cop, or
some other term. [Not used in America.]

CO-PLANT, n. To plant together. Hazel.


COPE-PLE, or COPE-LPL, pp. Rising to a point, or head.

COPE-PEL, See Curly.

COPE-PL-ING, n. [Dim. of copel.] The covering of, or
covering with, sheets of copper.

COPE-PL-ING, or COPE-PL-ING, n. A metal, of a
pale-rose color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, sil-
er, and platinum, it is the most ductile and unexcelable of the metallic substances; it is more
elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals.

COPE-PL-ING, or COPE-PL-ING, n. Consisting of copper.

COPE-PL-S, n. A vessel made of copper, particularly
a large boiler. 2. Formerly, a small copper cup for
cooking.

COPE-PL-S, n. To cover with sheets of copper.

COPE-PL-S, n. A plate of copper, on which concave
lines are engraved or corroded, according to some deline-
ated figure.

COPE-PL-ING, n. A one whose occupation is to manufac-
ture copper utensils.

COPE-PL-ING, a. A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. Woodwork.

COPE-PL-ING, n. A little worm in a shell; a worm that
bears eggs. [Obs.]

COPE-PL-ING, or COPE-PL-ING, n. Mixed with copper; containing copper, or copiously charged with copper in taste or small.

COPE-PLING, n. See Coping.

COPE-PLING, n. To preserve underwood. Sypp.


COPE-PLING, n. Referring to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called Cope or Cophi.

COPE-PLING, n. The language of the Copes.

COPE-PLING, n. [L. copula.] Logic, the word which
unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

COPE-PLING, n. Joined. [Little used.]

COPE-PLING, n. A. [L. copulare.] To unite; to join in pairs.

COPE-PLING, n. To unite in sexual embrace.

COPE-PLING, n. [L. coelum.] The set of coupling;
the embrace of the sexes in the set of generation; coition.

COPE-PLING, n. A. To be coupled at or to couple with;
unite the copulatory conjunction between two or more
subjects or predications.

COPE-PLING, n. 1. A copulative conjunction.

COPE-PLING, n. Connection; [see in sac.

COPE-PLING, n. [Fr. copie; Arm. copye.] 1. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence, any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original.

COPY, n. 1. To write, print or engrave, according to an
original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing or engraving; to transcribe, according to an
to an original. 2. To form according to a model,
as in architecture. 3. To imitate or attempt to resem-
ble; to follow an original or pattern in manners or courses of life.

COPY, n. 1. To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any
thing in imitation of something else.

COPY-BOOK, n. A book in which copies are written or
vanted; to imitate or imitate.

COPY-ED, pp. Transcribed; imitated; usually written capital.

COPY-ED, n. One who copies or transcribes; usually
written copy.

COPY-ED, n. In England, a tenure of estate by copy
of copy; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing
to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the
hends court. Blackes.

COPY-HOLD, n. One who is possessed of land in
by any title.

COPY-ED, n. A copy; a Transcript.

COPY-ED, n. The sole right which an author has in
his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to make, publish, and vend his
works, for his own benefit; the like right in the benefic of an assignee.

COPY-ED, n. A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.

COPY-ED, n. C. OQUIL-a LILY, or C. OQUIL-la, (kilo-9-9-c) w. [Fr.] Wild quill; hence, the color of wild pyp exposing the
admission and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a litt.

COPY-ED, n. To attempt to attract notice, admiration
or love, from vanity, to entertain with compliments and amorous taste; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

COPY-ED, n. To strive in love; to gain the favor of a
woman by artifice; to gain admittance.

COPY-ED, n. Practicing coquetry.

COPY-ED, n. [Fr. copie.] Attempts to attract admis-

COPY-ED, n. Making the practice of a jest, or a
comic plot. [Obs.]

COPY-ED, n. A small, sharp process of the scapula,
shaped like a crow's beak.

COPY-ED, n. Like a beak. Blackan.

COPY-ED, n. [L. cornu.] 1. In zoology, a genus belong-
ing to the order of sarcopterygii. The trunk is radi-
ad, and ending in eating roots. 3. A piece of coral
born by children about their necks.

COPY-ED, n. Made of coral; resembling coral.

COPY-ED, n. A genus of plants, carnivorous, of several
species, natives of Asia and America. They are all
strangify, flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-leaved leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

COPY-ED, n. A genus of plants, eastera.

COPY-ED, n. Like coral, or partaking of its
qualities.

COPY-ED, n. A. Recsembling coral; forked and
crooked. Kewens.

COPY-ED, n. Consisting of coral; like coral; con-
taining coral.

COPY-ED, n. A submarine plant-like body, consist-
ing of many slender, jointed branches.

COPY-ED, n. A fossil polymer or coraline.

COPY-ED, n. A mineral substance or petrifaction, in
the form of a coral or a fossil polymer, larger than a cor-
alline. Kewens.

COPY-ED, n. Of, or resembling coral; branching, cor-
alline.

COPY-ED, n. Eschall or bowrncork, a species of cor-
alline.

COPY-ED, n. [Fr. courant.] A lofty, sprightly dance.

COPY-ED, n. [L. corvis.] 1. A basket used in coaling. R.

COPY-ED, n. An occupation or profession.

COPY-ED, n. [L. corvis.] 1. In Jewish antiquity, an offer-
ing which had life; an animal offered to God; in oppos-

* See Synopsis. 8, 2, 1, 0, 2, 3, 2, 9, 9, 9, FEX, FFA.

WHAT: PREY — FIN, MARINE, BIRD; i. Obsol.
tions to the minions, which was an offering without life. 7. An anime-ball; a vessel to receive gifts of clarity; a gift; an image; a treasury of the church, where offerings are placed. J. performed at the foot of Mount Ararat in Arabia, near Keratim, among the hands of a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor. 8. GREEK. a. [Fr. grec]. Crooked. Speaker.

CORLON, a. [Fr. corail]. 1. A kind of coral, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.

CORBEL, n. The representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatids. 2. The vault or arch of a mimetic column; so called from its resemblance to a basket.

CORBEL, n. A short piece of timber in a wall, jutting out; a kind of bracket; the masses of a shoulder-piece.

CORBEL, n. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures or statues.

CORBEL, n. A raven.

CORBELLE, or CORBELLOT, or CORBELLET, (korell) n. [Fr. corbelet].

CORBELLE, or CORBELLOT, or CORBELLET, (korlelet) n. [Fr. corbelet]. In natural history, that part of winged insects, which answers to the breast of other animals.

CORCELLE, or CORCELLOT, n. [L. corcelum]. In botany, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant.

CORC, n. [W. cord]. Fr. corde]. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. 2. A quality of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 136 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet thick. 3. In Scripture, the cords of the wicked and the snares with which they entangle the unwary.

CORC, n. 1. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords or rope on other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

CORN, n. 1. The grain or stalk of corn; the plant, &c. whose occupation is to make ropes; but, in American, called rope-maker.

CORNWOOD, n. Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in long lengths, running rigging of a ship; proper, wood cut to the length of four feet.

CORNAGE, n. [Sp. corralg. Fr. id]. All sorts of cords or ropes used in running rigging of a ship; all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

CORPUS, i.e. [L. corpus]. Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists.


CORD, pp. 1. Bound or fastened with cords. 2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord. 3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.-In aspiring, a cross corded is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood.

CORDELIER, a. [Fr.]. A Franciscan friar; one of the Observant Franciscans. 2. Cords for weaving or the cords of the weaving cloth.

CORDIAL, al. [Fr.]. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; the heart of the word; affectionate; P. reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits.

CORDIAL, n. 1. In medicine, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases circulation, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed. 2. Any thing that excites animation and exhilaration.

CORDIALITY, n. Affection to the heart; [not used].

DROWN. Sicken. Sickness or disease suffered by hunger; sickness of the body. 2. Affliction.


CER, n. [L. ceres, fr. Gk. kera]. Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CEROSA, n. See COROSA.

CEROSA, n. [Sp. ceras]. 1. In fortifications, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the base of the parapet. 2. In military language, a line or series of military posts.

CERES, n. Spanish leather.

CERESINA, n. [Gr. karos]. A cotton stuff ribbed.

CEROSA, n. [Sp. cardena, Port. cardemor, Fr. cardemone, from Cardera]. Spanish leather; post-shin tanned leather.

CEROSA, n. [from cordesia]. A shoemaker. This word, being the plural of cord, is derived from the Latin corda, a cord.

CER, n. [Fr. cere, Norm. cor]. 1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit, containing the seeds. It was formerly applied to: 2. In the cerev. of Raless. 3. The inner part of an ulcer or boil. Dryness. 4. [Fr. cere]. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver.

CER, n. In the having always, rolled in salt and prepared for drying. Ark.

CEREMONIES, n. A joint regent or ruler. Wrasall.

CEREMONIAL. See COROCHIA.

CERES, n. [L. cornes]. 1. Consisting of leather, or covered leather. 2. Leather; tallow. 3. In botany, still, like leather or parchment.

CERESIAN, n. [L. ceresianum]. A genus of plants of two species.

CERIDON. See CORON.

CERESIA, n. A kind of fruit in Greece. Hence, 2. A small fruit, now called currant, which see. Philo.

CERITHAC. A. Pertaining to Cerithia. D. Acule.

CERITHIO. A. Pertaining to Cerithia. D. Acule.

CERITHIA, n. At the present day, the most delicate of all corals, and one of the most beautiful of insects.

CERITHIAC, n. An inhabitant of Cerithia.

CERIVAL, n. [cere, and real; written improperly cervi] A small, fine, delicate plant; a precious, delicate, or fine plant.

CERIVAL, n. t. To rival; to pretend to equal. Skel.

CERK, n. [D. kerk; G. kerk]. 1. A gladiolus tree, a species of Spicula, of which a number of branches and stalks grow out of the cork.

CERK, n. To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.

CERK, n. A frost nail, or sharp steel point on a horse-shoe.

CERK, n. t. To form the head of corks; to shoe with points; to wound with corks or sharp points. Used in New England.

CERKISH-TO, n. A ghillie of a large size. Swift.

CERK-SHREW, n. A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CERKING, n. Consisting of corks; resembling cork; made of cork.

CERKING, n. A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CERKOON, n. [Sax. cornus]. 1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley and maize; a grain. In this sense, it has the same meaning as the word corn. 2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, corn is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends the kinds of grain which the Coriander is the food of men and horses. In Great Britain, corn is generally divided into wheat, rye, oats and barley. In the United States, it has the same general sense, but, by custom, it is appropriated to maize. In this sense, corn has no plural, which is incorrect, as the word growing in the field; the stalks and ears, the stalks, ears and seeds, after reaping and before threshing.-In surgery, a term denoting any induration of the skin; on the tons or some part of the part, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to bone.

CERK, n. 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt. 2. To granulate; to form into small grains.


CERKING, n. The hunch of the maize.

CERKING, n. A dealer in corn.

CERKING, n. Covered with growing corn. Surveyor.

CERKING, n. The growth of the corn. The corn-crow.

CERKING, n. One who cuts corns, or inductions of the skin.

CERKING, n. A field where grain is growing.

CERKING, n. A genus of plants; the glediolea, of several species, with brown seed, and white flowers.

CERKING, n. A floor for corn, or for threshing corn.

CERKING, n. A flower or plant growing among corn, sometimes called corn poppy, ac.


CERKING, n. Land approved or suitable to the production of the grain.

CERKING, n. An apartment for corn; a granary.

CERKING, n. A genus of plants, the chromioumon.

CERKING, n. One who cultivates corn for sale.

CERKING, n. One who measures and renders the corn.

CERKING, n. A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a grind-mill.

CERKING, n. A genus of plants, the eina.

CERKING, n. A species of poppy, or poppy.

CERKING, n. A plant; a species of melica.

CERKING, n. A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maize. America.

CERKING, n. A species of macleama.


CERKING, n. An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by the enemy; a corvée.

CERKING, n. A. [from L. ceres]. The transparent membrane in the for-part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass.
CORN, CORN-EL, CORN-EL-TREE, or COR-NELIAN-TREE. [L. cornus.] The cornelian cherry or dog-wood, a genus of the order Rosaceae.

CORNELIAN. See CARBELLAN.

CORNELIAN-CRAB, C. [Fr. crambasse.] A kind of rustic flute. 

CORN-E-OUT, a. [L. cornua.] Horned; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard.

CORN-E-R, a. [W. cor.] 1. The point where two converging lines meet in nature or a picture; a point of an angle. 2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle. 3. The space between two converging lines or walls with a meeting point at the base; an angle. 4. An inclined place, a secret or retired place. 5. INdulgence, any part; a part. 6. The end, extremity or limit. -Cornell,-cark of a horse, the foretiboot between the middling teeth and the tushes.

CORN-E-R, a. Having corners; having three or more corners; cornered.

CORN-E-R-STONE, n. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and corner stone, which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

CORN-ET, n. [Fr. cornet. cornet.] 1. An instrument of music. 2. A trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth. — In modern usage, an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. 3. A company of horse; a troop of horse; a detach of horse; a small body of horse at short sear. — The cornet of a horse [cornua] is the lowest part of his pastern, that part on which the hoof rests. — The cornet of a lute is the paper in which retailers inclose small values. — A scarlet anciently worn by doctors. 7. A head-dress.

CORN-ET-T, O-R, or CORN-ET-ER, n. One who blows a cornet. 

CORN-E, n. [L. cornu.] 1. In architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or the highest projection; that whichcrowns an order. 2. A little projecting point. — Cornices vary: —Corncorn, or corn of a cannon, is the ring sent from the muzzle-ring taking back.

CORN-EL, n. [L. cornua.] A little horn.

CORN-E-LATE, a. Horned; having horns. — In botany, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

CORN-E-OUR, n. [L. corne.] Horned; having horns.

CORN-ING-HOUSE, n. A house or place where powder is granulated.

CORNISH, n. Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and, as a term, the language of Cornwall.

CORNIST, n. A performer on the cornet or horn.

CORN-LOT, n. A unit of corn.

CORN-LOT, a. Unit of corn.

CORN-LOT-A, a. Horned; having horns. — In botany, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

CORN-LOT, n. A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.


CORNY, a. [L. cornua.] Horned; strong, stiff or hard like horn; resembling horn.

CORY, a. Producing corn; containing corn.

CORY-D, n. [L. corvus.] An allowance of meat, drink or clothing, due to the king from any abbey or other religious house which make a cloister.

CORY, n. [L. cornu.] In botany, the inner cover of the floret, of the flower.

CORY-LACEOUS, a. Pertaining to a corn; inclining and protecting like a wreath.

CORY-LACEOUS, a. A conclusion or consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated. 2. A surplus. 

CORY, n. [L. cornua.] A large, fat member of a cornice, crowning the entablature and the whole order of which he is a part; he is also the workman of the cornice. — In anatomy, the upperarmure of the molar teeth, or grinders. — In botany, the circumference or margin of a radiculated compound flower.

CORY, n. [L. cory.] In architecture, a large fat, flat member of a cornice, crowning the entablature and the whole order of which he is a part; one of the principal flowers which make the cornice. — Cory, a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

CORY, n. [L. cornua.] In anatomy, the upperarmure of the molar teeth, or grinders. — In botany, the circumference or margin of a radiculated compound flower.

CORY, n. [L. cornu.] In anatomy, certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood. — Cornery arteries, two arteries which spring from the aorta.

COR-ONE, a. [L. cornu.] 1. A fact or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of sovereignty, on his succeeding to the crown. 2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation. — Coronation-oak, the oak taken by a king at his coronation.

COR-ONE, a. [L. cornu.] The officer who commands a regiment. Speaker.

COR-ONE, a. [L. cornu.] An officer whose office is with the person of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person is slain or does suddenly, or in prison, to inquire into the manner of his death; in some of the states in Swevers, there is a custom, but his principal or only duty it is to inquire into the cause of death. — Corone, a. In Swevers.


COR-ONE, a. [L. cornu.] Having the form of a crown.

COR-ONE, a. [L. cornu.] Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the coronal process. 

COR-ONE, a. [L. cornu.] A cornet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

COR-PO-AL, a. [L. corpora; Fr. corporal.] 1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. 2. The corporal of a ship of war is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the seafish the use of the naval arms.

COR-PO-AL, a. [L. corpora.] 1. Belonging or relating to the body. 2. Material; not spiritual. See Corpo. 

COR-PO-AL, a. A fine cloth, or a cloth which is to be used as a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the corporal, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements.

COR-PO-AL, a. [L. corpora.] Sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which it is contained. 

COR-PO-AL, a. [L. corpora.] A solemn oath, as in the words of the body. 

COR-PO-AL, a. The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality. 

COR-PO-AL, a. Body; matter; material. 

COR-PO-AL, a. Being or existing as a body or embodied. 

COR-PO-AL, a. Having a body, or being embodied. 

COR-PO-AL, a. Material; relating to body; material; opposed to spiritual, or in material.

COR-PO-AL, a. One who denies the existence of spiritual matters.

COR-PO-AL, a. In a bodily form or manner.

COR-PO-AL, a. The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.

COR-PO-AL, a. The act of giving body or palpability.

COR-PO-AL, a. To embody; to form into a body.

COR-PO-AL, n. A. [L. corporis, sp. corpore natur.] A name given by seen to a luminous appearance often beheld in dark, tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical.

CORPS, n. [L. corporis, sp. corpore.] In military language, a body of troops; any division of an army. 

CORPS, n. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as corps. 

CORPS, n. A carcass; a dead body. 

CORSAGE, korn.] A picket on the dead body of a human being.

COR-SE, DE-GARDE, kore de-rard. [Fr.] See Corse or Guard.

CORTU-ANCE, a. [L. corticata.] Fleshiness; excess.

CORTU-ENCE, a. Corrosive fatigue; a state of being loaded with flesh. 2. Spasmodic; grossness of matter; [i.e.].

CORTU-AN, n. Field; having a great proportion of flesh or fat, in proportion to the frame of the body.

* See Synopse.
cog

cor

Cor-Gate, a. Wrinkled. Young.
Cor-Gate-Ted, pp. Wrinkled.
Cor-Gater, n. A muscle of the eye, called also cornea superioris. Chambers.
Cor-Rupt, e., lat. [corruptus] 1. To change from a sound to a corrupt one; to convert the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a loss of original essential character; to change from good to bad. 2. To waste, spoil, or corrupt.
Cor-Rupt-ly, adv. 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption.
Cor-Rupted, pp. Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; blest; infected with errors.
Cor-Rupter, n. 1. One corrupt; one who vitiates or taints. 2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity. 3. One who introduces errors.
Cor-Rupt-Ily, adv. In a corrupt manner; with corruption.
Cor-Rupt-ible, a. [Fr. corruptible.] 1. That may be corrupted; that may become vitiated; subject to decay and destruction. 2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles of depravity or corruption. 3. That which may decay and putrefy; the body of a corrupt man.
Cor-Rupt-ness, n. Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.
Cor-Rupt-ly, adv. In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.
Cor-Rupting, pp. Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.
Cor-Ruption, n. 1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the compounds, by putrefaction, or by putrefaction. 2. Putrefaction; souring; corruption.
Cor-Ruption-ate, v. t. To make putrid or putrefactive.
Cor-Ruption-ist, n. One who makes corrupt; the theorist of corruption.
Cor-Ruption-ate, a. Putrefying; vitiated; corrupted; depraved; unclean; infirm; impure; tainted with wickedness. 4. Degraded; rendered impure; changed to a worse state. 5. Not genuine; infected with error.
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Cor-Rupting, pp. Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.
involved; laid close; fixed in the root, as a spear; de-
pressed or removed, as a cataract.
COUPLICATE, v. Fr. Bedtime; late visitation at night.
COUCHER, n. One who couches cataracts.—In old
English statutes, a factor; a resident in a country for
trade. 3. A book in which a religious house registers
their acts.
COUCH-FELLOW, n. A bed-fellow; a companion in
lodging.
COUCH-GRASS, n. A species of grass, very injurious to
oats.
COUCHING, pp. Lying down; laying down; lying close
to; involving; including; expressing; depressing a
Kataraet. 3. The shaping of the reins on a horse.
COUGH, (kauf) n. (mu. D. sacch.) A violent effort of
the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, some-
times involuntary, and non-epileptic expelling of the
air through the glottis.
COOL, adj. Representing lungs convulsed; to make a vi-
olent effort with noise, to expel the air from the lungs,
and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the para-
chyma of the lungs.
COUGH, v. t. To expel from the lungs by a convulsive ef-
f fort with noise; to expectorate.
COUGHING, pp. Expelling from the lungs by a violent
effort with noise.
COUGHAGE, n. A kind of kidney-cramps.
COULD, (koud) The past tense of can, according to our
current language. It expresses the present or future
manner; but, in reference to a particular, indif-
ferent word, can have no past tense. Could, we receive
through the Celtic dialects, Vulgar, form. vulgar, Arm.

guait, which is able to. Had sufficient physical or moral
power or capacity.
COUNT, v. See COUNTER.
COUNT, n. Fr. Compte, Sp. cuenta. 1. An assembly
of men summoned or convened for consultation, delibera-
tion, and decision. 2. A division of the community, especially
designated and authorized by the legislature, to advise a chief magis-
trate in the administration of the government, as in Great Brit-
ain.—In some of the Amer-
ican states the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other
states, and called legislative council. New York. 4. An assembly of priests and doctors, con-
vened for regulating religious laws and discipline and church. 5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a coun-
cil. Councils of war in general is the body of the heads of the citizens, the church, the clergy,
in church history, a general council or assembly of priests and
deo, or, representing the whole church. Privy coun-
 cil, a select council for advising a king in the administra-
tion of the government. Public council. See Apoll.
COUNCIL-BOARD, n. Council-table; the table round
which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council
itself in deliberation or session.
COUNCIL-CHAIR, n. The member of a council. See COUN-
CIL.
COUN-DEE-ENDING, n. Mutual understanding. How-
ev-er.
COUN-TEE, n. Fr. Comte. 1. Advice, opinion or in-
consultation, given upon request or otherwise, for direct-
ion and consideration of another person or persons, and
given upon deliberation or consultation. 2. Consultation; inter-
change of opinions. 3. Deliberation; examination of conse-
quen-
ces. Person or persons giving advice or opinion to others.
COUNTS, the faculty or habit of judging with caution.—In a
bad case, evil advice or advice against a bad cause; act, deluc-
dation. 8. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes.—7. In a Scriptural sense, purpose, design; will; decree. 8. Directions of God’s word. 9. The will of God or his truths and doctrines concerning the way of salvation. 10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers or sergeants.
COUNSEL, n. [Law.] 1. To give advice or ad-
liberate opinion to another for the government of his
conduct; to advise. 2. To export, warn, admonish, or in-
struct. 3. To advise or recommend; [not much used.]
Coun-
SE-L-KEEPER, n. One who can keep a secret.
COUNSEL-KEEPING, a. Keeping secrets.
COUNSEL-ABLE, n. Willing to receive counsel; dis-
pelled of the fear of giving counsel, or opinions of others.
COUNSELLED, pp. Advised; instructed; admonished.
COUNSELING, pp. Advising; instructing; admonis-
ing.
COUNSEL-OR, n. Any person who gives advice; but
properly, one who is authorized by natural relationship
or by birth, office or profession, to advise another in re-
gard to his future conduct and measures. 2. A mem-
er of a council; one appointed to advise a king or chief
magistrate. 3. One who is consulted by a client in a law-
case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of
law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and
manage causes for clients.—Privy counselor, a member of a
privacy council.
COUNSEL-OR-SHIP, n. The office of a counselor, or pri-
vy counselor.
COUNT, n. Fr. Contes et comtes. 1. To number; to
tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertainment
of the whole number of items in a collection. 2. To reckon;
to preserve a reckoning; to compute. 3. To reckon; to
place to an account; to assess; to compute; to consider or
esteem as belonging. 4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to
think, judge or consider. 5. To impute; to charge.
COUNT, v. t. To count or number, to reckon upon; to
find an account or scheme on; to rely on.
COUNT, n. Fr. Comtes et comtes. 1. Reckoning; the act
of numbering. 2. Number.—In law, a particular charge, or
imputation in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint.
COUNT, n. Fr. Comte. A title of nobility, on the contin-
ent of Europe, equivalent to the English baronet, the
domain is a county. An earl; the abbot of a abbey.
COUNT-WHEEL, n. The wheel in which moves a
scale and causes it to strike.
COUNTA-ABLE, a. That may be numbered. Specular.
COUNTED, pp. Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; im-
puted.
COUNTENANCE, n. Fr. Comtesce. 1. Literally, the
contem-
porary, the face, the aspect.—In countenance, the ex-
facto; in estimate; the present condition; in appearance.
2. Air; look; manner; the expression of the face or
appearance of the face. 3. The face or look of a beast.
4. Favor; good will; kindness. 5. Support; aid; patron-
age; encouragement; favor in promotion; the support of
an author or cause. 6. Show; resemblance; superficial
appearance. 7. Credit; estimation; consideration; the
effect, credit or estimation.—To keep the countenance,
is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unaltered by passion.—In countenance, in fa-
vor; in esteem; in respect; in regard. To lose one’s
countenance, to lose favor; to lose the countenance of
one’s countenance or courage to; to support; to aid by favor.—To put in countenance, to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to favor.—One of countenance, one that is
abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or
sanguine.—With the countenance maintained, to keep the
countenance; to maintain the countenance; to main-
tain the countenance; to full; to abash; to intimidate; to discoun-
ter. COUNTENANCE, v. t. 1. To favor; to encourage by
opinion or words. 2. To aid; to support; to encourage;
without giving countenance or support. 3. To appear; to
appear in defense. 4. To make a show of. 5. To keep an
appearance; to maintain an appearance.
COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.
COUNTENANCE, n. One who countenances, favors or
supports.
COUNTENANCE, n. Pp. Favored; encouraging; sup-
porting.
COUNT-ER, n. A false piece of money or stamped
metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to
keep an account or reckoning, as in government, in na-
ture, in commerce, in business, in the house of a man,
in contempt. 3. A table or board on which money is coun-
ted, or on which money is paid or printed to be paid;
a table on which goods in a shop are laid for ex-
amination and sale. 4. To count; to number; to
count. To count one’s money, to count one’s
money; in London. 5. One that counts or reckons; also, an
auditor. 6. Encounter; [not used. ]—7. In reigns, as arch or
mil, when the reign of the monarch is half over, or the
year is falling short of the year of the kingdom—Counselor of a horse, that part of a horse’s fore-
hand which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.
COUNT-ER, n. Fr. Contre; L. contres. 1. Centuary;
in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly
with run or go; an; to run counter to the rules of virtue.
2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course. 3. Con-
trary; in a contrary manner. 4. The face, or at the
face; [not used.] Sands. This word is prefixed to many
other, chiefly verbs of motion, expressing opposition.
COUNT-ER-ACT, v. t. To act in opposition to; to hinder,
defeat or frustrate by contrary agency.
COUNT-ER-AID, pp. Hindered; frustrated; defeated by
contrary agency.
COUNT-ER-ACTION, pp. Hindering; frustrating.
COUNT-ER-ALL, pp. In opposition; in contradiction; in
blinder.
COUNT-ER-TRACTION, n. Opposite attraction.
COUNT-ER-BALANCE, n. To weigh against; to weigh
against with an equal weight; to act against with equal
weight or effect; to counterbalance.
COUNT-ER-BALANCE, n. Equal weight, power or agen-
cy acting in opposition to any thing.
COUNT-ER-BALANCING, pp. Opposed by equal weight,
power or effect.
COUNT-ER-BALANCING, n. Opposing by equal weight,
power, or operation.
COUNTER-BOND, n. A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

COUNTER-CRODUCTION, v.t. To strike back or in an opposite direction; to give or make a return.

COUNTER-BUFF, n. A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion, or causes a recoil.


COUNTER-CAST, n. Deceptive contrivance; contrary case.

COUNTER-CAST-ER, n. A caster of accounts; a reckon- or; a book-keeper, in contempt.

COUNTER-CHANGE, n. Exchange; reciprocation.


COUNTER-CHARM, n. That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

COUNTER-CHARM-ED, pp. To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUNTER-CHECK, n. To oppose or stop by some ob- ject to check.

COUNTER-CHECK, v.t. To check; stop; rebuke; or to maneuver to check a computer.


COUNTER-DISTRIBUTION, n. Contradistinction.

COUNTER-DRAW, n. In passing, to copy a design or pattern, as used in the lines of design or other transparent matters, wherein the strokes appearing through the lines drawn is what is copied or transferred.

COUNTER-DRAWING, pp. Copying by means of lines drawn on other transparent matter.

COUNTER-DRAWING, n. Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, n. Opposite evidence; evi- dence that opposes an opinion or evidence.

COUNTER-FAINANCE. See COUNTERFAINANCE.

COUNTER-FEET, n. (kowt-fer) v.t. [F. contre-feet, con- tradigue] 1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authen- ticity or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or forgery for the work that is original or genuine. 2. To imitate; to copy; or to make up a resemblance.

COUNTER-FEET, v.i. To frequent; to assemble; to carry on a fiction or deception. See.

COUNTER-FEET, n. 1. Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original. 2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical. 3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine.

COUNTER-FEET, v.t. 1. To counterfeit; to imitate; to make a copy of something.

COUNTER-FEET-ED, pp. Made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; forged; spied.

COUNTER-FEET-LY, adv. By forgeries; falsely; fictiously.

COUNTER-FEET-NESS, n. The state of being counterfeit.

COUNTER-FERMENT, n. Ferment opposed to ferment. See.

COUNTER-FERMENT, v.t. To hinder by opposing influence. [Little used.]

COUNTER-FERMENTATION. See Fermentation.

COUNTER-FIT, n. A light opposite to anything; which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUNTER-FIT, n. (Frm. contremander.) 1. To re- forse a former command, or to give an opposite one to one before given, which annuls a former command, and furnishes, to prevent it, a new command. 2. To oppose; to make it manifest which the contrary is the order of another. 3. To prohibit; [Little used.] Hierarch.

COUNTER-MAND, n. An contrary order; revocation of a former command. See.

COUNTER-MANDED, pp. Revoked; annulled, as an or- der.

COUNTER-MANDING, pp. Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUNTER-MARCH, n. 1. A marching back; a returning.

COUNTER-MARCH-ED, pp. Marched back to.

COUNTER-MARK, n. 1. A second or third mark put on in the same, the part taken up for a merchant, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners. 2. The mark of distinction, or of a merchant's company, to show the market; added to that of the strikers. 3. An at- tificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have cut out their natural mouth, to disguise their age. 4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.

COUNTER-MARK, n. 1. To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise its age.

COUNTER-MASTER, n. A master in a mercantile, shop, and gallery sunk in the earth, and running under ground, in which the enemy's mine, or tunnel, will it meets it, to defeat its effect. 2. Means of opposition or construction. See.

COUNTER-MEASURE, n. A stunt or project to frustrate any contumy.

COUNTER-MEDICINE, n. 1. To stink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs. 2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUNTER-MOTION, n. An opposite motion; a motion contrary to another.

COUNTER-MOVEMENT, n. A movement in opposition to another.

COUNTER-MURE, n. [Fr. contre-mure.] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when a breach is made.

COUNTER-MURE, v.t. To fortify with a wall behind an other.

COUNTER-NATURAL, n. Contrary to nature.

COUNTER-NEGOTIATION. See Negotiation in opposi- tion to other negotiation.

COUNTER-NOISE, n. A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

COUNTER-O-PENING, n. An aperture or vent on the op- posite face of a vault.

COUNTER-PACE, n. A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUNTER-PANE, n. A pane or part of a window.

COUNTER-PANE, n. 1. A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. See. COUNTER-PART. 2. One part of a whole.

COUNTER-PART, n. 1. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the body of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

COUNTER-PASSANT, n. In heraldry, when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways.

COUNTER-PETITION, n. To petition against another. Petition.

COUNTER-PETITION, v.t. To petition against another.

COUNTER-PELIA, n. In law, a replication to a plea, or reply.

COUNTER-PILOT, n. v.t. To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagems by stratagem.

COUNTER-PILOT, v.t. To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUNTER-PILOT-ING, n. A ploting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUNTER-POINT, n. [Fr. contrepointe.] 1. A counteret; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; written, composed, or in a different place. 2. The musical characters, by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with re- spect to its place, to show how the parts answer one to the other. 3. An opposite point.

COUNTER-POINT, v.t. To balance; to weigh against with equal weight; to equi-
ponderant; to equal in weight. 2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance.

COUNTER-POISE, n. [Fr. contre-poids.] 1. Equal weight, act, or effect; opposition; equilibrium: a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal to; counterpoise. 2. Opposite in action or effect; opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equilibrium.

COUNTER-POISE, pp. Balanced by an equivalent opposite.

COUNTER-POIS-ING, v. Balancing by equal weight or force; with equal power; with equal strength or value; balancing; obtaining a balance.

COUNTER-POISON, n. One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effect of a poison.

COUNTER-PRACTICE, n. Practice in opposition to another.

COUNTER-PRESSURE, n. Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

COUNTER-PROJECT, n. A project, scheme or proposal of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party.

COUNTER-PRINT, n. A print taken off from another press printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, and is a transcript of the latter.

COUNTER-PROVE, n. To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press with an iron plate, or by moisture on paper.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, n. A revolution opposed to another, as determined and executed by a contrary party.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION-ARY, a. Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION-ARY, n. One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-ROLL, n. 1. In law, a counterpart or copy of the original; a copy; a transcript. 2. A roll of paper, as the ditches, or the tacks that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glace.

COUNTER-SCAP-PLER, n. Opposite scuffle; contest.

COUNTER-SEAL, n. To seal with another.

COUNTER-SE-CURE, n. To secure one who has given his hand in another way.

COUNTER-SECURITY, n. Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become security for another.

COUNTER-SENSE, n. Opposite meaning; inverse.

COUNTER-SIGN, n. Literally, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior; to attest the authenticity of the writing.

COUNTER-SIGN, n. A private signal, word or phrase, given under guard, with orders to let no man know unless he be first named that a military watchword.

COUNTER-SIGN-NAL, n. A signal to answer or correspond to another; a secret sign.

COUNTER-SIGNATURE, n. The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to the writing.

COUNTER-SIGNED, pp. Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUNTER-SIG-NING, v. Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.

COUNTER-SMART, n. Start in defense or opposition.

COUNTER-Smeer, n. A contrary statute, or ordinance.

COUNTER-STROKE, n. A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

COUNTER-SUC-CETY, n. A counterbond, or a surety to secure another; a substitute for another.

COUNTER-SWAY, n. Contrary sway; opposite influence.

COUNTER-TALLY, n. A tally corresponding to another.

COUNTER-TASTE, n. Opposite or false taste.

COUNTER-TOLL, n. A tax or duty charged for conveying goods across a body of water.

COUNTER-TOR, n. In chess, one of the middle parts, between the tans and the treble; high tense.

COUNTER-TIDE, n. Contrary tide.

COUNTER-TIME, n. 1. In the mace, the defense or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the movement of the mace, occasioned by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse. 2. Resistance; opposition.

COUNTER-TURN, n. The height of a play, which puts an end to expectation.

COUNTER-VALLED, v. To act against with equal force or power; to equalize; to act with equivalent effect against anything; to balance.

COUNTER-VALLED, pp. Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or strength; compensated.

COUNTER-VALLED, a. Obs. Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUNTER-VIEW, n. [From view.] Obs. Acting with equal strength or value; balancing; occasioning a balance.

COUNTER-VOTE, n. To vote in opposition; to outvote.

COUNTER-WEIGHT, n. To weigh against; to counterbalance. 

COUNTER-WHEEL, n. To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUNTER-WIND, n. Counter wind.

COUNTER-WORK, n. To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

COUNTER-WRONGED, n. [From wronged.] Obs. Obs. Countenanced; approved.

COUNTLESS, a. Obs. That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable.

COUNTRY, n. [From country.] 1. Properly, the land lying near a city; the country about the environs or the vicinity of a city. 2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to city. 3. Any tract of land, or inhabited territory, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state or lesser district. 4. The kingdom, state or territory in which one is born; the land of nativity or birth; the native land, to which he returns when one is born. 5. The region in which one resides. 6. Land, as distinguished from cities or inhabited towns or cities, in which the inhabitants are scattered. 7. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation. 8. In law, a jury or juryman; a juryman or juror; a juror.

COUNTRY, n. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. 2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country. 3. Rural; ignorant. 

COUNTRYMAN, n. 1. One born in the same country with another. 2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a citizen; a rustic, a farmer, or husbandman; a man of plain, unpolished manners. 3. An inhabitant or native of a region.

COUNTRY, n. [From count.} 1. Originally, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a shire. [See Earldom.] 2. A count; a count of a country; an earl. Also, the court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, whose powers are, in England, as far as concerns the ordinary business of justice, vested in county magistrates; also, a court of justices-at-law; in Ireland, a county court; in England, county barons and county court baron; in the old dominions, a county court (presumably with the characteristic privileges of a charter or royal grant); as London, York, Bristol, etc.

COUNTRY, n. Pertaining to a country; a country court.

COUNCIL OF MAIN, n. [From maine] A military expression, denoting an investiture, a siege, an attack, generally desperate attack.

COUNCIL-DOLE, n. [From dole.] A sum of money.
COUPLET, (tropolet) s. [Fr.] 1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes. 2. A division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number of syllables is used in each verse. 3. A pair [not used].

COUPLED, pp. Coupled. 1. Joined together. 2. United in actions; fastening or connection. 3. In a single line of verse. 4. In a couple; in two.

COUPLED, s. 1. That which coupled or connects. 2. The act of coupling.

CRA

COWL-STATE, n. A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.

COWLED, a. Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl.

COWLIKE, a. Resembling a cow; Pupa.

COW-WORKER, n. One that works with another; a cooperator.

COWRY, n. A small shell, the cyprea moneta.

COW-SHED, n. [cowcosh.] 1. The top of the head. 2. The broad resemblance of a cock, which licensed fools were formerly in their caps. 3. A top; a vaisal, a small cup, a superfine portion of liquid or edge of accomplishments. 4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of scilla, and some other plants.

COWARD, n. [cow-dar.] Cow-like, cow-boy, beanstalk.


COW-COM-BAL, n. Fop; fopish; vain; conceited; a low sort.

COY, n. [Fr. col, or coy.] Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.

COY, r. v. 1. To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant. 2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to concede. 3. To smooth or stroke.

COYISH, a. Somewhat coy, or reserved.

COYLY, adv. With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

COYNESS, n. Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.

COYSTER, n. A species of degenerate hawk.

COY-William, n. A person of the name of William, a coy.

COZEN, [kozen.] v. t. [qu. Arw. cozene, cozene, cozene, cozene.] 1. To cheat; to defraud. 2. To deceive; to beguile.

COZEN-AGE, n. Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; trickery.

COZENED, p.p. Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

COZEN-ER, n. One who cheats, or defrauds.

COZEN-ING, n.}_{1} Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

COZIER. See Cosen.

CRAB, n. [Crab.] 1. A crustaceous fish, the crayfish, crayfish, or cress, containing numerous species. 2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste. 3. A pervert, a morose person. 4. A wooden canteen with three claws for leaning ships and helping them into the dock. 5. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. 6. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac. Crab-like, small insects that stick fast to the skin.

CRAB, n. Sour; rough; saucy.

CRAB-A-APPLE, n. A wild apple, free intercourse. 2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to concede. 3. To smooth or stroke.

CRAB, n. The tree that bears crabs.

CRAB-APPLE, n. The apple of the crab.

CRAB-BRINE, n. A genus of plants, the digitaria.

CRAB-TREE, n. The tree that bears crabs.

CRABY-A-APPLE, n. A wild apple, free intercourse. 2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to concede. 3. To smooth or stroke.

CRABLING, n. A species of degenerate hawk.

CRAB-LIKE, adv. With craft, cunning or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.

CRAB-LIKE-NESS, n. Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; artful, skilful, in a manual occupation.

CRABల-NESS, n. One skilled in his craft or trade.

CRABBY, a. 1. Crying; artful; skilful in devising and pursuing a purpose; by designing others to their own advantage; of their ignorance; silly; stolid; insinuate. 2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense, or in a laudable purpose.

Crag, n. [W., Eet, Ir. craig; Celtic, cregg.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock. Crag, n. [Lat. crag.] 1. The steep side; forming the back of the neck of a human being, as in Spenser. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a neck of mutton.

Cragged, a. Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points and inequalities.

Cragged-ness, n. The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

Crag-gy, a. Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; ruined with projecting rocks.


Craggy, a. [qu. Gr. crag.] The corn-crake, a migratory bird. Craggy, a. Having the form of a crag or crag.

Crake, n. [F. crommier.] 1. To press or drive, particularly in fowling, one thing against another; to thrust; to crowd; to fill to suppleness. 2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff. 3. To thrust in force; to crowd.

Crack, v. i. To eat greedy or beyond satiety; to stuff.

Crack, n. A slender, thin, or slender person; upon which gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

Crammed, p.p. Stuffed; crowded; filled in; filled with food.
CROCKED-LY, adv. 1. In a windless manner. 2. Unfo
CROOKEDNESS, n. 1. A windling, bending or turning; curvy; curvature; inflection. 2. Perverseness; unwoo;
CROOK, m. 1. A bent or curved piece of wood or iron, as a crook or</p>
CRO, n. [Scot. croy, croce, crope, croop]. The disease called CROOK. 1. Technically cynantica tachinoidis, an affection of the throat, accompanied with a hoarse, difficult respiration; inflammation of the vocal cords. 2. Many authorities call it CROOK, in. A. Man and woman, or, extremity of the relaps above the lips. B. [Scot. croop]. The disease called CROOK, in. A disease of the throat. CROOK, in., 2. A term in fencing, a leap in which the CROOK-DEADE, horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.

CROO, n. [Fr. croe]. 1. A large black fowl, of the genus gallus. 2. A name given to the shares or contents of a trifle. 3. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or handle, used in raising and moving logs. CROOK, n. i. pret. and pp. crooked, formerly, pret. crove. [Fr. croir]. 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, sport, or to even its vent; to vaunt; to swagger. 2. To boast in triumph. 3. To vaunt; to swagger. CROOK, n. 1. A large black fowl, of the genus gallus. 2. A name given to the shares or contents of a trifle. 3. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or handle, used in raising and moving logs. CROOK, n. i. pret. and pp. crooked, formerly, pret. crove. [Fr. croire]. 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, sport, or to even its vent; to vaunt; to swagger. 2. To boast in triumph. 3. To vaunt; to swagger. CROOK-DEADE, horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.

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CRY

CRY, v. t. [Fr. crier.] 1. To utter or cause to utter a loud voice; to speak or proclaim loudly. 2. To call loudly; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer. 3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament. 4. To utter a loud sound in distress. 5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice, by way of reproach, threatening or censure. —To cry out. 1. To exclaim; to vociferate. 2. To complain loudly. —To cry out against, to complain loudly, with a view to excite the sympathy or censure of others. —To cry to, to call on in prayer; to implore.

CRUELE, a. 1. To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice. —To cry by. 1. To decay; to deteriorate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn. 2. To overbear.—To cry up, to praise; to applaud; to extol.

CUB, n. 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the dog.
DAC-TYLO-O-GY, n. [Gr. δακτυλο- and -γυς.] The art or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers.

DAD, or DADDY, n. [W. tadd; Hind. dada.] Father; a word used by infants, from whom it is taken.

DADDLE, a. To walk with tittering, like a child or an old man. [Little word.]

DADDLE, a. A colloquial expression in several parts of England for the hand.

DADE, v. t. To hold up by leading strings. [Little word.]

DA-DO, n. [It. da dio.] The plain part of a column between the base and capital.


DAFF, v. t. To daunt. [Local.] Great.

DAFF, v. t. To tosse aside; to put off. See Doff.

DAFFLE, v. t. To make a confusion of memory and mental faculty. Brickett.

DAFFY-DIL, n. [D. daffy-dil.] A plant of the genus Narcisa, of several species. Sometimes written daffy-dale, daffy-dill, and daffy-dally, and daffydially.

DAFFER, v. t. To daff. [Gr. dafer.] A daggier; a head-gus; a petticoat.

DAFF, v. t. To daw. [See Doff.]

DAAR, v. t. To do. [See Doff, daw, and daff.] A leathern latches.

DAY, v. t. To dawgle. 3. To cut into slips.

DAY, a. To drizzle. Brine.

DAGGER, v. a. To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAGGER-DRAWING, n. The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.

DAGGLE, v. t. To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAGGLE, a. To run through mud and water.

DAGGLE, v. t. To run through mud and water.

DAGGLE, v. a. To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAGGLE-TAIL, n. Having the lower ends of garments soiled or consisting of dasties.

DAGGLE-TRY, n. To draw angl in mud or foul water.
DEA

bodies through the air. 5. Wanting the sense of hearing; hard of hearing. 6. Wanting personal qualities. — 1. In a metaphorical sense, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded or convinced; rejecting. 4. Without the ability or power of doing anything. — 2. Without the real thing. — 3. Deprived of the power of hearing: deafened. 6. Stifled, silenced, stopped. — 4. To deafen, to silence, to stop the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpeachable to sounds. 2. To stifle; to render inarticulate by silencing; to stifle. 5. To destroy. 6. To destroy an impression of sounds; to obviate the dread of sound. — DEAFNESS, n. Inability of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. 5. A want of the power to hear; his ear was deaf to the news. — DEAFLY, adv. Without sense of sounds; obvisually, unheard. — DEAFNESS, deafened. n. 1. Inability of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. — DEAFNESSNESS, n. 1. Inability of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. — DEAFNESSNESSNESS, n. 1. Inability of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. — DEAFNESSNESSNESSNESS, n. 1. Inability of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing.

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power of being disputed. 4. Debate or discuss, the pub-
lic proceedings of a group or assembly; crime, that which runs
der in liable to punishment.
DE-BATE, v. t. [Fr. débatter.] To contend for in words or
arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasonings; to
discuss, to dispute; to contest, as opposing
parties.
DE-BATE, v. i. 1. To debate on or in, to deliberate; to dis-
continue or engage in a private discussion.
2. To engage in private discussion; [as in use.]
DE-BATEFULL, a. Of debates, contended; occurring
sporadically. Spoons. 2. Of persons, quarrelsome; con-
sistent; indecisive.
DE-BATEFULLY, adv. With contention. Starved.
DE-BATEMENT, n. Controversy; deliberation. [Little
Shakespeare.
DE-BATER, n. One who debates; a disputant; a contro-
versialist.
DE-BATING, pp. Disputing; discussing; contending by
arguments.
DE-BAUER, n. [Fr. débouche.] 1. To corrupt or vitiate.
2. To seduce with lewdness.
3. To seduce from duty or allegiance.
DE-BAUER, n. [Fr. débauche.] Excess in eating or drinking;
intemperance; drunkenness; glutony; lewdness.
DE-BAUERED, (de-bauère) pp. Corrupted; vitiated in
habit.
DE-BAUEREDLY, adv. In an aprobate manner.
DE-BAUEREDNESS, n. Intemperance. By St. Hall.
DE-BAUEREDLY, adv. A man given to intemperance, or
bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually
under the influence of alcoholic drinks.
DE-BAUER, n. One who debauches or corrupts others;
so as to lose his salvation, or even to seduce,
lewdness, or to any seduction of duty.
DE-BAUER, n. [Fr. débâcher.] 1. Excess in the use of
wine, or in the table; glutony; intemperance. But chiefly, habitual lewd-
ness; excess unlawful indulgence of lust. Corrup-
tion; seduction from duty or allegiance.
DE-BAUER, n. The act of debauching or corrup-
ting; the seducing of victims or duty.
DE-BAUER, n. Excess.
DE-BAUEREDNESS, n. Excess.
DE-BELLELAIRE, n. [L. bellissima.] To subdue.
DE-BELLATION, n. The act of conquering or subdu-
ing.
DE-BENTURE, n. [Fr.] 1. A writing acknowledging a
debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as
evidence of a debt due to a person. In the custom,
a certificate of a drawee; a writing which states
that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the govern-
ment, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on
which had been paid.
DE-BELL, n. [L. debellis; pl. debelli.] Relaxed; weak
force; languid; faint; without strength. Skilled.
DE-BELL-ITATE, v. t. [L. debellato.] To make; to impair
the strength; to make, to make faint or languid.
DE-BELL-ITATED, pp. Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.
DE-BELL-ITATING, pp. Weakening; enfeebling; im-
proving; relaxing.
DE-BELL-ITATION, n. The act of weakening; relax-
ing.
DE-BELL-LIT, n. [L. libratus.] Relaxation of the solids;
weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; im-
provement.
DE-BELLIT, n. [L. debellum.] Debt. It is usually written debt.
But it is used in mercantile language as debt, the debit side of
an account.
DE-BELLIT, n. 1. To charge with debt. 2. To enter an
account on the debit side of an account.
DE-BELLITED, pp. 1. Charged in debt; made debtor on
account. 2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.
DE-BELLITING, pp. 1. Making debtor on account, as a person.
2. Charging a person to a debt, as a person.
DE-BELLIT, n. [L. debellit, debellis.] For debauch.
DE-BELONG, n. [Fr. débouche.] Well-bred; complaisant;
affable; obliging; affable; obliging;
DE-BELONGING, n. Graciousness; gentleness; ele-
gant; fashionable; genteel.
DE-BELONGINGLY, adv. Elegantly; with a genteel air.
DE-BELONGINGNESS, n. Civility; complaisance. Steno-
graphic.
DE-BELONG, n. [Fr. debouche.] Character. To issue or march out of
from a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.
DE-BRIS, (de-bris) n. [Fr.] Fragments; rubbish; ruins;
stragglers; remnants. Unequally.
DE-BRIS (def-bris). n. [L. debiris.] 1. That which is due
from one person to another, whether money, goods, or any other
thing which one person is bound to pay or perform to
another. 2. That which any one is obliged to do or to
suffer. 3. In law, an action to recover a debt. 4. In
a representative action, a suit; crime, that which runs
der in liable to punishment.
DE-BRIGHT, (dress) pp. Incommoded; obliged to. Skilled.
DE-BRIGHTEN, v. t. A creditor; one to whom a debt is
due. Brighten.
DE-BRIGHTLY, adv. From debt. Clearer.
DE-BRIGHTNESS, n. [L. debrit. 1. The person who
owed another either money, goods, or services. 2. One who is
owed either money, goods, or services. 3. Anything
that is due to another, whether money, goods, or services;
the sum or number of these items.
DE-BRIGHTNESS, n. [L. debrit. 1. Having the top or point cut off.
DE-BRIGHTNESS, n. Debtor. 2. A person owing
money to another; one having twelve or more.
DE-BRIGHTNESS, n. [L. decres.; a. Decrease. 1. A
decrease in the number of; an aggregate consisting of ten.
DE-BRIGHTNESS, n. [L. decres.; a. Decrease. 1. A
figure or body having ten sides.
DE-BRIGHTNESS, n. [L. decres.; a. Decrease.] A French
measure of capacity, containing ten liters.
DE-BRIGHTNESS, n. [L. decres.; a. Decrease; and liter.] A French
measure of capacity, containing ten liters.
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measure of capacity, containing ten liters.
DE-CALCIA-TION, n. a. That may be declined, changing its termination in the oblique cases.

DE-CALCI-NATE, a. [L. decalcinare.] In bones, bending or breaking a bone; to fracture a bone; to smite a bone; to cast off a bone; to break a bone; to fracture a bone; to sweep a bone.

DE-CALCI-NATION, n. 1. A leaning; the act of bending down; the act of falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay or deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, or efficiency; the declination of a star; the declination of a line; in a literal sense; in an oblique sense.

DE-CALCI-NATION, n. 2. Declination of a needle from a right line, in a literal sense; in an oblique sense.

DE-CAM-ELIV, v. t. To bend downward; to bring down. 2. To state downward; to state in a downward manner; to state in a downward sense; to state in a downward line; to state in a downward direction; to state in a downward place.

DE-CAM-ELIV, v. t. To bend downward; to bring down; to state downward; to state in a downward manner; to state in a downward sense; to state in a downward line; to state in a downward direction; to state in a downward place.

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what duty or law requires. 2. Defect; want; failure. 3. To do, to drive or use, as a day to work, or a course to be taken, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer. — To suffer a default, is to permit an act or other omission to be committed without protest or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed. 4. To violate; to assault; to upload; to maintain unjured, by force or by argument; to secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to make all necessary obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. 5. To make opposition. 6. That may be defended. 7. The party may be defended.

DEFENDANT, [French particle de fende.], 1. Defensible; proper for defense. 2. Making defense; being in the condition of being defended. 3. He that defends against an assailant, or resists the attack of evil or danger. 4. In law, the party that opposes a complaint, demand or charge; he that is summoned into court, and defendens, denies or opposes the demand.

DEFENDED, pp. Oppossed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured. 

DEFENDER, n. One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assessor, either by himself or by argument; a champion or an advocate.

DEFENDING, prp. Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DEFENCE, n. a. Guard; defense; a bandage, or plaster, to secure a wound from external injury.

DEFENSE, [de-fenz], n. 1. Any thing that opposes anything else; resistance, defense or injury; anything that secures the person, the rights or the possession of men; fortification, protection, defense; the act of defending. b. Vindication; justification; apology; that which resists or disproves a charge or accusation. c. In law, the defendant's resistance of the plaintiff's declaration or demand, with the demand itself.

DEFEND, v. t. To render null and void. 4. To resist with success.

DEFENSELESS, adv. Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; rendered null or ineffective.

DEFENSELESSNESS, n. The quality of being defenseless.

DEFENSELESSNESS, n. The state of being unguarded or unprotected, against attack.

DEFENDIBLE, adj. One that may be defended. 2. That may be vindicated, maintained or justified.

DEFENDIBLELY, adv. 1. That serves to defend; proper for defense. 2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression. 3. In a state or posture to defend.

DEFENSIVE, v. t. 1. To make safe by defense; to prepare to resist; to fortify; to strengthen for the purpose of resistance.

DEFENSIVE, adj. Prepared or strengthened to resist attack; defended; able to resist in opposition to aggression or attack.

DEFENSIVE-LY, adv. In a defensive manner; on the defensive.


DEFER, v. t. [L. deferre.]. 1. To delay; to put off; to postpone; to suspend; to put over; to yield; to submit to another's judgment and determination.

DEFERRED, pp. To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion.

DEFER-ENCE, n. 1. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion of judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. 5. Compromise; concession. 2. Submission.

DEFER-ENT, n. 1. Bearing; carrying; conveying. [Little used.] Bearer.

DEFERENT, adj. That which carries or conveys. 2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

DEFER-ENTIAL, v. To express deference.

DEFEAT, v. t. To conquer. To conquer, to overbear; to humble; to reduce; to subdue; to cause the failure of; to cause to be defeated. 2. To put to flight. 3. To cause to be absent, or to depart. 4. To charge with the guilt of; to cause to fail in; to cause to be of no effect; to cause to be valueless. 5. To reduce to a lower state; to cause to be insignificant. 6. To bring to the ground; to overtake; to place in an ignoble condition; to cause to fall in a way that is disgraceful; to destroy; to overtake; to ruin. 7. To cause a person to cease to be; to reduce to a lower degree; to cause failure of; to make ineffective. 8. To bring to, or to effect an operation on, a lower state than that to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, of which one has attached himself.

DEFEAT, n. 1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. 2. Revolt.

DEFEAT, n. [L. defectionis.]. 1. Wanting either in substance, quantity or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect. 2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blameable. 3. Wanting in the rectitude or rule. 4. In grammar, a defective noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun. 4. A defective verb is one which wants some of the tenses.

DEFECTIVE, adj. In a defective manner; imperfect.

DEFECTION, n. Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.


DEFECTION-Wisen. 1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to desist; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain; to support; to hold; to maintain; to make; to be of no effect; to be of no use; that is, to drive from, or back. Temp. 2. To drive back a fee or danger; to repel from anything that which assails or threatens one, by opposing or resisting it, in order to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed. 4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; to secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence, to make all necessary obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. 5. To make opposition. 6. That may be defended. 7. The party may be defended.

DEFEND, v. t. In law, to call out a defendant, according to the common expression. To call a defendant out of court; to present and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him. 2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant is concerned, in court; and enter judgment on the default. 3. To fail in performance.

DEFEAT, v. t. To offend. 2. To defeat out of court, as a defendant or his cause. 5. a. Defect. b. Having defect.

DEFEAT-LING, prp. 1. Failing to fulfill a contract; delaying to perform a duty; illegal requirement. 2. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against the defendant. 3. The writing containing a defense.

DEFEAT-IBLE, adj. That may be defeated or annulled.

DEFEATIBLE-BLYNESS, n. The quality of being defeatible.

DEFEAT-IBLENESS, n. The quality of being defeatible.

DEFEATIBLENESS, n. The condition of being defeatible.
DEG 230 DEI

wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim. 4. To defect or frustrate wrongfully.

DE-GRAD-ED, pp. Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice or deception; injured by the withholding of what was his due; a cheat; a swindler; an imposter; an impostor.

DE-GRAD-ED, s. One who defrauds; one who takes advantage of weakness, ignorance, or withholding what is his due; a cheat; a swindler; an imposter; a cheat.

DE-GRADING, pp. Denying another of his property, or right by trick, artifice or deception, injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.

DE-GRADMEN, s. The act of defrauding.

DE-GRAD-ing, v. t. [For degrading.] 1. To pay for discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost or expense.

2. To defray, defray.

DE-FRADE, (de fra-de) pp. P. defrauded, as expense, or cost.

DE-FRADE, s. One who pays discharges expenses.

DE-FRADE, v. Paying; discharging.

DE-FRADE-MENT, s. Payment. Settlement.

DE-FRADE, s. A charge. Dryden.

DE-FRADE-ED, s. Empty. Neatly; decorously; in a skilful manner. Skel.

DE-FRADE-NES-SE, s. Neatness; beauty. Dryden.

DE-FRADE-D, s. (L. defactus.) Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. Skel.

DE-FUN-C-T, s. A dead person; one deceased.

DE-FUN-C-TION, s. The action of dismissing or expelling. Skel.

DE-FY, v. t. [Fr. defier.] 1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife; by appealing to the courage of another; to incite to hostility or challenge. 2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, or of active or hostile force. 3. To challenge, or to do anything.

DE-FY-ING, s. A challenge. Dryden.

DE-FY, s. et. (Sax. deaeg.) To sprinkle. Oxe.

DE-GARDENISH, s. [L. decoratus.] 1. To furnish, to stuff with furniture, or ornament with apparatus; to defray the expense of a garniture, or the expenses necessary for defense. Washington.

DE-GARDENISHED, pp. Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of apparatus or defense.

DE-GARDENISH-ING, s. Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus or garniture.

DE-GARDENISH-MENT, s. The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus or garniture.

DE-GARDENED, s. Depraginated. Spenser.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A growing worse or inferior; a degenerate state; a state of being less valuable.

DE-GARDEN-AT-E, s. A growing worse or inferior; a degenerate state; a state of being less valuable.

2. In morals, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestor; desertion of that which is good. 3. Foesness; meanness; as, a degenerate of spirit.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities either in the physical or moral world.

DE-GARDEN-AT-E, s. Having fallen from a perfect or good state; an imperfect; a decadent; or something of the good qualities possessed; having dwindled in natural or moral worth. 2. Low; base; mean; contemptible; contemptible; having lost the good qualities of the species.

DE-GARDEN-AT-EY, s. In a degenerate manner.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. 2. The thing degenerated.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A degenerate state; a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merits of ancestors. 2. Low; base; mean; unworthy. Dryden.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Applied to the Virgin Mary and manner; base-ly; meanly.

DE-GARDEN-AT-E, s. A degenerate state; a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merits of ancestors. 2. Low; base; mean; unworthy. Dryden.

DE-GARDEN-AT-E, s. Applied to small rain. D. L. T.

DE-GARDEN-AT-E, s. A degenerate state; a state of excellence.

DE-GARDEN-AT-E, s. To ougle; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I-ATE, s. (L. defigata.) The act of swelling.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. The power of swelling.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A reducing in rank; the act of reducing from an elevated or exalted station, to one that is low in fact or estimation; baseness, degeneracy. 3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy or value. 4. In painting, a loss of light in the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance. 5. Diminution, reduction of altitude or magnitude. Journ. of Science.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A reducing of a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of dignity. To reduce in estimation by the value of; to lower; to sink. 3. To reduce in altitude or magnitude. Journ. of Science.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or influence.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Deprivation of rank or office.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Reducing to rank, depriving of honors or of the value of; lowering.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Disingenizing; disgracing the character.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, v. [Fr. degre.] 1. A step; a distinct portion of space or time. 2. A proportion; a step or degree. 3. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity or rank. 3. In genealogy, a certain distance or remove from common stock, or from the common stock of ancestors. 4. Measure; extent. 5. In geometry, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixty parts of its circumference. 6. In music, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. 7. In architecture, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 720, 360, compose two degrees. 8. A division, space or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument. 9. In college and university catalogues, a mark of distinction or rank on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and enabling them to certain privileges. 10. A degree of society or rank, by degrees, step by step; gradually; by degrees. 11. A moderate little part.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A taxing. By Hall.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A gapping; a botanical, the opening of flowers, the season of blossoming in plants. By Hall.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Discredited; disgrace. By Gras.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A dissuading, a doth to dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A dissuading, a doth to dissuade; to advise to the contrary. 2. One concerned in putting Christ to death. By Hall.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A doctrine of faith; the act of assenting to the rank of, or enrolling among, the heathen deities.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded as immortal.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. One that defiles.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. Along with forms. Like a god; of a god-like form.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, v. [Fr. daigner.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, v. [Fr. daigner.] Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.


DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A bearing or bringing forth a god; a god is descended to the Virgin Mary.

DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A bearing, or bringing forth a god; a god is descended to the Virgin Mary.

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DE-GARDEN-AT-I, s. A bearing, or bringing forth a god; a god is descended to the Virgin Mary.
DEL E-NIP-I-CA-L. a. Having the virtue to ease or assuage.

DEL-E-CT, e. t. [L. delectus]. To blot out. Fullcr.

DEL-E-TI-OU-S, a. [L. delicius]. 1. Having the quality of being delicious, an excelling attribute; destructive; poisonous; pernicious.


DEL-E-TO-RI-AL, a. [L. delictus]. The act of adjuring, or of adjuring out or against. S. 2. Destruction; [little used] Hels.

DEL-E-TO-RY, n. That which blots out. Taylor.

DEL-E, a. A mine; a deep drop; a pit dug. [Rarely used.] 2. Earthen ware, covered with enamel or white glaze in imitation of China ware or porcelain, made both in Holland and property. Driftware.

DEL-E-BATE, v. t. [L. delib.]. To taste; to take in a sip.

DEL-E-BIX-ION, n. A taste; an essay. [Little used.]

DEL-E-PER-ATE, v. t. [L. deliberare]. To weigh in the mind; to decide; to examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure; to determine, to deliberate. 2. To deliberate; circumspeciously; not hastily or rashly; slowly.

DEL-E-PER-ATE-NESS, n. Calm consideration; circumspeculation; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure.

DEL-E-LI-CAT-EO-RY, a. Pertaining to deliberation; preceding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

DEL-E-LI-CAT-EO-RY, a. In deliberatio. 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a measure by mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

DEL-E-LI-CAT-EO-RY, a. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.


DEL-I-CAT-EO-RY, a. By deliberation. [Fr. delicatoure.]

DEL-I-CAT-EO-RY, a. Fineness of texture;usciness, delicacy; fineness of texture.

DEL-I-CAT-EO-RY, n. Cautiousness or modesty; reserve; reserve; delicacy; fineness.


DEL-I-CAT-EO-RY, n. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

DEL-I-CAT-EO-RY, a. Highly pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor.

DEL-I-CAT-EO-RY, a. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; nice; exquisite; fine; soft to the eye. 5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by decorum. 6. Pleading to the presence of the party; a tender; a minute. 7. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care. 9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interlaced, and of such texture as the touch. 10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardships; very impracticable to handle. 11. Feebler; not sound or robust.


DEL-I-CATE-LATE, a. In a delicate manner; with nice regard; with care; with regard to the feelings of others. Daintily.

DEL-I-CATE-LATE, a. With soft elegance. 4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance, and luxury.

DEL-I-CATE-LATE, a. The state of being delicate; tameness; softness; efficiency.


DEL-I-CATE-LATE, a. Fr. delicatoure.]


DEL-I-CATE-LATION, a. In a delicate manner; with nice regard; with care; with regard to the feelings of others. Daintily.

DEL-I-CATE-LATION, a. With soft elegance. 4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance, and luxury.

DEL-I-CATE-LATION, a. The state of being delicate; tameness; softness; efficiency.
DEM

DEM-OLITION, n. The act of overthrowing, pulling down or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

DEM-ON, n. [L. daemon.] A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities; the small spirit or genius, which is supposed to influence the conduct or direct the fortunes of mankind.


DEM-ON-IAC, DEM-ON-NIA-CAL, OR DEM-ON-I-AN, s. 1. Involuntary spirit, magic influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.


DEM-ON-I-CA, n. The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits. Herberc.


DEM-ON-STRA-BLE, n. That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that is not opposed to doubt.

DEM-ON-STRA-BLENESS, n. The quality of being demonstrable.

DEM-ON-STRA-BLY, adv. In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

DEM-ON-STRA-TE, or DEMON-STRA-TA, s. v. [L. demonstrare.] 1. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evidence absurdity.—In anatomy, to exhibit the parts under discussion.

DEM-ON-STRA-TE, pp. Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; not subject to doubt.

DEM-ON-STRA-TING, pp. Proving or certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEM-ON-STRA-TION, n. 1. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof. 2. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a reasonable possibility, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible. 3. Indubitable evidence of the sense, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. In logic, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. 5. Show; exhibition.—In anatomy, the exhibition of parts under discussion.

DEM-ON-STRA-TIVE, s. 1. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly convincing; demonstrating the power of the necessity and certainty.

DEM-ON-STRA-TIVE-LY, adv. With certain evidence; with such certainty as to leave no doubt; clearly; convincingly.

DEM-ON-STRA-TOR, n. 1. One who demonstrates; one who proves or exhibits with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.—In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts under discussion.

DEM-ON-STRA-TO-RY, s. Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DEM-O-AL-I-CTION, n. The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DEM-O-RAL-I-ZE, s. v. To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals. Gravitas.


DEM-O-AL-I-ZING, s. V. 1. Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles. 2. Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEM-O-LIC, s. [De-muler.] v. t. [L. demolire.] To subdue; to soften or pacify.

DEM-O-LICENT, s. [L. demuliscus.] Softening; mollifying; lenient.

DEM-O-MULCENT, n. Any medicine which lessens acrimony, or the effects of stings on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DEM-UR, s. v. t. 1. To stop; to pause; to desist from the prosperity of proceeding; to suspend the proceeding or decision.


DEM-MORE, v. t. To look with a grave countenance. Shak.

DEM-MORE-LY, adv. With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

DEM-MORE-LY, adj. Of gravity; of countenance; solemn; a modest look. Shak.

DEM-MURAGE, n. An allowance made to the master of a tenant, for the detention or keeping in port beyond the appointed time of departure.

DEM-MURER, s. 1. One who demures.—In law, a stop at some time, from the effect of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

DEM-MURN, v. p. Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DEM-MY, s. [Fr. demo.] 1. A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size. 2. A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford.

DEM-S, s. [See den, dese, dzen.] 1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection or seclusion. 3. As a termination in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN-COT-WIZ, s. v. t. To deprive of narcotice; to deprive of the narcotic principle or quality. Journ. of Science.

DEN-DA-RY, s. E. v. t. Denying or using ten. See National.

DEN-DA-TRY, n. A number of ten. Dryg.

DEN-NA-TION, AL, n. v. t. 1. To direct of national character or of the transcendent to the service of another nation. See National.

DEN-NISH, v. t. To refrue. Shak.


DEN-DRA-CHATE, s. [Gr. dendra and aethy.] Arboreal or tree-like containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

DEN-DRITE, s. [Gr. dendryta.] A stone or mineral on or in which the figures of shrubs or trees or an arborescent mineral.

DEN-DRITIC, adj. 1. Containing the figures of shrubs or trees; arborescent. 2. Brachtial. 3. Dendritic.

DEN-DRIC, s. [L. dendrytus.] Resembling a shrub.

DEN-DRIC, s. A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

DEN-DRO-LITE, s. [Gr. dendrytis and lites.] A patinated or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

DEN-DRO-LOGY, s. [Gr. dendrytis and logos.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

DEN-DROME-TER, n. [Gr. dendrytis and perpen.] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DEN-DRO-MATE, e. t. [L. dendryma.] To deny.

DEN-I-CATION, n. A declaration.

DEN-I-ABLE, s. In den.

DEN-NA-BLE, s. That may be denied, or contradicted.

DEN-NAL, n. v. t. An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that the thing affirmed is not true; negation; contradiction. 2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition. 3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a denial, as of a thing known; a declination of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or desires.

DEN-PEER, s. One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses, or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow, or acknowledge.

DEN-IER, s. [Fr.] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

DEN-GRATE, s. v. t. [L. dendryma.] To blacken; to make black. Boyd.

DEN-GRATION, n. The act of making black; a blackening.

DE-NI-SON, s. The same as DENIR.

DE-NLZATION, s. The act of making none demenzen, subject or citizen.

DE-NOMI-NAL (de-niman) s. [W. dinasen.] 1. In England, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. 3. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country. 4. A citizen.

DE-NOMI-NATION, s. v. t. To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise.

DE-NOM-I-NA-BLE, s. That may be denominated, or named.

DE-NOM-I-NE, e. t. [L. deminuere.] To name; to give a name or epithet to.

DE-NOMI-NED, pp. Named; called.


DE-NOM-I-NATION, s. v. t. The act of naming.

DE-PREY, s. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express

DER

HEAD-ROPS, in the foot-ropes, or the length of the after-tack of a sail.

DER-BY, n. t. To deepen. Dict.

DER-FUL, adj. [Fr. défiler.] To desolate; to bereave of virginity.

DER-FUL, n. t. To desolate; to bereave of virginity.

DER-PEEL, v. t. [Fr. dépeeler.] To clean; to purify; to free from impurities; to remove the outer or cutaneous matter of, [Derm.]

DER-PULSION, n. [Lat. depulsio.] A driving or thrusting away. See Expulsion.

DER-PUCCING, n. t. [Fr. dépucage.] To purge; to purify; to free from impurities; to remove the outer or cutaneous matter of.

DER-PUIT, n. t. The act of purging or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. 2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

DER-PUI-TO, v. t. A cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. Sydenham.

DER-PUIT, n. t. To appoint a subordinate or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent. 2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another. 3. The person or person who is appointed or authorized to transact business for another.

DER-PUIT, v. t. To appoint as a substitute or representative to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in the name of another.

DER-PUIT, n. t. Appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.

DER-PUIT, n. t. To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.

DER-PUIT, n. t. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a vicar; a justice; a corporation.

DER-PUIT, n. t. Exercising an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person to be deprived of his office.

DER-PUIT, n. t. A person who is appointed or authorized to act for another, in subordination to the post-master-general.

DER-PUIT, n. t. A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use deputy-sheriff, etc.

DER-QUANTITATIVE, n. t. To diminish the quantity of. Proverbs.

DER-RAND, n. t. To deduce from names, to be from Sax. dar, a wild beast, or from dar, water.

DER-RI, v. t. [Fr. désirer.] To pick up by the roots; to extricate. [Little word.] Skoto.

DER-RI, n. t. Buried or extinguished.

DER-RI-NA-TING, v. t. To tear up by the roots; extricating.

DER-RIGHT, n. t. [Norm. drener, dereigner.] To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an asserter.

DER-RIGHT, n. t. [L. rectus = right.] To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion.

DER-RIGHT, n. t. To embarrass; to disorder.

DER-RIGHT, n. t. The intellect or reason; to disturb; to confound; to confuse; to disorder; to perplex.

DER-RIGHT, v. t. [Arch. righ, right.] To put out of order; to disturb; to embarrass; confused; disorder in mind; delicious; relieved.

DER-RIGHT, n. t. Disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment. Webster.

DER-RIGHT, n. t. Disorder of the intellect or reason; distress; insanity. Paley.

DER-RIGHT, v. t. [Arch. righ, right.] To put out of order; disturbing the course or order; to disturb; to embarrass; confusion. Hale., 10. Disorder of the rational powers.

DER-RIGHT, n. t. Disturb; disorder; merriment.

DER, v. t. Hurtful.

DER, n. t. [Sax. der, a to.] To hurt.

DER-E-LICT, n. t. In law, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner. 2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for corn. See Synonym.

DER-E-LICTION, n. [L. delictio.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim, an utter forsaking; abandonment, or forsaking. 2. The act of being left or abandoned. 3. A leaving or receding from.

DER-E-DIE, v. t. [L. dierex.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule; to make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

DER-E-DIED, pp. Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.

DER-E-DIER, pp. One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffers. 2. A droll or buffoon.

DER-E-DIVE, v. t. Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.

DER-E-DITION-LY, adv. By way of derision or mockery.

DER-E-DISK, n. [L. dieresis.]] 1. The act of laughing at in contempt. 2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

DER-E-DIVINE, p. Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

DER-E-DIVELY, adv. With mockery or contempt.


DER-E-DIVE, v. t. [L. dieresis.] 1. The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source. —2. To draw from. To draw from its root or original. 3. To draw from, or turning aside from, a natural channel or source. 4. A drawing of learning from one part of the body to another. 5. To be drawn from, or to be derived from.

DER-E-DIVE, n. adj. In a derivative manner; by derivation.

DER-E-DIVE, n. t. [L. deserere.] To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. 2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. 3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. 4. To turn from its natural course; to divert. 5. To communicate from one to another by descent. 6. To spread in various directions, as water or a river, to flow.

DER-E-DIVE, n. t. To come or proceed from. [Not common.]

DER-E-DIVE, (de-rit.) pp. Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated.

DER-E-DIVE, n. t. One who derives, or draws from a source.

DER-E-DIVE, n. pp. Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; turning aside from a natural channel.

DER-E-DIVE-LY, adv. Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin. Flaming.

DER-E-DIVE-LY, adv. In a medical term; pertaining to the skin; a medical term.

DER-E-DIVE, n. adj. [Sax. dier.] Solitary; sad; cruel.

DER-E-DIVE, n. adj. Sad; mournful.

DER-E-DIVE, n. adj. Last; ultimate; as the dernier resort.


DE-RIGHT, v. t. [L. deregere.] 1. To repeal, annul or destroy the force and effect of some prior act or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; [little word.]. 2. To lessen the weight of a person or thing; to diminish, to lessen by taking away a part. 3. To act beneath one's rank, place or birth. Osbaldeston.

DE-RIGHT, n. pp. Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [Shakespeare uses dereger in this sense.]

DE-RIGHT, n. adj. In a manner to lessen or take from.

DE-RIGHT, v. t. Annulling a part; lessening by taking away.

DE-RIGHT, n. adj. The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. More generally, the act of taking away the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation. 2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation or honor, by lessening of value or estimation; destruction; disapprobation.

DE-RIGHT, n. adj. Derogatory. [The latter is mostly used.]

DE-RIGHT, n. adj. In a detracting manner.
DES

DES-IG-CANT, adj. A medicine or application that drives a sore. [onom.

DES-IG-CATE, or DES-IG-CATE, n. [L. desc. To 1. To make "to drive" moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture or moisture 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attention wholly or chiefly; to attach. 3. To give up; to turn to another. 4. To do to consummation or completion. 5. To ex- ercise; to do to evil.

DEXTERITY, n. Skill; cleverness; dexterity; dexterity.

DEXTEROUS, adj. Skillful; dexterous.

*DEXTERITY, n. Skill; cleverness; dexterity; dexterity.

DEXTEROUSNESS, n. The state of being dexterous; given to dexterity; dexterity.

DEXTEROUSLY, adv. With dexterity; dexterously;

DEXTEROUSNESS, n. Dexterity; adroitness.

DEXTERY, n. The title of the governor of Algiers.

DEXUS, n. 1. A prefix, contractions of dis, done from, separation or separation.

DIA, Greek; a prefix; denotes through.

DIA-BARE, n. Another name of presentence.


DIA-BETIC, n. [Gr. βιταμ]. A long-continued increased quantity of urine; an excessive and morbid discharge of urine. Condition.

DIA-BETIC, n. Pertaining to diabetes.

DIA-BOLICAL, adj. Devilish; pertaining to the devil; fierce, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; barbarous; outrageous wickedly; wickedly.

DIA-BOLICAL, adj. Diabolical; pertaining to the devil; devilish; malicious; impious; atrocious; barbarous; outrageous.

DIA-BOLICAL, adj. Diabolical; pertaining to the devil; devilish.

DIA-BOLICAL, n. The qualities of the devil.

DIA-BOLICAL-NESS, n. To describe diabolical qualities.

DIA-BOLICALLY, adv. Pertaining to the qualities of the devil.

DIA-BOLISM, n. Possession by the devil. Evilness.

DIA-CAUSTIC, n. [Gr. καυτ]. Burning to a curve formed by revolution around a circle.

DIA-CHEST, n. [L. cæsum]. An emollient plant.

DIA-COAGULATING, adj. Pertaining to a coagulum.

DIA-COAGULATION, n. Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound reflected by passing through different mediums; called also dispersion.

DIA-CRITICAL, n. [Gr. κριτικός]. That separates or distinguishes; distinctive.

DIA-DESMIC, n. [Gr. δεσμ]. Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments.

DIA-DEM, n. [L. diemus]. 1. A head-band or fillet worn as a sign of royalty; a crown. In modern usage, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown. 2. A diadem; a diadem; a crown.

DIA-DEMEN, n. A diadem.

DIA-DRAMA, n. [Gr. δραμα]. A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

DIA-EISEN, n. [Gr. διαέστι]. 1. A head-band or fillet worn as a sign of royalty; a crown. In modern usage, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown.

DIA-EOS, n. [Gr. διαίως]. A musical scale.

DIA-EMBOLIC, adj. Pertaining to an embolism.

DIA-END, n. In geometry, a figure, draught or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, etc. Ancestry, a musical scale.

*DSee Synonym. X, E, I, O, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT.—PREY,—PIN, MARINE, BIRD.— 1 Obsolete.
DIACRAPHIC, adj. [Gr. δια & χρατική.]. Descriptive.
DIAGRAPHICAL, adj. Descriptive.
DIAGRAPHY, n. Strong purgatives made with diameters.
DIAPAL, m. [Gr. διαπάλλειν.]. An instrument for measuring time, by the aid of the sun; being a plate or plain surface, on which is inscribed a mean or a mean hour, the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of another plane, erected perpendicular on the former, may show the true time of day.
DIAPAL-PLATE, n. The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.
DIAPAS, m. [Gr. διαπασ.]. 1. The form or idiom of a language, peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state. 2. Language, speech, or manner of speaking.
DIAPHRAGM, n. A diaphragm of a diaphragm, or diaphragm; not radical. 2. Logical; argumentative.
DIAPLECTICALLY, adv. In the manner of a dialectic.
DIAPlectic, n. A logician; a reasoner.
DIAPLECTICISM, n. That branch of logic which teaches the science or art of reasoning.
DIAPLECTIC, n. The art of constructing dialects, or of drawing diale on a plane. The scientic science, or knowledge of showing the time by shadows.
DIALIST, n. A constructor of dials; one skilled in dials.
DIAL-LACE, n. [Gr. διαλέκτων.]. A mineral, the serpentine of Bucephala. The metalloidal subgroups is called by the general name of dihydrate, or acetate.
DIAL-LOG, n. [Gr. διάλογος.]. A speech or speech between two or more persons.
DIAL-LOGIC, n. A discussion in a dialect; also, a writer of dialogues.
DIAL-LOGICAL, n. Having the form of a dialogue.
DIAL-LOGICALLY, adv. In the manner of a dialogue.
DIAL-OCTETTE, n., adj. To discourse in a dialogue.
DIAM, n. [Fr. dialogue.]. 1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particular, a composition in theoretical performance; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse. 2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.
† DIAM, n. A word of vague signification, or false ideas.
† DIAMETRE, n. A right line passing through the center of two circles or a curve and cutting the line, terminated by the circumference of the circles, or by the curve. 2. A line drawn through the center of a circle or sphere to the other object, from one side to the other.
DIAMETAL, adj. Diametrical, which see.
DIAMETRICAL, adv. Diametrically.
DIAMETRICALLY, adv. Describing a diameter. 2. Obtaining by a diameter.
DIAMETRICALLY, adv. In a diametrical direction.
DIAMOND, n. (di-amond, or d'mond) [Fr. diamant]. 1. A mineral, a gem or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, so as to scratch all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored. 2. A very small writing letter. 3. A figure, otherwise called a rhombus.
DIAMOND, n. Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds.
DIAMOND, n. Having the figure of an oblong-angled parallelogram, or rhombus. Fuller.
DIAMOND, n. A mine in which diamonds are found.
DIANDER, n. [Gr. διανδρός.]. In botany, a plant having two stamens.
DIANDRON, n. Having two stamens.
DIAPHRAGM, n. [Gr. διαφράγμα.]. A perforated plate.
DIAPHANOUS, adj. [Gr. διάφανος.]. 1. In music, the octave divided into equal parts. 2. In medicine, a composition of a diamond, with catarrh.
DIAPHRAGM, n. Said to be from Fyren.}

*D See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—Syll. UNITE.—See K; C as S; S as Z; CH as TH; TH as in this.† Obsolete.
DIS-AB-RAY, s. 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order. 2. Undress.

DIS-AB-RAYED, (dis-ar-raed) pp. Divested of clothes or dress; undressed.

DIS-AB-RAYING, prp. Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder; undressing.

DIS-AB-SI-DO-LIT-Y, s. Want of sanitation or care.

DIS-AB-SO-CIATE, v. t. To disunite; to disconnect things connected.

DIS-AS-TER, s. [Fr. désaster.] 1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet; [obs.] Skak. 2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune.

DIS-AS-TER, s. v. t. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; to destroy; to strike with destruction; to affect with destruction.

DIS-AS-TER-ED, pp. Blasted; injured; afflicted.

DIS-AS-TOUR, s. 1. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; 2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

DIS-AS-TROU-LY, adv. Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.

DIS-AS-TOUS-NESS, s. Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

DIS-AUTHORIZE, v. t. To deprive of credit or authority. [Litute undert.] Watts.

DIS-AUTHORIZED, s. Unauthorized; not entitled; unpermitted.

DIS-AUTHORIZATION, s. The act of deauthorizing; to disqualify; to disentitle.

DIS-AUTHORIZATION, s. The act of disauthorizing; to invalidate; to disqualify; to disentitle.

DIS-BAND, v. t. 1. To dismiss from military service; to break up; to disband; to dissolve; to disconnect. Tiltattas. 2. To disband; [not used.] Herbar.

DIS-BANDAGED, pp. Dismissed from military service; separated.

DIS-BANDING, pp. Dismissing from military service; separating; disbanding; disconnecting.

DIS-BARK, v. t. [Fr. débarquer.] We now use débarqué and débarquement. To land from a ship; to put on shore. Pope.

DIS-BELIEF, s. Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; Tiltattas.

DIS-BELIEVER, s. t. Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.


DIS-BELIEVER, s. One who refuses belief; one who denies the truths of religion. Watts.

DIS-BELIEVING, pp. Withholding belief; discrediting.

DIS-BOUND, v. t. To drive from a bench or seat. Skak.

DIS-BOUND, s. 1. To disembark; to disembarrass. 2. To set free from time, place, or care. 3. To clear from blame. Chaucer.

DIS-BODIED, s. Disembodied, which is the word used now.

DIS-BOWLED, s. To take out the intestines. Tiltattas.

DIS-BRANCH, v. t. To cut off; to separate, as the branch of a tree. 2. To deprive of branches. Evelyn.

DIS-BUDDING, v. t. To deprive of buds or shoots. Skak.

DIS-BURDEN, s. To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge. 2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome or cumbersome.

DIS-BURDENED, s. To ease the mind; to be relieved.

DIS-BURDENING, pp. Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.

DIS-BURDENING, pp. Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.

DIS-BURSE, (dis-bourse) s. t. [Fr. débourser.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; primarily, to pay money out of one's treasure, or out of some person's purse.


DIS-BUSEMENT, s. t. (Fr. debourserment.) The act of paying out; as money to a public or private chest. 2. The act of disbursing; the act of disbursing money.

DIS-BUSING, pp. Paying out or disbursing.

DIS-CAL-CATE, s. A. To make a calculus; to make a computation. 2. To think; to calculate; to compute.

DIS-CAL-CATE, v. t. [L. calculatus.] To pull off the surface of; to strip of the outer surface or covering.

DIS-CAL-CATED, pp. Stripped of shoes.

DIS-CAL-CATION, s. The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. Brew.

DIS-CANDY, v. t. [dis and candy.] To melt; to dissolve.
DIS

DIS-CON-CERTING, pp. Disorder ing; de bating; de ciding; disc ording.

DIS-CON-CERTION, s. The act of deconcert ing. Hesitation.

DIS-CON-FORMITY, s. Want of agreement or conformity.

DIS-CON-GROTITY, s. Want of congruity or incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency. Misc.

DIS-CON-HIST, a. (vide. History.) To separate; to disunite; to dis connect. Connection.

DIS-CON-CNCTED, pp. Separated; disunited; discontinu ed.

DIS-CONTINUED; intermission; interruption of continuance.

DIS-CON-NECT, a. The act of separating, or of being disunited; separation; want of union. Disunited.

DIS-CONSOLABLE, s. That may be disconsolate; to dis agree; not to consent. Melancholy.

DIS-CONSOL-ATION, s. Disconsolation.

DIS-CONSOL-LATE, a. [dis, and L. consolatus.] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless; melancholy.

DIS-CONSOL-LATE-LY, ad. In a disconsolate manner.

DIS-CONSOL-LATE-NESS, s. The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DIS-CONSOL-LATION, s. Want of comfort. Jackson.

DIS-CON-TEXT, s. Want of content; unessential or inessential; disjointed; disunited.

DIS-CON-TEXT, a. Unessential; disjointed; disjointed.

DIS-CON-TEXT, a. To make unessential at the present occasion; to disunite; to disassociate.

DIS-CON-TEXTED, pp. or a. Unessential; disjointed; disjointed.

DIS-CONTIN-UED, ad. In a discontinued manner or mood.

DIS-CONTIN-UED-NESS, s. Unessentia lness of mind; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. Addison.


DIS-CONTINUATION, s. The state of being unessential in mind; unessential; ineptitude; discontent.

DIS-CONTINUANCE, s. 1. Want of continuance; discontinuance; Interruption; failure of continuance. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruptions. 2. In law, a breaking off or interruption of continuance. Discontinuance of a plaintiff's case when a plaintiff leaves a case in the proceedings in his own court by not continuing the process regularly from day to day.

DIS-CONTINUATION, s. Breach or interruption of continuance. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, content, disputes, litigation or war. Disagreement is want of order; a clashing; a clashing. It is also a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear.

DIS-CORD, a. [L. discordia.] 1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contentions, disputes, litigation or war. Disagreement is want of order; a clashing; a clashing. It is also a combination of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear.

DIS-CORD, a. To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to agree. Discord.

DIS-CORDANCE, a. [L. discordans.] Disagreement; opposition.

DIS-CORDANCY, a. Position; inconsistency.

DIS-CORDANT, s. [L. discordans.] Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident. Discordant; not in union with; not in concurrence; not harmonious; at variance; at variance; jarring.

DIS-CORDANT-LY, ad. Disconcordantly; in a discordant manner; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself.

DIS-COR-Phin, s. Quarrelsome; contentious.

DIS-COUNT, a. To discount. Spec. To disagree; to disagree; to disagree.

DIS-COUNT, s. [Fr. decote, or decotter.] A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain sum per centum. deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due, or to be due, at a future time, on account of the smallness of the amount, or for advanced payment; particularly, the deduction of the interest or other rate per centum from the principal sum. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per centum from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance.

DIS-COUNT, a. To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.

DIS-COUNT, a. That may be discounted.

DIS-COUNT-DAY, s. The day of the week on which a bill is discounted.

DIS-COUNT-ED, pp. 1. Deducted from a principal sum; paid back; refunded or allowed. 2. Having the amount deducted or deduction of a sum in advance.

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DIS-HONOR-A-BLY, (dis-on-er-a-bly), v. Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

DIS-HONORED, pp. Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

DIS-HONORED, adj. Disgraced; one who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

DIS-HON-RING, v. Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.

DIS-HORN, v. t. To deprive of horns. Skew.


DIS-HORNED, pp. Disgraceful; ill-natured.

DIS-MARK, v. t. To free from the barriers of a park; to relieve from restrictions or seclusion.

DIS-PROVE-MENT, n. [dis and improve-ment]. Reduction from a better to a worse state. [Little used.] Be-lyt.

DIS-PANC-A-CATE, v. t. To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [Not much used.]

DIS-ACION, n. Want of inclination; want of properness, desire or affection; slight disfavor; expressing less than hate.

DIS-ACION, n. Inciting the act of inclination; to excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disinclined; to alienate from.


DIS-CLING, v. t. To deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.

DIS-CLING, v. t. To deprive of inhering; to separate from a corporal or society.

DIS-PORTATION, n. Deprivation of the rights and privileges.

DIS-PLECT, v. t. [dis and infect]. To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DIS-PLECT, v. t. Exposed from infection.

DIS-PLECT, v. t. Purifying from infection.

DIS-PLECT, n. Purification from infecting matter.

DIS-IN-NAKYTY, n. [dis and in-geniut]. Meaness of artifice, unintelligentness; want of candor. Commonly.

DIS-IN-NATURE, n. [Little used.]

DIS-IN-NATURE, n. Unfairness; want of candor; low craft. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct.


DIS-IN-NI-SON, n. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; a state of being disinherit.

DIS-IN-HERIT, v. t. To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of the right of inheritance; to deprive, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.

DIS-IN-HERIT-ED, pp. Cut off from inheritance.

DIS-IN-HERITING, v. pp. Depriving of an heir or estate or right.

DIS-IN-ER-GLE, v. t. [dis and intergular]. That may be separated into integral parts; capable of disintegration.

DIS-IN-ER-GATE, v. t. [dis and integr]. To separate into integral parts.

DIS-IN-ER-GATE-ED, pp. Separated into integral parts.

DIS-IN-ER-GATE, v. t. The act of separating integral parts.

DIS-IN-ER-GATE-ED, n. The act of separating integral parts.

DIS-IN-TR-ESS, n. Disinterestedness.

DIS-IN-TER-ESSION, n. Disinterestedness.

DIS-IN-TER-ESSION, n. [dis and interest]. 1. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

DIS-IN-TER, n. t. To discharge from private interest or personal advantage. [Little used.] Falckem.

DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED, adj. Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or personal advantage in a question or affair. Not influenced or disinterested in private advantage.

DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED-LY, adv. In a disinterested manner.

DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED-NESS, n. The state or quality of being disinterested; lack of private interest or personal advantage.

DIS-IN-TER-EST-ING, adj. Uninteresting.

DIS-IN-TER-MENT, n. The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.


DIS-IN-TER-RING, v. Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.
DIS-PRO-PLE-D, pp. Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.
DIS-PRO-PLER, n. One who depopulates; a depopulator;
DIS-PRO-PLING, ppr. Depopulating.
DIS-FER-E (dis-fur) v. t. [L. *dispersus]. To sprinkle.
DIS-FER-ED, pp. Sprinkled; dispersed; 
DIS-FO-PUN, v. t. [L. *dispersus]. In botany, two-seeded; containing two seeds only.
DIS-PER-SI, e. t. [L. *dispersus]. 1. To scatter; 
2. To separate into different parts.
3. To diffuse; to spread.
4. To disperse.
DIS-PER-SI-v, e. t. 1. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts.
9. To be scattered; to vanish;
10. To disperse.
DIS-PER-SI-AD, adv. In a dispersed manner; separately; 
DIS-PER-SI-AD-NESS, n. The state of being dispersed or scattered.
DIS-PER-SI-NESS, n. Thinness; a scattered state. [Little
DIS-PER-SI-ING, v. t. Scattering; dispersing.
DIS-PER-SI-ON, n. 1. The act of scattering. 2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts.—3. By way of resemblance, the scattering or separation of the human family, and the distribution of the property among the several members. 4. To separate; to divide; to divide into different parts. 5. To diffuse; to spread; to scatter; to separate into different parts. 6. To diffuse; to spread; to scatter; to separate into different parts.
DIS-PER-SI-V, e. t. Tending to scatter or dissipate.
DIS-PHI-TE, v. t. [dia and spirit]. 1. To depress the spirits; 
to discourage; to dishearten. 2. To make dispirited; to depress; to dispirit; 
to deject; to cast down.
3. To exalt the spirits or vigor of the body, or of the mind. [not usual]. [Out.
DIS-PHI-TE-V, e. t. Discouraged; depressed in spirits; de-
deced; intimidated.
DIS-PHI-TE-AD, n. Want of courage; depression of spirits.
DIS-PHI-TE-ING, v. t. Discouraging; disheartening; de-
deced; intimating.
DIS-PHI-TE-AD-NESS, n. Want of courage; depression of spirits.
DIS-PLACE, e. t. [dis and place]. 1. To put out of the usual or proper place; move from its place.
2. To remove from any state, condition, office or dignity.
3. To disorder.
DIS-PLACE-D, (dis-pla) pp. Removed from the proper place; 
arranged; discarded; removed from an office or state.
DIS-PLACE-MENT, n. [Fr. d&acirc;placement]. The act of dis-
placing; the act of removing from the usual or proper 
state, condition or office. Arist. Rha.
DIS-PLACE-ED, pp. Removed from a fixed place.
DIS-PLACE-NT, n. A remover or remover from the usual state, condition or office.
DIS-PLA-INT, n. t. To place up or to remove a plant.
9. To place up or remove from the usual state or condi-
tion.
10. To strip of inhabitants.
DIS-PLA-TION, n. 1. The removal of a plant.
2. The act of removing from the usual or proper place; 
arranged; discarded; removed from an office or state.
DIS-PLA-NED, pp. Removed from the place where it 
grew, as a plant. 2. Removed from the place of resil-
dence. 3. Deprived of inhabitants.
DIS-PLA-NING, ppr. Removing, as a plant.
DIS-PLA-NT, n. A planter; a planter of plants.
DIS-PLA-NT, n. t. [Fr. deployer]. 1. Literally, to unfold; 
2. To unfold, as a leaf; to spread; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
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manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a 
manuscript; to unfold, as a book; to unfold, as a
DIS-PLAY, n. t. To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words. Shall.
DIS-PLAY, n. 1. An aperçu or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view. 2. Show; exhibition.
DIS-PLAY-E (dis-play) pp. Unfolded; opened; spread; 
exhibited; manifested; 
DIS-PLAY-ING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; 
manifesting.
DIS-PLAY-LE (dis-playl) s. Discipline; to dis insane, Spenser.
DIS-PLAY-ANCE, n. [Fr. *displayance]. Anger; disorder. 
Spenser. 
DIS-PLAY-ANT, (dis-playant) s. Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

DIS-PLA-PI-E-S, (dis-plan-ez) s. 1. Of send; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. 2. To disgust; to excite aversion in. 3. To offend; to be dangerous. 4. Of send.
DIS-PLA-RI, v. t. To disgust; to raise aversion.
DIS-PLA-RI-ING, ppr. Offending; 
DIS-PLA-RI-NESS, n. Offensiveness; the quality of giving occasion to disgust.
DIS-PLA-RI-UK, (dis-plo-ruk) s. 1. Some irritation or 
unrestfulness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that 
concerns the body, and which appears injurious, or a sense of propriety. 2. Offense; cause of irritation. 3. State of disgrace or disfavor.
DIS-PLA-RI-UK-AD, e. t. [L. *dispersus]. 
DISPLIENCY, s. [L. *dispersus]. Dislike.
DIS-PLI-CIVE, e. t. [L. *dispersus]. To vent, discharge or burst with a loud report.
DIS-PLI-CIVE, v. t. [dis and sport]. Play, sport, pastime; di-
Dyslipemic, n. Disease of the brain, and which 
Dyslipemic, n. To play; to wander; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety.
DIS-PLI-CIVE, e. t. [Fr. disposer]. 1. To set, to place or dis-
tribute; to use; to put away; to dispose; to adjust; to set in 
right order. 3. To apply to a particular purpose; to 
give; to place; to bestow. 4. To set, place or turn a partic-
ular end or consequence. 5. To adapt; to form for any 
purpose. 6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to 
incline.
To disposo: 1. To part with; to alienate. 2. To part 
with another; to put into another's hand or power; to 
bestow; to dispose; to transfer; to give away.
To direct the course of a thing. 3. To place in any 
condition. 4. To place in any state or condition.
5. To tailor; to shape; to fashion; to mold; to 
shape; to fashion; to mold; to 
shape; to fashion; to mold; to 
shape; to fashion; to mold; to 
shape; to fashion; to mold; to 
shape; to fashion; to mold; to 
shape; to fashion; to mold; to 
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*See Synonyms. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—SKILL, UNITE—E as K; O as J; CH as CH; TH as TH in this. ♦ Obsolete.
DI-VID-ING, vpr. 1. Parting; separating; distributing; dispersing; apportioning to each his share. 2. a. That divides; separates. b. A separating agent. DI-VID-ING, a. Separation.

DI-VIP-U-AL, a. [L. divusus.] Divided, shared or parted with others. [Little used.]

DI-VI-NA-TION, n. [L. divinatio.] 1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or concealed, by means of superior beings, or by signs or other than human means. 2. Conjectural prophecy; prediction. Sked. DI-VIN-AT-OR, n. One who pretends to divination.


DI-VINE, a. [L. divinus.] 1. Pertaining to the true God. 2. Supposed or thought to be a being of superior intelligence, divine or otherwise, that is supposed to be partaking of the nature of God. 3. Proceeding from God; as, diviné judgments. 5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; supernaturally above what is human. 6. Presaged; forboding; prescient; [see note 7.] 7. Appropiated to God, or celebrating his worship. DI-VINE, v. t. [L. divinare.] 1. To foreknow; to foresee; to presage. 2. To divest; [see in arca.] Spence.

DI-VIN-EY, n. The art of divining; divination; [Little used.]

DI-VIN-ET, n. One who pretends to predict events; or to reveal occult things, by the aid of the signs or omens of supernatural means.

DI-VIN-ET, a. One who pretends to divination; one who pretends to divine or to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of the signs or omens of supernatural means.

DI-VIN-ESS, a. A female diviner; a woman professing divination; a witch. DI-VIN-I-TY, n. [L. divinitas.] 1. The state of being divine; Divinity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. 2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being. 3. A false god; a pretended deity or divinity. 4. A clerical being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. 5. Something supernatural. 6. The science of divine things; the science of divinity; the doctrinal and practical perfections.

DI-VIN-IT, n. [L. divinatio.] The act of divining; divination; that which is divined; the art of discovering things secret or concealed; the power of discovering things secret or concealed.

DI-VIN-IT, a. Divinity; capacity of being separated.

DI-VIP-RION, n. [L. divisio.] 1. The act of dividing or separating; a separating agent. 2. Pertaining to the act or body; or to the body or parts divided; the body, or one or more parts of the body divided. 3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition. 4. The part of the body divided by a line of separation; a dividing line or boundary; the division of any body into two or more parts. 5. The body, or a part or distinct portion, divided or separated. 6. A part of a seat, or a part of a number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pennant. 7. Division; discord; variance. 8. A dividing line; a line of separation or quantity into any parts assigned; or that by which the time of one number is continued in another.

DI-VIP-RIO-NARY, n. Pertaining to a dividing; of separation; of division.


DI-VIP-RION-A-RI, n. A person who divides; a divider. DI-VIP-RIO-NIS, n. In arithmetic, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DI-VIP-RIO-NIS, a. Divisible. DI-VIP-RIO-NIS, n. [Fr. divisée.] 1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of marriage; the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. 2. The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, a separation of the obligation of marriage duties. 3. A dissolution of a marriage; a separation of the conjugal tie. 4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved; the cause of any penal separation.

DI-VIP-RIO-NIS, v. t. 1. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife. 2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband. 3. To put to flight; to destroy; to drive away; to make things close or crowded; to force asunder. 4. To take away; to put away. DI-VOR-CED, (de-vor'-t) pp. Separated by a dissolution of the marriage bond; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DI-VOR-CED, a. Divorce; dissolution of the marriage bond.

DI-VOR-CER, a. 1. The person or cause that produces divorce; a person or cause that effectually did divorce; a person called divorcer, said to have sprung from Milton.

DI-VOR-CING, v. Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; forcing asunder.

DI-VOR-CIVE, a. Having power to divorce. Mitton.

DI-VOR-CATE, v. To dissolve the marriage bond; dissolving or publishing. [Little used.]

DI-VOR-CATION, n. The act of divorcing or publishing. DI-VOR-CED, (de-vor'-t) a. [L. divorcatus.] To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to proclaim. [Little used.]

DI-VOR-CED, (de-vor'-t) pp. Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DI-VOR-CED, a. One who divulges or reveals.

DI-VOR-CER, a. To divulge or reveal; publishing; revealing.

DI-VOR-CED, a. [L. divorcatus.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a reading asunder. [Little used.]

DI-VOR-CED, a. [L. divorcatus.] That pulls asunder; that rends.

DI-ZEN, (de-zin) n. v. To dress gayly; to deck. Sayt. This word is well well known.

DI-ZEN, (de-zin) a. To settle; to install; to place; to make dizzy.

DI-ZARD, n. A blockhead.

DI-ZEL-NEES, n. A giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZZY, a. [Sp. dizz, or desp. I. Giddy; having a sensation of being turned round; to make round; to make giddy; to confuse. Dizzy, a. A feeling of dizziness; vertigo.

DO, a. t. or ancillary; pret. did; pp. done. This verb, when past, or formed in the indicative present tense, is used, as thus, I do, thou dost, he does, or does; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou dost. Sayt. I did. 1. To perform; to act; to execute. 7. To transit. 8. To execute or transact and bring to a conclusion. 9. To perform in an exigent; to supply; to obviate; to accomplish; to take a stop or measure. 10. To make or cause; [a. 11.] To put; [see a. 12.] To arrange the present. —To do, to have to do, to have to do with, to be concerned with. —To do, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ. —To do away, to remove; to destroy; to annul. —To do as one's self; to be as one is.

DO, a. t. To act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self.

DO, a. A. To be in a state with regard to any person, or object. 3. To make or cause; to accomplish a purpose. Also, to fit; to be adapted. —To have to do with, to be concerned with; business or affair; to do with. Also, to have carnal connexions with. —Do is used for a verb, to save the repetition of it. —Do is also used in the imperative, to indicate a new and urgent request or command. —As an auxiliary, do is used in making questions. —Do is also used to express emphasis. —Do is sometimes a more emphatic form of don.

DO, a. See Dox and Abo.

DOL-LIT-TLE, n. A term of contempt for him who professes much but understands little.

DOAT. See Doat.

DO-CIBLE, n. Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. Miton.


DO-CIL-/Y-ITY, n. Teachableness; docility; readiness. DI-CIBLE-NESS, n. To teach.

DO-CIBLE, or DO-CIBLE, n. [L. docilis.] Teachable; easily instructed; ripe; ready; tractable; easily managed.

DO-CIL-/Y-ITY, n. Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

DO-CI-MA-CT, n. [Gr. doxwnartw.] The art or practice of assaying, or the assay of any metallurgy.

DO-CI-MASTIC, n. [Gr. doxwnartw.] Property, assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of metals.

DOCK, n. [Sax. docker.] A genus of plants.

DOCK, a. t. To cut off; to cut off a thing; to cut off; to cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from. 3. To cut off, to lack, to want; to be without; to bar. 4. To bring, draw or place a ship in a dock.

DOL

DOL-MATIC, adj. 1. Pertaining to a dogma, or to as-
tained opinion. 2. Positive; magis-
teer; carried or done with authority or with overbearing and arrogance. 3. Positive; asserted with such overbearing and arrogance. 4. Overbearing; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.

DOL-MATIC, n. One of a sect of physicians, called also d-0-masists, in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists.

DOL-MATI-CAL-LY, adv. Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

DOL-MATI-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being dogmatic.

DOL-MATI- Lu-i, n. Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.

DOL-MATI-NIST, n. A positive assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advocate of principles.

DOL-MATI-ZE, v. t. To assert positively; to teach with bold and undiscouraged face; to advance with arrogance.

DOL-MA-TI-ZER, n. One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher. Hammond.

DOL-MAT-ING, v. t. Asserting with excess of confi-
dence.

DOL-ROBE, n. The flower of the hip. Berkam.


DOL-ROSE-EAR, n. The corner of a leaf in a book turned down, like a dog's ear.

DOL-SCICK, n. Sick as a dog.


DOL-SCUR, n. [Gr. ovros.] Meat for dogs.

DOL-SCUR-REE, n. A plant, a species of scrophulariaceae.

DOL-SCURER, v. t. To cut into small pieces or portions.

DOL-SKERIN, n. A plant, the root of the former, native to Great Britain. The roots are yellow, having a strong, disagreeable odor.

DOL-SKIN, n. The skin of a fish. Hammond.

DOL-TOO-TO-VIO-LET, n. A plant, the erythronium.

DOL-TOUCH, v. t. To touch; to press with the hands. To make, to cause; to touch with bold and undiscouraged face.

DOL-TOOTH, n. One of a species of shells. Among savages, a small vane composed of thread, cord, and feathers.

DOL-TOOTH, n. One of a species of shells. Among savages, a watch of two hours. The dogstooths are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock.

DOL-TRICK, v. t. A trick tiresome; a trick that is like that of a dog.

DOL-TRICK, n. A small snail, ppr. Asserting with excess of confidence.

DOL-TRICK, v. t. To trick; to treat with a trick; to treat with a trick and undiscouraged face.

DOL-TREADER, n. A person who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

DOL-THREE, v. t. To assert positively; to teach with bold and undiscouraged face; to advance with arrogance.

DOL-THREE-ONE, n. A person who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

DOL-THREE-ZER, n. One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher. Hammond.

DOL-TIGHT, v. t. To fasten too tight; to fasten too tight.

DOL-VANE, n. Among savages, a small vane composed of thread, cord, and feathers.

DOL-VANE-EYE, v. t. To fasten too tight; to fasten too tight.

DOL-VANE, n. Among savages, a small vane composed of thread, cord, and feathers.

DOL-VANE, n. Among savages, a watch of two hours. The dogstooths are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock.

DOL-WARDY, adv. Quite tired; much fatigued.

DOL-WOOD, n. A common name of different species of wood, ornamental and durable.

DOL-WOOD, n. The picea syringa. Hammond.

DOL-WY, n. 1. A species of wooden staff. 2. Linen made into a small cloth. 3. A small snail, ppr. Asserting with excess of confidence.

DOING, v. ppr. 1. The act of doing. 2. The act of doing; the performance of a duty.

DOING, n. The act of doing. 1. The act of doing; the performance of a duty. 2. The act of doing; the performance of a duty.

DO-MAN, n. 1. Dominion; empire; territory governed by the government of a sovereign. 2. Possession. 3. The land inside the mansion house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.

DO-MAN, n. [L. dominus.] Pertaining to house in astrology.

DO-MAN, n. [Fr. dom.] A building; a house; a fabric.

DOM, n. 1. A cathedral. 2. In architecture; a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building; a cupola. In excavate; the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome.

DOM-BEN, n. A judge; an umpire.

DOM-EBTIC, n. [L. eburnaceus.] 1. Belonging to the home, or in a house; belonging to one's place of residence, and to the family. 2. Remaining much at home; living in re-

DO-MEDIC, n. One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

DO-MEDIC, n. In relation to domestic affluence.

DO-MEDIC, n. Forming part of the same family.

DOMER, n. 1. To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home.

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DOMER, n. To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home.
DOO-MINI-CAL, a. The Lord's day. Almighty.

DO-MI-CAN, a. or n. [from Dominick.] The Dominicans, or Dominican Friars, are an order of religious or monks, established by St. Dominic in 1216.

DO-MINION, n. [L. dominion.] 1. Sovereignty or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling. 2. Possession and dominion over a country or principality; rights of possession and use without being accountable. 3. Territory over which a government extends; region; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state. 4. Government; right of governing. 5. Predominance; ascendency. 6. An order of angels. 7. Persons governed.

DOMINO, a. A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade costume.

DOMITE, a. A mineral named from Dume, in France.

DON, a. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. Dona, or dona, the feminine of don, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.

DUN, v. [To do.] To put on; to invest.

DONA-ETTE, a. A petrified shell of the genus Donax.

DORNICATION, n. A thing given to a [little need].

DONATION, n. [L. donatione.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing a thing; a present. 2. A thing given as a present; a gift. 3. That which is given or bestowed, without charge or reward, to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a present.


DONE, pp. [See De.] 1. Performed; executed; finished. 2. A deed by which agreement or a proposal is expressed: as, in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, done.

DON-NEED, a. [L. done.] The person to whom a gift or donation is made. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.

DON-JON, or DON-JONN, Don Jogues.

DON-KEEY, n. [See male used for riding.]

DON-NAT, a. [de aught.] An idle fellow.

DON-END, a. [L. don.] One who gives or bestows; one who conveys anything gratuitously; a benefactor. 2. One who grants an estate.

DON-AGE, a. The quality of a gentleman or knight.

DONZEL, a. [It.] A page. Butler.

DOODLE, a. A trifler; a simple fellow.

DOO, v. [Bas. doo.] 1. To judge; [unnat.] 2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence to punishment. 3. To sentence to any punishment; to condemn. 4. To command authoritative. 5. To destine; to fix irreversibly the fate or direction of. 6. To condemn, or to consign, or to direct by a decree or sentence.


DOO, n. [Sax. doo.] Judgment; judicial sentence. 2. Condemnation; a sentence passed by a judge or court.

DOO-MAY, n. [day and doom.] 1. The day of the final judgment. 2. The day of doom. 3. The day of seasons.

DOO-MAN, n. Any season of calamity or disaster. A season of misfortune.

DOO-DOO, or DOO-DOO, a. A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a list of all the lands in England.

DOO-MAN, n. See Doctor.

DOOR, (doo), n. [Sax. dura, dur, dura.] 1. An opening or passage through a wall, house, or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which the entrance or exit is made; usually by the frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank, that shuts the opening a house, or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.—2. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, doors. Dryden. 5. Avenue; passage; way; entrance.—to choose the door. 6. In a figurative sense, to be impossible or conceivable to anyone. —Next door to, near to; bordering on.—in doors, within the house; in doors.

DOOR-CASE, n. The frame which incloses a door.


DOOR-KEEP-ER, n. A porter who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

DOOR-SILL, n. The saw on which the knocker formerly stood.

DOOR-POST, n. The post of a door.

DOOR-SIZE, n. A measuring piece of a door.

DOO-SET, (doo-set) a. A warranty; a guarantee license. See Doctor.

DOOR, or DORE, n. The name of the black beetle, or the hedge-clinging.


DOO-REE, n. A fish of the genus sciaena.

DO-IAN, a. Pertaining to Doris in Greece.

DORIC, a. In general, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece. —In architecture, noting the second order of columns, intermediate in size, between the Ionic and the Corinthian.


DORIS-MA ART, a. Dorsiferal; hence, at rest; not in action. 2. Being in a sleeping posture. 3. Neglected; ignored; disregarded; not disdained; private; [unnat.] 4. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular.

DORIS-MAN, a. A beam; a sleeper.

DORIS-MAR, a. A window in the roof of a house; or above the staithe.

DORIS-MED, or DORIS-MED, or DORIS-MED, n. [L. dorismed.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate. Astrum.

DORIS-MET, or DORIS-KEY, n. [L. dorismed.] 1. A place, building, or room to rest in; in convenies, divided into several cells, where the religious sleep. 2. A burial-place.

DORIS-MOUSE, n. pis. Dorises. An animal of the mouse kind.


DORIS-MIC, a. Smaller than, but also lowly-woolly. DORIS-MIC, or DORIS-MIC, or DORIS-MIC, n. [G. dor.] 1. A fish; a present. 2. A measure of three inches.

DORIS, or D. derp. A small village.

DORIS, See Doris.

DORIS, See Dora.

DORIS, a. To deal with sailors.

DORIS, a. A drone.

DORIS, a. Pertaining to the back.

DORIS, A. Boppled. Boppy.

DORIS, a. A paint or flax for neglect. New Hampshire.

DORIS, a. (dor) adj. Judged; sentenced; condemned; destined; dated; dated.

DORIS-PO, or DORIS-PO, or DORIS-PO, or DORIS-PO, or DORIS-PO, or DORIS-PO, a. A book of By

DORIS-SAY, n. [day and doom.] 1. The day of the final judgment. 2. The day of doom. 3. The day of seasons.

DORIS-SAY, or DORIS-SAY, or DORIS-SAY, a. A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a list of all the lands in England.

DORIS-SAY, or DORIS-SAY, or DORIS-SAY, or DORIS-SAY, a. See Doctor.

DORIS, or Dore, n. [Sax. dura, dur, dura.] 1. An opening or passage through a wall, house, or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which the entrance or exit is made; usually by the frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank, that shuts the opening a house, or closes the entrance into an apar
DOW

DOUSE, v. t. 1. To thrust or plunge into water.—S. in seawan's language, to strike or lower in haste; to slake with a rush. [Sax. dœswian.]

DOUSE, n. v. To fall suddenly into water. [Idiomatic.]

DOUT, v. t. To put out; to extinguish. Skak.

DOVE, n. 1. A bird; a weapon in an absence of cannon. [From dove.] 2. A weapon of the same kind as the rufous. [From rufous.]

DOVE-COTT, n. A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.

DOVE-COT, n. A plant, a species of geranium.

DOVE-HOUSED, v. To house or shelter for doves.


DOVE-LIGHT, n. The guidance of a dove. [From guidance.]

DOVE-TAIL, v. In carpentry, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed.

DOVE-TAILED, pp. United by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.


DOLISH, v. Like a dove; innocent.

DOW-A-BALE, n. That may be endowed; entitled to dower.

DOW-A-GER, n. [Fr. douceresse.] A widow with a joiner; a woman who is not pensioned by the widows of princes or counts of rank. The widow of a knight is called a dowager.

DOW-A-GEST, v. The teetle of a bar or stag.


DOW-BE, n. A dowry or gift.

DOW-DAY, n. [W. daw.] 1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man, which his widow enjoys during her life; dower.! 2. In England, dower is considered the right of a widow which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. 3. A gift of a husband for a wife. 4. Endowment; gift.

DOW-DICE, v. Furnished with dower, or a portion.

DOW-DERLESS, adj. Desist from dower. Skak.

DOW-DRIES, v. [Fr. drier.] A different spelling of drier.


DOWDY, n. [Sw. dam.] A fine soft feather of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. 2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance. 3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance, by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind. 4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

DOW, n. [Sw. dam.] A bank or elevation of sand, thinning toward the sea. 2. A large open plain, particularly on elevated land.

DOW, n. [Sw. dam.] A bank or elevation of sand, thinning toward the sea. 2. A large open plain, particularly on elevated land.

DOW, n. [Sw. dam.] 1. A bank or elevation of sand, thinning toward the sea. 2. A large open plain, particularly on elevated land.

DOW, prep. [Sw. dam., adem.] 1. Along a descent; from a bank to the sea; from a bank. 2. Toward the sea; toward the side of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the sea or a lake. 3. Toward the sound, in the direction of the ebb and tide, toward the sea, toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the sea, toward the ocean.

DOW, v. a. In a descending direction; sliding from a higher to a lower point. 2. On the ground; or at the bottom. 3. Below the horizon. 4. In the sea; from a higher to a lower condition. 5. Into disrepute or disgrace. 6. Into subjection; into a due condition. 7. At length; extended or protracted, on the ground or on any flat surface.—Up and down, here and there; in a rambling course.—Down with a building is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.—Down with him signifies, throw him; it is often used by seamen; as, down with the foe.

DOW, n. Downright; plain; selected; as, a down look.

DOW-BED, n. A bed of down.

DOW-BED, v. Directed to the ground. 

DOW-EAST, n. Sadness; melancholy look.

DOW, n. A fall of rain; a fall in the market.

BRACKET, PRESENTATION, and Bracket.

DOW-NORED, v. Crowned or studded with down. Young.

DOW-PLOWED, n. 1. Plowed field; or, plowed field. 2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension. 3. The scene of a murder or robbery with violence.

DOW-PULLED, v. Pulled; raised. Core.

DOW-QUERED, v. Hanging down like the loose clout of Better Society.

DOW-RAIL, n. In seawan's language, a rope to prevent the falling of a boy, or jib.

DOW-SEED, v. Dejected in spirit.

DOW-FILL, n. Declivity; descent; slope. Dryden.

DOW-BILL, n. Declivity; descending; sloping.

DOW-BILL, v. A dovecot or dovecottage; or, a dovecot or dovecottage.

DOW-BILLING, v. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.

DOW-BILLING, v. About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOW-NIGHT, adv. 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly. 2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution. 3. Compleatly; without stopping short.

DOW-NIGHTLY, adv. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised. 2. Plain; artless; unconcearned; blunt.

DOW-NIGHTLY, n. Artlessness; absence of disguise. Dower.

DOW-SITTING, n. The act of sitting down; reposing; resting.

DOW-SITTED, v. Trodden down; trampled down.

DOW-TRODEN, n. Skak.

DOW-WARD, or DOW-WARDS, adv. 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth, or not. 2. In a corner, or direction from a head, spring, or source. 3. In a course of linear descent from an ancestor, considered as a head. 4. In the course of falling or descending from one point to another.

DOW-WARD, n. 1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tendency of the point of sight or its terminal plane, or its course; course; bending. 3. Descending from a head, origin or source. 4. Descending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.

DOW-WEE, n. Cottonwood, a downy plant.

DOW-Y, n. D breasts with down or nap. 2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant. 3. Made of down or soft feathers. 4. Soft; calm; soothing. 5. Resembling down.

DOWRE. The same as dewry.

DOWRY, n. [See dowes, a.] 1. The money, goods or estate which a man bequeaths to his wife in marriage; the portion given with a wife. 2. The reward paid for a wife. 3. A fortune or wealth given.

DOW-S, v. [Sw. das.] To strike on the face.


DOX-O-LA-B, v. To possess relating to doxology; giving praise to God. Howell.

DOX-OLO-GY, n. [Gr. doxa, glory.] In Christian worship, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.


DOZ, n. [Dana steers.] 1. To stumble; to sleep lightly. 2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull, or half asleep.

DOZE, v. t. To make dull; to stupefy.

DOZEN, n. [Dana steers.] A large number; a number of the kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract.

DOZEN, n. The number twelve of things of a like kind.

DOZER, n. A mongrel; a mongrel beast.

DOZINESS, n. Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.


DOZEN, n. Covered; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish. Dryden.

DRAB, n. [F. drap.] A kind of thick worsted cloth.

DRAB, v. To dress, or be dressed, as the cloth so called.

DRAB, n. To associate with strumpets; Reisent. 2. To pretend to, or distinguish to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul. New England.

DRAB, n. To fish for barbels with a long line.

DRAB, n. Drawing in muddy mud or earth by fishing for barbels.


DRABLING, n. A kind of angling for barbels.

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DRAM, n. [Sax. drea.] A strumpet; a prostitute. Skak.

DRAB, a. A low, muddy woman. 2. A kind of wooden box used in salt works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans.

DRAB, n. [F. drap.] A kind of thick worsted cloth.

DRACHA, n. [1. An ancient coin of the value of seven pence, three farthings, sterling, or nearly fourteen cents. 2. The eighth part of an ounce, or forty grains, or three scrips; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written an ounce or quarter.

DRACHMA, n. [1. In Dem. See Drachma, and Drach.

DRACHMA, n. A Grecian coin, of the value of seven pence, three farthings, sterling, or nearly fourteen cents. 3. The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scrips; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written an ounce or quarter.

DRACHMA, n. In astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. A luminous exhalation from many grounds. 3. A genus of animals of two species.
DRAught, (draft) v. To draw out; to call forth. See DRAW.

DRAught-HOOKS, n. Large hooks of iron fixed on the cleats of a cassion carriage, two on each side.

DRAught-HOUSE, n. A house used in drawing a plow, cart, or other carriage, as distinguished from a stable-house.

DRAught-HOUSE, n. A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAughtsmen, n. 1. A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.

DRAy, v. To dry. See DRY.

DRAy-wagons, n. Wagons on which hay is transported.

DRAyman, n. One who works a dray.

DRAys, n. [See Synonyms: DOVE, BOOK, DOVE; BULL, UNITE.—C as K; O as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH.] Obsolete.

rate; to excite to inflammation, maintenance and discharge.

To draw back. 1. To retire; to move back; to withdraw.

2. To remove from a place or situation; to place out of reach, to withdraw from; to remove from a place or situation; to place out of reach, to withdraw from;

3. To shrink, to withdraw, to retreat;

4. To draw near or near, to approach; to come near.—To draw off, to retire; to draw near or near, to approach; to come near.—To draw up, to retire; to draw near or near, to approach; to come near.—To draw up, to retire; to draw near or near, to approach; to come near.—To draw up, to retire; to draw near or near, to approach; to come near.—To draw up, to retire; to draw near or near, to approach; to come near.

DRAwn, v. The act of drawing. 2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAwn-Able, a. That may be drawn. More.

DRAwn-BACK, a. Money or an amount paid back or remitted.

DRAwn-BACK, a. A popular sense, any loss of advantage, or deduction from the value of anything.

DRAwn-BRIDGE, a. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication.

DRAwn-Net, a. A net for catching the larger sorts of fish, made of pack-thread with wide meshes.

DRAwn-SESSION, n. [See Synonyms: DOVE, BOOK, DOVE; BULL, UNITE.—C as K; O as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH.] Obsolete.

DRAws, n. [See Synonyms: DOVE, BOOK, DOVE; BULL, UNITE.—C as K; O as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH.] Obsolete.
E.

The second vowel, and the fifth letter, of the English Alphabet. Its long and natural sound in English is E, as in seat, seat; and the sound of a open or long, in spec, spec. As its name implies, it is generally quiescent, but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in name, case, phone, which, without the final e, would be pronounced men, cen, pnum. After e and c, the final e serves to change these letters from hard to soft, or to indicate that is to be pronounced as and as, as a. As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar, it is 250, one of the chemical 'letters.' As an abbreviation, it stands for East, as in charts; E by E, East by South.

EACH, n. [Scot. each.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated.

EACH-WHERE, adv. Everywhere.

EAR, n. or pl. In names, a Saxon word signifying happy, fortunate; as, in Eadgar, happy preserver; Edgar, happy power; Eadwine, happy conqueror. Gibson.

EAD, adj. [AOEK.] 1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. 2. Ardent; vehement; passionate. 3. Sharp; sour; acid; little water. 4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe.

Ear. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile; [local] Locke.

EAR-EL-LEY, adv. With great ardor of desire; ardently; earnestly; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal. 2. Hastily; impetuously.

EAR-NESS, n. Ardent desire to do, pursue or obtain any thing; eager to be or to have; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. 2. Earnestness; earnestness; [are].

Ear. [Fr. orek.] 1. A spacious lioin of the genus Jaudry, a bird belonging to the United States, of the value of ten dollars. 3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere; Eorea.

EAR-LET, n. A sharp-eyed as an eagle; having an acute sight. 2. Discerning; having acute intellectual powers.


EAR-DE-MAN, adj. Looking just brought forth.

EAR, n. [Sax. ear-, ear.] The organ of hearing; the organ of the ear, particularly in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. The sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing the different sounds, is included in the sense of hearing. In the pirl, the head or person. 4. The top, or highest part; [tett.] 3. A favorable hearing; attention; heed; regard.

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EARTH, n. [Sax. earl.] Do; the earth. St. John.

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EAR-BORED, a. Having the ear performed. Hall.

EAR-DEAPENING, a. Stunting the ear with noise.

EAR-EN., a. Harn, having spins formed, as corn. Eare-RECTING, a. Setting up the ears. Copper.

EAR-LIN, n. In marine's language, a name employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.


EAR-LAP, n. The ear.

Ear, n. [Sax. ear-loc.] A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

MARK, n. A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.

MARK, n. To mark, as a sheep by cropping or clipping the ear.

MARK-ING, n. An instrument for clearing the ear.

MARK-ING, a. Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

MARKING, n. A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

MARK-SIZE, n. The distance at which words may be heard. Dryden.

MARK-WAX, n. The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

MARK-WIG, n. [Sax. ear-wigga, ear-wisca.] A genus of insects of the order of coleoptera. In New England, this name is vulgarly given to a species of centipede.

WITNESS, n. One who is able to give testimony legally.

EARL, (erl) n. [Sax. earld.] A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, viscount or countess.

EAR-DOM, (erdum) n. The seignory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.


EARL-PEER, n. Money given in part payment.


EARL-NESS, (erl-ness) n. A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning of anything.

EARL-LY, (erl-y) adv. [from Sax. earl, erl.] 1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward. 2. First; being the first in the order of rank.

EARL-LY, (erl-y) adv. Soon; in good season; betimes.


EARL-NESS, (erl-ness) n. A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning of anything.

EARN, v. [G. ernein.] To curdle.

EARNED, (enrd) pp. Merited by labor or performance.

EARNEST, (enrost) n. [Sax. erneost, or gorrost.] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited. 2. Ardent, warm; eager, zealous; animated; important. 3. Intense; fixed. 4. Important; serious; that is, really intent or engaged.

EARNEST, (enrost) n. Ardent; warmly; zealously; importantly; eagerly; with real desire. 2. With fixed attention.

EARNEST-NESS, (enrost-ness) n. 1. Ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire. 2. Anxious care; solicitude; inquisitiveness of desire. 3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness.

EARN-EST-LY, (enrost-li) adv. 1. Warmly; zealously; importantly; eagerly; with real desire. 2. With fixed attention.

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EARN-EST-LY, (enrost-li) adv. 1. Warmly; zealously; importantly; eagerly; with real desire. 2. With fixed attention.

EARN-ING, (enrin) ppr. Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance.

EARN-ING, (enrin) n. pl. Earnings. That which is earned; that which is gained or merit by labor, services or performance; wages; reward.

EAT, v. [Sax. eot, eot, to plough.] A ploughed field. Mev.

EARTH, (erth) n. [Sax. eart, eart, gth.] 1. Earth, in its primary sense, signifies the particle which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly, the particles which form the fine mold on the surface of the globe; or it is any common earthy substance made up of part of this matter. This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an element; and, in popular language, we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water. 2. In chemistry, the term earth was, till lately, employed to denote a simple elementary body or substance, tasteless, insensible, unflammable and inoffensive. But it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as lime, lime, magnesia, barites, smectite, serpion, etc. The term earth is often used for the sea in number, viz. ocean, sea, limes, i, magnesia, barites, smectite, etc. Stedman.

state of being contained; inclosure. 4. Conjugal endurance. 5. Illustriousness. 6. Willing acceptance.

EM-BRACE-S, a. 1. The person who embraces; one who embraces. 2. One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

EM-BRACE-V, v. t. To embrace; to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

EM-BRACE-D, v. p. Pp. embracing in the arms; pressing to the bosom; uniting and holding; comprehending; including.

EM-BRACE-P, i. To embrace; to hold, accept, etc., having conjugal intercourse.


EM-BRACI, c. E. To embrace. Ergot.

EM-BRACI, c. E. (Em-bracih). 1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged. 2. In architecture, the entanglement of the arch of a door or window, the inside of the wall.

EM-BRAYE, t. v. 1. To embalm; to make showy. 2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.

EM-BRACI-CATE, v. t. [Gr. ebr̩ag̩es.] In surgery and medicine, to make a tough, compact, and tough mass or rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance.


EM-BRACI-THING, v. p. Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or sponge.

EM-BRACI-PER, v. t. To moisten and rub a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance. 2. The liquid with which an affected part is washed.

EM-BRACI-PER, t. [Pr. broder.] To border with ornamental needlework, or figures; to ornament with raised figures of needle-work, as cloth, stuffs, or muslin.

EM-BRACI-PERED, t. [Pr. ebr̩ag̩es.] Adorned with figures of needlework: as, embroidered."
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EN-HANCING, prw. Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.

EN-HARBOR, v. t. To dwell in or inhabit. Brown.

EN-HARDEN, v. t. To harden; to encourage. Hawaii.

EN-HARM-MARK, v. t. To commit an offense upon a species of composition, as proceeds on very small intervals.

EN-NIMA, n. (L. enigma). A dark saying, in which some known things or patterns are ordered otherwise; language; an obscure question; a riddle. Johnson. Excy.

EN-NOMISTIC, a. 1. Relating to or containing a rid-

ee. 2. lax, loose, unprincipled; vagrant; ambiguous. 3. Obscurly conceived or apprehended.

EN-OMATICAL, L. omatialis. An obscure, vague, or ambiguous. Johnson.

EN-NICA-TIST, n. A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. Addams.

EN-NICA-TIZE, v. i. To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

EN-NICA-TO-GRAPHY, n. (Gr, ennyepes and yapides). The art of making and solving riddles.

EN-JOIN, v. i. (Fr. rejoindre). 1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to com-

mand. Says Johnson, "This word is more authoritative than direct, and less importunate than severe: in law, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

EN-JOINED, (en健nd) pp. Ordered; directed; adorned-

ished with authority; commanded.

EN-JOINER, n. One who enjoins.


EN-JOINTMENT, n. Direction; command; authoritative admonishment.

EN-JOY, v. i. (Fr. jouir). 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of something. 2. To possess with delight; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of. 3. To have, possess and use with satisfaction; to hold, occupy or possess, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable.

EN-JOY, v. i. To live in happiness. [Unreal.] Milton.


EN-JOYED, (en健d) pp. Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with pleasure.

EN-JOYER, n. One who enjoys.

EN-JOYING, prw. Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

EN-JOYMENT, n. 1. Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition. 2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable.

EN-KINDLE, v. i. 1. To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame.

EN-KINDLIED, pp. Set on fire; inflamed; roused into ac-

tion; excited.

EN-KINDLING, prw. Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

EN-KINDLE, v. i. To cover with cord or greas; to bake.

EN-LARGE, (en健d) v. t. 1. To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth or size; to expand in scope or extent; to increase or multiply. 2. To extend; to objectify; with joy or love. 3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. 4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye. 5. To set into prominence; to exalt; to elevate. 6. To extend in a discourse; to dilate in eloquence. 7. To augment; to increase; to enlarge.

EN-LARGE, (en健d) n. 1. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. 2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to dwell. 3. To aggrandize.

EN-LARGED, (en健d) pp. Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or strain.


EN-LARGEMENT, n. 1. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. 2. Extension or expansion, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought. 3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent or charitable. 4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress or restraint. Either. 5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular topic; a wide manner of discourse. 6. Enlargement of body or parts. 7. Increase; aggrandize; increase in bulk; extending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

EN-LARGING, n. Enlargement.

EN-LIGHTEN, (en健t) v. t. To illuminate; to enlighten.

EN-LIGHTENED, (en健d) a. [See Enlightened.] 1. To give light to; to enlighten; to inform; to instruct; to enable to see or see more clearly. 2. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or see more clearly. 3. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly. 4. To quicken to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or see more clearly.
comprehend truth. 4. To illuminate with divine knowledge. 5. To renovate, as the mind; to bestow a slight augmentation of the positive degree. 3. Sometimes it designates diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a transfiguration as Commands assistance, rather than full satisfaction. 4. An explanation denoting sufficient degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants. 5. To illuminate with a slight augmentation of the positive degree. 3. Sometimes it designates diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a transfiguration as Commands assistance, rather than full satisfaction. 4. An explanation denoting sufficient degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.

EN-LIGHTENED, pp. Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

EN-LIGHT-EN-ING, pp. Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

EN-LIST, v. t. To chain to; to connect. Shak.

EN-LIST, v. t. 1. To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list. 2. To engage in public service, by entering the name as a register. 3. To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

EN-LIVEN, v. i. To make to the act of exciting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

EN-LIVEN, v. i. From life, literally. To animate; to make alive.

EN-LIVEN, en-liv'en, v. i. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite. 2. To give spirit or virility to; to animate; to make sprightly.

EN-LIVEN, v. i. To make cheerful, gay or joyous.

EN-LIVENED, pp. Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

EN-LIVEN-ER, a. He or that enlivens or animates; be or that which has life.

EN-LIVER, v. t. To render spiritually or animation; to spirit; to invigorate; making vivacious; sprightly or cheerful.

EN-LUMINE, v. t. To illumine; to enlighten.

EN-MARCH, v. t. To make hard as nails, and to harden.

EN-MASS, v. t. To set out; to entangle; to entrap. Shak.

EN-MEET, v. t. To meet; to meet and greet. See Emmow.

EN-MEX, v. t. To throw into century; to transport with delight; to enrap.

EN-MIGHT, v. t. To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. —Everet, in a like sense, is little used.

EN-MOVE, v. t. To transplant. See Emowm.


EN-NE-A-GON, a. [Gr. ennea and gonia.] In geometry, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles.

EN-NE-A-GRAM, a. [Gr. ennea and graph.] In botany, a plant having nine stamens.


EN-NE-A-LUCID, a. [Gr. ennea and lucis.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

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EQUI

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. 1. Equal in value or worth. 2. Equal in force, power or effect. 3. Equal in moral force, capacity, or effect. 4. Of the same import or meaning. 5. Equal in excellence or moral worth.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. 1. That which is equal in value, weight, or size; the like or equal of anything else. 2. In chemistry, equivalent is the particular weight or quantity of any substance which is necessary to saturate any other with which it can combine.


EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. [Fr. equivocat]. Ambiguity; equivocal.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. [Low L. equivoce]. 1. Being of doubtful significance; that may be understood in different senses; open to a double interpretation; ambiguous. 2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. 3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. 1. Ambiguity; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. 2. By implication, a word or term which is susceptible of different senses; or to use ambiguous expressions. 3. Render capable of a double interpretation.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. Using ambiguous words or phrases.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. Ambiguity of speech; the use of words which are susceptible of a double significance.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. One who equivocates.

EQUI-V'A-LENT, s. [Fr. equivocateur]. An ambiguous term.

Equivalency, s. Equivalence. 2. Equivalency.

Equivalency, s. Eq. EQUI-V'A-LENT. 2. The quality of being just.

Equivalency, s. The state of being just; impartial.

Equivalency, s. The state of being just.

This page contains definitions related to the term 'EQUI'. Topics include synonyms and antonyms, as well as other related terms and phrases. The page also includes a section for 'See Synonyms' with terms like A, E, Y, O, U, long, PEAR, FALL, WHAT, PER, PIN, MARINE, BIRD, and OBSOLE. The text is formatted in a typical dictionary layout, with definitions and examples.
ESSENCE, n. [L. essentia; Fr. essence.] 1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or state of things; the substratum or sustenance of all other properties.
2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or, rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very essence of a thing; the very root of all other properties.
3. A being; an existent person.
4. Species of being.
5. Constituent substance.
6. The predominant qualities or vital properties of a substance, and the degree, extent, or quantity of any thing.
7. Value.
8. Valued; rated.
EVA

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EVE

VANISH, v. i. [L. evanescere.] To vanish; to disappear, to escape, sight or perception. VANISH-ME, adv. vanishing; disappearance. VAPO-RA-BLE, a. That may be converted into vapor; that is usued as vapor or smoke. VAPO-RATE, v. t. [L. evaporare.] 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dispersed. 2. To escape in the form of a vapor, to be distillated, to be seized. VAPO-RATE, v. t. 1. To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to distillate in the form of vapor, to react in invisible parts. 2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound. VAPO-RATION, n. Dispersed in vapor. VAPO-RATED, pp. Converted into vapor into steam and dispersed; dispersed in insensible particles, as a fluid. VAPO-RATING, pp. Resolving into vapor.

VAPO-REATION, n. The conversion of a fluid into vapor. VAPO-RECTIVATION, f. The act of passing off in flames; vent discharge. VAPO-REXION, n. [L. rexon, and Gr. μπρος, and Gr. μικρος.] An insensible fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmostron. VAPO-SECRETION, n. [L. secreto.] The act of exuding or avoiding; eviscerate; substructure; equivocation; artifice to evade, shift. VAPO-SIVE, a. Using evaporation or artifice to avoid; eviscerate; substructure; equivocation; artifice to evade, shift. VAPO-SIVELY, adv. By evaporation or artifice; eviscerate, in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge. VAPO-SIVEMENT, n. The art or state of evaporation. EVE, n. The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. EVE-SENTION, n. [L. essentio.] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or exulting, exalilation. Pروسsion. EVE-SENT, n. [L. essentia.] 1. The declination of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. 2. Eve also for the fast or the evening before a holiday, Johnson. EVE-SENT, n. [L. essentia.] A song for the evening; a form of worship. EVE-TIDE, n. [L. Bien, and S. bide.] The time of evening, evening. This word is nearly obsolete. EVE-SENT, n. [L. essentia.] 1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, clear. 3. Level with; parallel to. 4. Not bearing. 5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; 6. Owing nothing to either side; having accounts balanced. 7. Better, balanced. 8. Equal. 3. Capable of being divided into equal parts, without a remainder.

EVEN-BRAID, n. To make even or right the braid; to lay smooth. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance or equalize. EVEN, v. i. 4. To be equal to. Carre. EVEN-END, n. A level or equal line; or, em- phatically, a like manner or degree. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence, emphatically, the very time. Note, the equality of persons in the knowledge; in like manner. 5. So much as. Noting the application of something to that which is how probable included in the phrase, bringing something within a description which is unexpected.

EVEN-END, n. [L. essentia.] To happen. Happen. EVEN-END, pp. Made even or level.

EVEN-ED, n. One that makes even.

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EXA

EX-A-CER-BATE, v. t. [L. exacerbar.] 1. To irritate; to exasperate. 2. To make excessive or exaggerated; to increase, aggravate; to increase malignant qualities. 3. To increase the violence of a disease; to increase the severity of a calamity. 4. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 5. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 6. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 7. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 8. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 9. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 10. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 11. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 12. To increase the intensity of a sensation; to increase the power of a sensation. 13. 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EX-PEND-IT, v. t. To expediens.

EX-PEND-IT-ATE, v. t. 1. To employ, use, or make use of. 2. To expend, spend, or consume.

EX-PEND-ITATION, n. The act of expending or using or disposing of.

EX-PEND-IT-ARY, adj. Of or relating to expenditure.

EX-PEND-IT-ARY-LY, adv. In an expedient manner.

EX-PEND-IT-LY, adv. Expediently; with great economy.

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EX-PEND-IT-TATE, v. t. 1. To expend, spend, or consume.

EX-PEND-IT-TATION, n. The act of expending or using or disposing of.

EX-PEND-IT-ARY, adj. Of or relating to expenditure.

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12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and eyes.
13. The bed of a pistol; a shot. 14. A small shade of color; [See ALICE.] 15. The opposite; a power or a reception. 16. Oversight; inspection.—The eyes of a ship are the ports which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly, in the lower apartment of the deck, by which the vessel is to see to have a sight of.—To have few eyes in the eye is to be graciously received and treated.

EYE, a brood; as, an eye of pheasants.

EYE, n. To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; to regard; to watch; to cast an eye on; to turn an eye on; to cast a glance at. EYE, n. To appear; to have an appearance. Sheet.

EYEBALL, n. The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

EYEBASH, n. A glance in the eye.

EYEBOLT, n. In ships, a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck or sides.

EYEBRIGHT, n. A genus of plants, the euphrasia.

EYEBRIGHT-ENING, n. A clearing of the sight.

EYEBROW, n. The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

EYED, pp. 1. Viewed; observed; watched. 2. a. Having eyes; used in composition.

EYEDUC, n. Ant. Shad.

EYELANCE, n. A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

EYELAGERS, s. A glass to assist the sight; spectacles.


EYLASH, n. The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYEDLERS, n. Wanting eyes; desiring.


EYELAKE, n. A small lake or a small hole or perforation, to receive a loose or small rope or cord.

EYELAWS, n. A law of the eye.

EYELID, n. The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it.

EYEOF-FENDING, n. That hurts the eyes. Skak.

EYELIDA, n. A glance of the eye.

EYELIGHT, n. A light for the eye; a lamp.

EYESHOW, n. Sight; view; glance of the eye. Dryden.

EYESIGHT, n. 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation. 2. a. One who enjoys the sight; a spectator.

EYESORE, n. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

EYESPOKE, n. In speech, indicating a sort of eye or circle at the end of a word or a name. Dryden.

EYESPOKE-TOED, n. Marked with spots like eyes. Spenser.

EYESTONE, n. A small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYESTRING, n. The tendon by which the eye is moved.

EYESWINE, n. A wind, or motion of the eyelid.

EYE-WITNESS, n. One who sees a thing done; one who has the means of knowing anything that comes to his knowledge.


EYRE, n. (Sp. ayre). A market place; or a journey or circuit. In England, the justices in eyes were circuit judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

EYRE, n. The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also aerie. See Armar.

F.

F the sixth letter of the English Alphabet, is a labial as.

tication, formed by placing the upper teeth on the lower lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindled letter is a, which is clearly distinguished from by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing of, o, E in English; it has one uniform sound, as in after, after. F stands for fellow; P. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

FA, n. F. A. A young horse just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. Skak.


FA, n. A young unfledged male hawk, of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk. Skak.

FA, n. The organ of sight or vision in animals.

FA, n. View; ocular knowledge.

FA, n. Look; countenance.

FA, n. Point; place; position; opinion; opposition.

FA, n. Aspect; regard; respect; view.

FA, n. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

FA, n. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or reflection.

FA, n. Sight; view; either in a sight or figurative sense.

FA, n. Something resembling the eye in form.

FAB, n. A. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and eyes.

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EYRE, n. The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also aerie. See Armar.*

To full aboard of, to strike against another ship.—To full enter, to move or be driven backward, or to remain behind.—To full sweep. 1. To lose head; to sink into deep water. 2. To emaciate. 3. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. 4. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize. 5. To despise, or to be despised. 6. To be perished; to be ruined; to be lost. 7. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.—To full back. 1. To retract, or to withdraw from a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.—To full calm, to cease to blow; to become calm.—To full down. 1. To protrude or oneself in revolt or rebellion against the king; to rise in an insurrection. 2. To bend or bow as a suppliant. 4. To sail or pass towards, or in the direction of; to be guided by; to attack; to make an assault.—To full from. 1. To recede from; to depart; not to adhere. 2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—To full on. 1. To concave; to agree with. 2. To comply; to yield to. 3. To come in; to join; to enter.—To full in sleep, to rest, as a ship; to fall, to sink, or to be destroyed. 5. To withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. 9. To perish; to die away. 5. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith; or from allegiance or duty. 4. To forsake; to abandon. 5. To drop. 6. To deprave; to make worthless; to make a valuable or interesting. 7. To deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before.—To full to an end; to come to an end. 1. To begin suddenly and eagerly. 2. To begin an assault; to assault; to assail. 3. To drop on; to descend on.—To full out. 1. To descend on; to ascend; to rise up; to extend or fill; to boast; to chance.—To full over. 1. To revolt; to desert from one side to another. 2. To full beyond its measure; to make too full. —To full to. 1. To begin hastily and eagerly. 2. To apply one’s self to.—To full under. 1. To come with the limits of; to be limited to. 2. To come under; to be ruled or reckoned with.—To full upon. 1. To attack. 2. To attack with a view of getting the better of.
FAR

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FAS

FASCES, a. pl. [L. fascis]. In Roman antiquity, a bundle of rods, bound round the handle of an ax, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

FASCICULAR, adj.: 1. A bound, sewn, or held. — In architecture, any flat member with a small projection.—2. In anatomy, the belt of a planet.—3. In surgery, a tight bandage.

FASCICULUS, a. [L. fasciculus]. In botany, a bundle, or little bundle. — In music, a small bundle of lines or stems.

FASCIOL-DAR, a. [L. fasciolaris]. United in a bundle.

FASCIOL-ARY, a. In the form of bundles.

FASCIOL-A-TED, a. Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage.

FASCIOLATION, a. The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

FASCIOL-ACEMENT, a. [L. fasciolarum]. To bind, or bind in a bundle; or to bundle small pieces of wood.

FASCIOL-LITE, a. A variety of fibrous hornblend.

FASCIOL-NATE, v. t. [L. fasciolaris]. To bind; to enclose in a bundle or case; or to make a bundle or bundle in influence.

FASCIOLATION, a. To bind; to enclose; to inclose; or to make a bundle or bundle in influence.

FASCIOL-ATION, a. The act of binding with enchainment, or to bind in a bundle; or to bundle small pieces of wood.

FASCIOL-NOUS, a. Caused or acting by binding. — In surgery, a tight bandage.

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FIL, n. a. 1. Duty; fuel; unclease; nasty. 2. Pollut.
3. A state of uncleanliness or filthiness; morally impure. 3. Obtained by base and dishonest means.
4. Fil-TRAITE, n. [Sp. filtrar.] To filter; to separate, as by sieving, filtering, or percolation.
5. Fil-TREATMENT, n. The act or process of filtering.
6. Fil-TREATED, a. [L. filtratus.] Having the form of a thread or filament.
7. Fil-VINE, n. [L. filis et vinum.] A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both in combination.
8. Fil-GRAPHEE, a. [L. filis et gramineous.]
10. Fil-GREED, a. On a string or wire, or in a bundle of paper; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smooth.
11. Fil-ING, n. a. Pieces or fragments rubbed off by the act of filing.
12. Fil-ING, n. a. Fissile, gill-like. 1. To put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more. 2 To store; to supply with abundance. 3. To cause to abound; to make universal, or general. 4. To satisfy; to content. 5. To glut; to surfeit. 6. To make flump. 7. To press and dint on all sides; to work in the strongest manner. 8. To supply with or pour into. 9. To supply with an amount. 10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to act as. 11. To be admissible to. An effect which he receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue and is instructed with the management of the revenues of a corporation. One skilled in banking operations.
12. FINE, a. In iron work, the second forge at the iron mill. See FINE.
13. FINE, a. [See fynne.] A bird.
14. FIND, a. Find, and pp. found. [Sex. findan; G. finden.]
1. To discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of; to discover; to find recovery. 2. To meet; to discover; something not before seen or known. 3. To obtain by seeking. 4. To meet with. 5. To discover or know by experience. 6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at. 7. To discover by study, experiment or trial. 8. To gain; to have. 9. To perceive; to observe; to learn.
10. To FINE, n. a. To fine, or impose a fine; to punish by a fine. 11. To meet; 12. To have; to experience; to enjoy. 13. To select; to choose; to designate. 14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion, and decide between parts; to a jury. 15. To determine and declare by verdict. 16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. 17. To supply; to furnish. 18. To discover or gain knowledge of, by touching or by sounding. 19. To touch or try to determine in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. 20. To find fault with; to find fault with something before unknown. 21. To misunderstand; to solve. 22. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden. 23. To understand; to comprehend. 24. To determine; to bring to light. 25. To find fault with; to blame; to censure.
15. FINE, n. a. One who meets or fails on any thing; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.
16. FINDING, n. a. A censer; a chafing-dish.
17. FINDING, n. a. A discovery; the act of discovering.—In less, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.
18. FINDY, n. a. [Sex. findy.] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.
19. FINE, a. [Fr. filer.] 1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter. 2. Suhil; thin; tenuous. 3. Thin.
20. FINE, n. a. Smoothly shap'd. 4. Made of fine threads; not coarse. 5. Clear; pure; free from seclusion or foreign matters. 6. To muss; to muss. 7. Nice; delicate; possessing discerning minute beauties and deformities. 8. Subtil; artful; dextrous. 9. Sukil; sly; fraudulant. 10. Ele-phantine; smooth; skilful. 11. Very handsome; very pleasant; full with dignity. 12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. 13. Accomplished in learning; excellent. 14. Excellent; admirable; accomplished. 15. Amiable; noble; ingenious; excellent. 16. Showy; splendid; elegant. 17. Fines-
esteemed, or esteemed. 18. Quality; rank; distinction; excellence; quality.
19. Fine, a. [Fr. fin.] A small, low building; a small house; a small town; a small village.
20. FINE, a. In a rural sense; a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents. A sum of money

* See Synonym. 1. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BULL, UNITE—C aR & S J; 8 & 2 Z; C & S S; TH in this. Is obsolete.
FLOW, n. 1. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate.

FLOW, n. a. A stream of water or other fluid; a current.

FLOW, n. b. A current of water with a swell or rise. 2. A stream of anything. 3. Abundance; copiousness with action. 4. A continuous succession of words at command, and facility of speaking; volubility. 5. Free expression or communication of genuine feelings and sentiments.

FLOWER, pp. Overflowed; inundated.

FLOWER, n. 1. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate.

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FLOW, n. a. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate.


FLOWER-BED, n. [F. fleur de lis]. In heraldry, a bearing representing a lily, the heraldic emblem of royalty. 2. In botany, the iris, a genus of monotypic triandrous plants, having flowers with six petals, in a cornfield, and often written, incorrectly, fleur-de-lis.

FLOWER-ED, pp. Embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOWER-FLOWER, n. [F. fleur de lis]. A small flower; a floret.

Dolphins.

FLOWER-FENG, n. The name of certain plants.

FLOWER-GAR-DEN, n. A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOWER-IN-NESS, n. The state of being flowered, or of abounding with flowers.

FLOWER-IND, n. The season when plants blossom.

FLOWER-IN-WOVEN, n. Adorned with flowers.

FLOWER-KLITTED, n. Dressed with garlands of flowers.


FLOWER-MARK, n. In botany, the petal of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower.

FLOWER-V, n. a. A full of flowers; abounding with blooms. b. Richly adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms. 3. Richly embellished with figurative language.


FLOWER-W, n. a. A vessel with a flower的女孩.

FLOWER-ING, pp. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants. 2. Adorning with artificial flowers.

FLOWER-IN-WOVEN, pp. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants. 2. Adorning with artificial flowers.

FLOWER-IN-WOVED, n. A plant, the amoranth.

FLOWER-IN-NESS, n. The state of being flowered, or of abounding with flowers.

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FOE. See Futsa.

FOG. a. A dense, watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. b. A cloud of dust or sand.

FOG, w. [W. fog.] After-graze; a second growth of grass; but it signifies, also, long grass that remains on land. Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called, in New England, the old turn.

FOG, v. i. To overspread; to darken. Obscured.

FOG, m. A. A drive; 2. To have power. Middx.

FOG-BANK, a. At sea, an appearance, in hazy weather, sometimes so dense as to extend at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOG-GAGE, a. Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer.

FOG-GLY, adv. Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FOG-GLY-NESS, n. The state of being foggy; a state of fog with watery exhalations.

FOGGY, a. Pilled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations. 2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors. 3. Producing frequent fog. 4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.

FOG, a. A depression of abhorrence or contempt; the same as fog and fy.

FOUL, a. Weak. Turkhet.

FOUL, m. [Fr. foulant.] Particular moral weakness; a blight.

FOUL, v. i. [In Mech. &c.] 1. To frustrate; to defeat; to ruin the credit of; to injure, as an effort or attempt. 2. To blunt; to dull. 3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render impossible.

FOUL, n. [Fr. foulard.] A bag, or thin plate of metal used for making fences. 2. Among farmers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to make them appear transparent, and to give a sheen or a part of a particular color. 3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adore, or set off another thing to advantage. 4. A thin cloth, or piece of duck, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection.


FOUL-FUSING, m. daded; led; flesed.

FOULIER, a. One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOUILING. Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOULING, a. Among seamen, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. Todd.

FOIN, v. i. [Fr. poindre.] 1. To push in fencing. Spenser.

FOLK, v. i. To trick; to sting; to best in use.

FOLK, v. i. To push out in fencing. Spenser.

FOLK, v. i. To push out in fencing. Spenser.


FOLK, v. i. To think; to be fusty.

FOLKED, pp. Inserted wrongfully.

FOLKED, a. One who inserts without authority.

FOLKED, pp. Inserted without authority.

FOLKED, m. Mustied. See Futt.

FOLKED, n. Fustic. See Futt.

FOLKISHNESS, n. Fustiness, which see.

FOLKISH, a. Fusty, which see.

FOLD, n. [ Sax. fold, folda.] 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter. 2. A flock of sheep. 3. A limit; [not in use.] 4. A flock; the feeding-ground of sheep.

FOLD, v. i. Doubled; laid in plates; kept in a fold. 2. To double and insert one part in another. 3. To double in any together, as the arms. 4. To confine sheep in a fold.

FOLD, v. i. To close over another of the same kind.

FOLDING, m. A. Of a bordering sheep; 2. Of folding sheep.

FOLDED, pp. Doubled; laid in plates; kept in a fold.

FORDER, a. 1. An instrument used in folding paper. 2. One that folds.

FOLDING, pp. DOubling; laying in plates; keeping in a fold. 2. Doubled; folded. May some may signify an order that consists of leaves which may close one over another.

FOLDING, n. i. A fold; a doubling.

FORDER, a. Doubled; folding; laying in plates; keeping in a fold. 2. Doubled; folding.

FORDER, a. Doubled; folding; laying in plates; keeping in a fold. 2. Double; folding.

FORDER, a. Doubled; folding; laying in plates; keeping in a fold. 2. Double; folding.

* See Synonyms. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BILL, UNITE—C as K; Q as J; Z as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH in this. 1 Obsolec
FOOL

9. Consisting of leaves or thin leaves; having the form of a leaf or plate.

10. One who goes or moves after another, in the same course. 2. One that takes another as his guide in dogmas, opinions or examples. 3. One who unites the virtues and honers. 4. An adherent; a disciple; of who embraces the same system. An attribute; depends on another. 5. Under the command of another. 7. Of the same faction or party.

11. Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from; adhering to; obeying; observing; pursuing; proceeding in the same course. 1. Under the command of another. 7. Of the same faction or party.

12. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding. 2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an improper act. 3. A foolish

act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes. 4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

FOOL. 13. A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquarius.

FOOL-T, v. t. [L. feminina. ] To apply warm lotions to; to stir; to warm liquors. To look about; to encourage growth. To encourage; to abet; to cherish; to excite.

FOOL-TATION, n. 1. The act of applying warm lotions to a part of the body, by means of flannel. 2. The lotion applied to a part of the body; the diseased part. 3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

FOOL-TED, pp. Substituted with warm lotions; encouraged.

FOOL-TEDLY, adv. 1. One who fumes; one who excites or instigates.

FOOL-TING, pp. Applying warm lotions. 2. Encouraging; exciting; promoting.

PON, v. [Chaucer, fane.] A fool; an idiot.

PON'T, a. Foolish; silly; weak; insidious; imprudent. 2. Foolishly tender and loving; doitng; weakly indulgent. 3. Much speaking highly. 3. Trifling; valued by folly; [little used.]

FOND, n. t. To treat with great indulgence or tenderness;

FOOD. 1. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

FOOD, n. t. To feed; to nurse; to cherish.

FOODLIER, n. A food of the remedies, in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.

FOOD, n. t. Food. 1. A complete assorting of printing types.

FOOT, n. A foot of the measures, in English line, copyhold land; land held by the common people; at the will of the lord.

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FOOLING, v. w. Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.

FOOLISH, adj. Void or voidable; quixotic; dreary; wan; trite; trifling. 4. Ridiculous; desperate. 5. In Scowper, without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness. 6. Proceeding from depravity; depraved.

FOOLISHLY, adv. Misanthropy; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscriminately. 9. Wickedly; base.

FOOLISHNESS, n. 1. Folly; want of understanding. 2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment. 3. In a horse-galled, shrewdness; folly.

FOOLISHLY, adv. A kind of paper of small size.

FOOLISH-PALSLEY, n. A plant of the genus Senecio.

FOOT, n. 1. Ground for the foot; that part of the body which supports the weight of the body. 2. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot. 3. By foot, or rather, on foot, by walking; as, to go or pass on foot. 4. To set on foot, to commence; to put in motion. Hence, to be set in motion.

FOOT, v. t. 1. To dance; to tread to measure or music; to step; to move with the feet.

FOOT, n. 1. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn; to kick out of the way. 2. The lower part; the base. 3. The lower part; the base. 4. The bottom. 5. Foundation: condition; state. 6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles.

FOOT, v. t. 1. To start, to move forward; as, to start or go to foot. 2. To place the foot or feet on the ground; to stand on the ground.

FOOTBALL, n. 1. A ball, consisting of an inflated bladder, enclosed in leather, to be driven by the foot. 2. The sport or practice of kicking the foot-ball.

FOOT-BAND, n. A band of infantry.

FOOT-BOY, n. A menial; an attendant in livery.

FOOT BREATH, n. The breadth of the foot.

FOOT-BRIDGE, n. A narrow bridge for foot passengers.


FOOT-ED, n. A kind of shoe.

FOOT-EDGED, n. A border; a frill; a border.

FOOT-EDGED, a. Edged with feet; or frilled; or frilled.

FOOTED, a. Grounded; standing on the foot.

FOOTER, n. 1. That which sustains the foot firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

FOOTLESS, a. Without feet.

FOOT-LICKER, n. A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a Brown-skirt.

FOOT-MAN, n. 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot. 2. A mental servant; a runner; a servant in Livery.

FOOT-MANSHIP, n. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOT-MARK, n. A mark to keep the gowns clean in riding.

FOOT-PACE, n. A slow step, as in walking; a broad stair.

FOOT-PAD, n. A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOT-PATH, n. A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.

FOOT-PLough, n. A kind of swing-plough.

FOOT-POLE, n. A pole which separates two parts of a field.

FOOT-ROPE, n. The lower brollopere.

FOOT-ROT, n. An ulcer in the feet of sheep.

FOOT-SOLDIERS, n. A soldier that serves on foot.

FOOT-THOROUGH, a. Thorough; in a foot or way.

FOOTSTAND, n. A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet.

FOOT-STAIR-STRAP, n. A strap for the foot; that which supports the foot.

FOOT-WAIN, n. The whole inside planks or lining of a ship.

FOOT-PAD, n. [Sp. and Port, zapato.] A vain man, of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admittance by show and pretence; a gait, tripping gait; so, a madam.


FOOT-PIN, n. A kind of pin. A pin for showing or importance; showy folly; folly; impertinence. 3. Footy; vain or idle pretensions.

FOOT-PIN, n. A vain of dress; making an ostentation display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion. 4. Vanity, regarding; affected.

FOOT-PIN, n. A pin and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOOT-PIN, n. A pin or for; or for. 2. Per, or per; or per and for. 3. For; for. 4. Against; in the place of. 5. Instead of; instead of; noting substitution. 6. In exchange; not in return; in exchange for.

FOOT-PIN, n. A pin, or for; or for. 2. Against; in the place of. 3. Instead of; instead of; noting substitution. 4. In the place of; instead of. 5. In the character of; noting resemblance. 6. Towards; with the intention of.

FOOT-PIN, n. A pin in; a pin for; or for.

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FOU

FOOT-EBTHER, n. Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. Philips.

FOO-ET-PER, n. Nourish; cherish; promoted.

FOO-ET-SI, n. A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents. Dizens.

FOO-ET-TRED, n. One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. Becon.

FOO-ET-ING, prep. Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.


FOO-ET-WAHT, n. See FOO-ET-PER.

FOO-ET-WENT, n. Food; nourishment.

FOO-ET-MOT-EE-E, n. A nurse.

FOO-ET-MOT-EE-E (Teological), n. A nurse.

FOO-ET-SHIP, n. The office of a foster; Chaucer.

FOO-ET-SIS-TEE, n. A female named by the same person.

FOO-ET-SOON, n. One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth.


FOO-ET-ING, n. Feeding; nourishing; cherishing; bringing up.

FOO-ET-ING, v. t. To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a vessel. Say.

FOO-ET-ING, prep. Stopping leaks as above.

FOO-ET-ING, n. The operation of stopping leaks in a vessel.

FOO-ET-GAO, n. [Fr. feu-gard.] In the act of saw, a little machine, in the form of a saw, under some work, forth- post or post.

FOO-ET, (saw) prep. and sp. of FOO-ET-GAO.

POU-LA, n. [Sax. ful, fula.] 1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious or offensive to the health. Dunstan. 2. Full of dirt, muddy. 3. Impure; polluted; as, a foul mouth. Skel. 4. Impure; unclean; obscene. Obs. and Proverb. 5. Impure; offensive, nauseous. Wynkyn. 6. Impure; defiled; 7. Wicked; detestable; abominable. 8. Unfit; not proper; as, an act or thing to which established rules or customs. 9. Malevolent; ugly; loathsome. 10. Dishonorable; shameful. 11. Gross; gross. 12. Full of gross humors or impurities. 13. Full of weeds, etc. Among the reeds; entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear. 15. Covered with weeds or barnacles. 16. Not fair; contrary. 17. Contaminated; dangerous; impure. 18. To rush on with haste, rough force and unreasonable violence. 2. To run against.

POU-LL, n. [Sax. fula, gypian.] To make filthy; to defile; to dash; to dirty; to besmirch; to soil.

POUL-S, pp. Defiled; dirtied.

POUL-PAID, v. Having an ugly or hateful visage.


POUL-FUING, prep. Making foul; defiling.

POUL-LY, adv. 1. Filthily; nastily; hateful; scandalously; [Sax. ful, fula.] 2. Full of dirt, muddy; impure; foul.

POUL-MOUTHED, a. Using language scurrilous, oppro- brious, obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

POUL-UITY, n. 1. The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement. 2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is injurious, noxious or offensive to the health. 3. Pollution; impurity. 4. Hatred; in- fulness; atrociousness. 5. Ungodliness; deformity. 6. Un- fileness; dishonesty; want of candor.


POUL-LAND, n. See Poul-.

POUL-LAND, pp. Defiled; dirtied.

POUL-LAND, prep. and pp. of ful.

POUL, n. [L. funda; Fr. funder.] 1. To lay the bases of anything; to set, or place, as something solid for support. 2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure. 3. To set or place; to estab- lish, as on something solid or durable. 4. To begin; to form or lay the basis. 5. To give birth to; to originate. 6. To place; to put; to establish on a basis. 7. To fix firmly.

POUL, n. [L. funda; Fr. funder.] To cast; to form by means of; to make into a mold of; to make work of any thing. 4. Original; rise. 5. Endowment; a de- notation of agency appertaining to support an institution. 6. Establishment; settlement.

POUL-LATIONLESS, n. Having no foundation.

POUL-LAND, pp. Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.

POUL-PER, n. 1. One that founds, establishes and erects; one that lays a foundation. 2. One who begins; an au- thor; one from whom any thing originates. 3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.—4. [Fr. fonder.] A caster; one who makes or casts a mold.

POUNDER, v. t. [Fr. fonder.] 1. In seamen's language, to fill or be filled, and sink, as a ship. 2. To fail; to mis- take; to deceive. 3. To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse. 4. To injure. 5. To ruin; to destroy; to ruinous.

POUNDER-OUS, a. Failing; liable to perish; ruinous.

POUNDER-Y, n. [Fr. fondere.] 1. The art of casting metals into the forms for use; the casting of figures. 2. The house and works occupied in casting metals.

POUNDLING, n. A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.

POUNDRESS, n. A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes; or who endows with a fund.

POUND, v. [L. fons; Fr. fontaine; Sp. fuent.] 1. To out- flow; to spout; to spout; an artificial spring. 2. A bed, or bed of a river. 3. The source or water of a river. 4. The head or source of a river. 5. Origin; a source of anything; the source of any thing.

POUND, n. [Sax. font.] See POUND.

POUND-READ, n. Primary source; original; first principle.

POUND-LESS, a. Having no fountain; wanting a spring. 2. In a man of the earth; a bed of earth; a small basin of springing water. 3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring. 4. The head or source of a river. 5. Origin; the source of anything; the source of any thing.

POUND, n. [Sax. fons; G. rin.] Twice two.

POUND, n. [Fr.] A trickling fellow; a cheat. 2. A spring; a jet. 3. A jet; a spouting of water. 4. It is said to have been four times told.

POUND-FOLD, n. Four times as much.

POUND-FOLD, v. t. To amount to a fourfold ratio. [Not on- authorized.]

POUND-FORED, a. Quadrupled; having four feet.

POUNDER-FER, n. [Fr.] A barbier. [Not Eng.]

POUNDER-FORE, n. Four times twenty; eighty. It is used metaphorically; as, in the great barbershop.

POUNDER-SQUARE, n. Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular. Ranulph.

POUNDER-FOUR AND TEN; [Sax. fourere, four.] Four and ten; twice seven.

POUNDER-FOUR, n. 1. The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

POUNDER-FOURTH, n. The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

POUNDER-FOURTHS, n. An interval composed of two tenses and a semitone.

POUNDER-FOURTH, a. In the fourth piece.

POUNDER-WHEEL, a. Having or running on wheels.


POUNDER, n. [Fr. fourere.] A fig; a scuff; Skak.

POUNDER, n. [Fr. fonder.] Shy; fearful.

POUNDER-VILLA, a. Fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye; ground or powder; the fine and spongy pith of some plants; the fine pith of the thistle. 

POUNDER, n. [Sax. fager, feg.] A flying or winged animal; a bird.—Foeul is used as a collective noun; as, we dined on fish and fowl.

POUNDER, n. To catch or kill wild fowls for game.

POUNDER, a. A spermaceti who pursues wild fowls, or takes off the backs of wild fowls.

POUNDER, v. To pursue or catching or shooting fowls; also, to fish.

POUNDER-LING, n. A light gun for shooting fowls.

POUNDER, n. [F. fizer.] An animal of the Order Rata, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears, remarkable for cunning. 2. A sneaking, cunning fellow. 3. In seamen's language, a seining net made by twisting several rope-yards together. 4. Foraging, a cant expression for a sword; Skak.

POUNDER, n. 1. To intoxicate; to stupefy; Bepal.


POUNDER, the pursuit of a fox with hounds.

POUNDER, a. Behavior like that of a fox. Chaucer.

POUNDER, n. A disease in which the hair falls off. 

POUNDER, a. A fat.

POUNDER, the name of a plant, the digitalis.

POUNDER, a. A bound for chasing the chase or hunting of a fox.

POUNDER, n. One who hunts or pursues fowls with hounds.

POUNDER, a. The character or qualities of a fox; cunning, Skak.

POUNDER, a. A species of grape, the akeepsus.

POUNDER, a. A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch fowls.

*See Synonyms. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE.——HILL, UNITE.——C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as EH; TH as TH in this.——Ockede
FRU


FRU-COUS, a. [L. frugescens.] Shrubby.

FRU, v. t. [Fr. fresser.] To dress with fat by heating or roasting it over a fire; to cook in a stew; to cook in a saucepan.

FRU, v. i. 1. To be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of extreme heat; to be agitated, as in the stomach. 2. To be agitated; to boil.

FRU, n. [Fr. frue.] A swarm or crowd of little fish.


FRYING, ppr. Dressing. A frying pan; frying; agitating.

FRYING-PAN, a pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FRUER, n. A fraud.

FRUBER, n. To put off; to delay; to cheat.

FRUCBY, n. Plum; chubby. 

FRU-CATE, a. Painted; disguised with false show.

FRUCUS, a. [L.] 1. A paint; a dye; also, false show.

FRUCUS, n. A fork; in salad, a grass of sedge; in sea-weeds, the sea-wrack, &c.

FRUER, n. See Fmmus.

FRUER, p. p. To make false; to introiterate.

FRUER, v. i. To drink to excess. 

FRUCUS, n. A letter. 

FRUCUS, n. A drunkard. 

FRUCUS, p. p. To drink to excess; to intoxicate; to drink to excess.

FRUCUS, n. A letter.

FRUCUS, n. To see Fmimus.

FRUCUS, p. p. To see Fmimus.

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FRUCUS, n. To see Fmimus.
FURTHER, v. t. [Sax. fyrhtian.] To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help along; to assist.

FURTHERANCE, n. A helping forward; promotion; advancement.

FUSAGE, n. [From pp. Promoted; advanced.]

FURTHER-SEEH, n. One who helps to advance; a promoter.

FURTHERMORE, adv. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been stated.

FUSTA, n. A musk melon, eaten either in time or place. FUSTHE, n. At the greatest distance.

FUSTIVE, n. L. Fusticus; Fr. furieux.] Stolen; obtained by theft.

FUR-UN-CLE, n. L. Fumacaenis.] A small tumor or boil, with inflammation and pain.

FURRY, n. L. Furry; frure.] 1. A violent rushing; impetuosity; motion. 2. A rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.

FUR-RUN-CLE, n. L. Fumacaenis.] A small tumor or boil, with inflammation and pain.

FURZ, n. [G. Fural.] Gore; churn; a thorny plant of the genus mica.

FURZ, v. t. Overgrown with fur; full of gore.

FUSE-ATION, n. Darkening or obscuring. Duct.


FUSCITE, n. L. Fuscita.] Brown; of a dark color.

FUSE, v. t. L. Fusari, fuscari.] To melt; to liquify by heat; to disintegrate; to dissolve.

FUSEN, v. t. To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSE, v. t. To melt; to liquefy.

FUSE, v. t. [Fr. fustes, fusser.] The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.

FUSE, v. t. [Fr.] 1. A small, neat markset or firelock. 2. But we now use fust.

FUSEE, n. A fuse, or fuse of a bomb or grenade, a small pipe filled with combustible matter, by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb. 3. The taper of a candle.

FUSEE, n. A fuse, or fuse of a bomb or grenade. 2. A small, neat markset or firelock.

FUSEE, n. L. Fusil.] T. That may be melted or liquefied.

FUSEE-FORM, n. L. Fusis, a spindle, and form.] Shaped like a spindle. Penacat.

FUSEE, n. L. Fusile.] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

FUSEE, n. A fusee, or fuse of a bomb or grenade. 2. But we now use fust.

FUSEE, n. A fuse, or fuse of a bomb or grenade. 2. A small, neat markset or firelock.

FUSEE, n. L. Fusil; a rifle.] 1. A kind of fusil, or light pistol.

FUSEE, n. L. Fusile.] The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat. 2. Running; flowing; a liquid.

FUSIL, n. L. Fusil.] 1. A light musket or firelock. 2. A bearing, in heraldry, of a rhinocerous figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.

FUSIL-LIEU-TY, n. The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSIL, n. L. Fusil.] That may be melted or liquefied.

FUSION, n. L. Fusio; a fusion.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat. 2. A state of mutual or reciprocal consequence of heat.

FUSIFORM, a. Handsome; neat; notable; tidy. Graceful.

FUSO, n. [G. Fusa.] A tuft; a tuft. [A small weight, or ball.]

FUST, n. [Fr. Fust.] The shaft of a camel.

FUST, n. [Fr. Fust.] A strong, musty smell.

FUSTED, v. a. [G. Fusten, Fusten.] To smell ill.

FUSTED, v. a. Muddy; ill-smelling.


FUSTIAN, n. [Fr. Fustaine.] A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen. 2. An inflected style of writing; a swelling style; bombast. 3. Of no effect.

FUSTIANIST, n. One who writes bombast.

FUSTIC, n. [Sp. Fustic.] The wood of the marac ricinia, a tree growing in the West Indies.

FUSTILGATION, n. L. Fustilagine.] Among the ancient Romans, a punishment by burning with a stick or club.

FUSTIL-TI, n. L. Fustilgine.] A low fellow; a staid; a scoundrel.


FUSTIL-LUG, n. A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

FUSTIGATE, v. a. Muddy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; reek.

FUSTIGATE, v. a. To strike; to beat.

FUSTIGATE, n. L. Fustigis; Fr. Fustgerät.] 1. Talkative; loquacious; vociferous; [adv.] 2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering to a variable quality; worthless. 3. Of no effect.

FUSTIGATE, v. a. 1. Talkativeness; loquacity; insupportableness; weight of matter or effect. 2. The quality of producing no valuable effects; of coming to nothing.


FUCIT, n. [Lat. Fucus.] A kind of fragon, which when pressed bursts and scatters a fine dust. 3. A puff.

FUGITIVE, v. t. To fly off in minute particles.

FUGITIVE, n. Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUGABLE, a. Fugable; a flighter; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

FUGAZ, v. t. To fly off in minute particles.

FUGAZ, a. Light and speedy. Grecian dialect. Written also furs by Breechett.

FUGAZ, v. t. A flighter, which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, annoyance or contempt.

to talk without meaning. 2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

GABBLE, n. A loud or rapid talk without meaning. 2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of bowls.

GABBER, a. A gabbler; a noise-talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

GARGLING, ppv. Fraising; clattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

GABRO, n. In mineralogy, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diabase and augite.

GABLE, n. A gable. A tax, impost or duty; usually an excise.

GABLE, n. A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GABLE, n. [Fr. Gable.] In fortifications, a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, filled with earth. In the water-gate it is called the gable-end.

GABLE, n. [V. Gabe.] The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In English, the light and speedy called the gable-end.

GABLE, n. A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GABLE, a. In ecclesiastical history, a sort of stoup or beaker in Fornellia, as called from one Oalbert Scherling.


GABLE, n. [G. Gable.] 1. To prostrate; to fall flat, or
the instruments for carrying on traffic; also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation.

GAIN, pp. Obtained as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to one's service.

GAINER, n. One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage.

GAINFUL-NESS, n. Profit, advantage.

GAIN-MAKING, v. The obtaining profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness. 2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or power of.

GAINFULLY, adv. With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GAINFULLY, adv. With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, n. Profit, advantage.

GAIN-IOVING, n. A misgiving; a giving against or away.

GAINLESS, n. Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage. 

GAINLESSNESS, n. Unprofitableness; want of advantage. 

Decoy of Foes.

GAIN, d. A. A faculty; ability; dexterity.

GAIN-SAYER, n. [Sax. geys, or aseyms, and say.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to countervert; to dispute.

GAIN-SAYER, n. One who contradicts or denies what is ascribed; an opponent. 

GAIN STAND, v. i. [Sax. geys, and stand.] To withstand; to resist.

GAIN-THRIVE, v. i. To make resistance.

GAIN-THING, n. That which endures.

GAIN-THREN, n. [Sax. geyten.] 1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; showy. 2. Extravagantly gay; lighty. 3. Showy; fine.

GAIN THREAL, n. In a showy way; lightly.

GAIN-THRESHOLD, n. Threshold.

GAIN, n. A taking; a march; a way. Skæl.

GAIN, n. A having a particular gait, or method of walking.

GAIN, n. A covering of cloth for the leg.

GAP, n. A. A breach; a break.

GAP, n. A. A lack; a defect.

GAP, n. A. A word of respect, which means bow or salute.

GAP-FER, n. [Sax. gapere.] A tool used in sawing; a saw; a chisel.

GAP-MOUTHED, adj. With a wide mouth.

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GAO

GANE-SUG., n. An egg from which a fighting cock is hatched.

GAMES-REPE, n. One who has the care of game.

GAMES-PLE, n. A corruption of game, or use, crooked, and swindling, cheater, trickster.

GAMES-SOME, n. Gay: sportive; playful; frolicsome.

GAMES-SOMES, n. Sportively; merriantly.

GAMES-PLAY, n. Playfully.

GAMETESS, n. 1. A person addicted to gaming; a gambler. 2. One engaged in the game and living by the income therefrom.

3. A practical.[See in sec.]

GAMING, pp. Playing; sporting; playing for money. A slang term.

GANG, n. An assembly of persons engaged in any game, i.e., horse racing, horse racing, or horse racing in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake. The practice of gamblers.

GAMSE, n. A house where gambling is practiced.

Blackjack.

GAMING-TABLE, n. A table appropriated to gambling.

GAMER, n. [Sax. gammer.] The composition of an old woman, answering to gaffer, applied to an old man.

GAMMER-STAND, n. A great, foolish, and bawdy basin girl; a basin-actress.

GAMMON, n. [It. gamba.] 1. The buttskirt or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. 2. A game, called, usually back-gammon.

GAMMON, n. &t. 1. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke. 2. To fasten a bowstring or reed of a ship by several turns of a rope.

GAMMON, n. &t. In the game of backgammon, the party that has the worst position, or the one who is the loser of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board before his opponent has the best, and is able to get to the home-board, and to withdraw any of them from his table, gammon his antagonist.

GAMMON, n. [Sp. gamona.] 1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed. 2. The first or greatest note in Guido’s scale of music, the modern scale.

GAMSE, n. A basin; a basin girl. Gamse.

GANCH, n. &t. (Fr. gance.) To dip from a high place on a pole, or from a vessel, works or machinery.

GAUDE, n. [Sax. gau.] The male of fowls of the goose kind.

GAUDE, n. &t. (Sax. gaude.) To go; to walk. [Local, or used only in localism language.

GANG, n. [Sax., Dan., G. gang; Goth. gang.] 1. A company, concourse of persons associated for a particular purpose. 2. In seamen’s language, a select number of a ship’s crew, appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer. 3. In mining, literally, a course or vein; appropriately, an earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals. (This is improperly written gangue.

GANGBOARD, n. A board or plank with cleats for steps, or to support the gangway of a ship.

GANG DAYS, n. Days of perturbation.


GANGHORN, n. [Gr. ganthe.] 1. In anatomy, a small hemorrhoids tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system. 2. In surgery, a movable tumor formed on the chest.

GANGRENE, n. &t. To produce a gangrene.

GANGRENE, n. [Fr.; gangrene.] A mortification of some part or parts of the body.

GANGRENE, n. &t. To mortify, or to begin mortification in.

GANGRENE-NUS, n. Mortifying, or to begin mortification in.

GANGRENE-SCENT, n. Tending to mortification, beginning to corrupt or pervert, or to living flesh.

GANGRENOUS, adj. Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.


GANG-WAY, n. A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another.

GANGWAY, n. A gangway, when processions are made to invade the bound of persons.

GANUI, n. A kind of brittle limestone. Arise.

GANGWIT, n. [Sax. ganwe; the solar ganje.

GANTLET, n. [Fr. gantlet.] A large iron glove with GANTLETT, n. Fingers covered with small plates, partly GANTLETT, n. One who is engaged in the game, and living by the income therefrom.

GANTLRE, n. The game is widely used in the phrase, to run the gantlet or gantlet.

GANTLE, n. [Sp. gante.] A kind of wild goose.

GAROL, n. [Fr. garol; Arm. gael; or Jal. w. geol.] A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

GAROL, n. [Fr. gare.] To imprison; to confine in prison.

GAROL-de-LIVERY, n. A judicial pro-

GAO, n. The keeper of a gas or prison; a jailer.

GAP, n. 1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting. 2. A breach. 3. Any passage or way; way of entrance or departure. 4. A breach; a defile; a gap; as, a defile; a gap in the side of a mountain. 5. A breach in the bow of a vessel, or the keel. 6. A breach; a gap; as, to expect one’s self for the protection of something.

GARE, n. [Sp. gare.] To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, from dullness, or to open wide; to open wide. 7. To open the mouth for food, as young birds. 8. To gap for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave; to long and for; to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly, as is indicative of an animal’s health. 9. To open in science or to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly, as is indicative of an animal’s health. 10. To open in science or to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly, as is indicative of an animal’s health. 11. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise. 12. To gater sound with open throat. 13. To open the mouth with hope or expectancy. 14. To open the mouth with a desire to injure.

GARE, n. A gape.

GARES, n. 1. One who gapes; a yawner. 2. One who longs or craves. 3. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided.

GAPE,pp. Opening the mouth wide from sleeplessness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in science or to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly, as is indicative of an animal’s health. 7. To open the mouth for food, as young birds. 8. To gap for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave; to long and for; to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly, as is indicative of an animal’s health. 9. To open in science or to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly, as is indicative of an animal’s health. 10. To open in science or to desire earnestly; to desire earnestly, as is indicative of an animal’s health. 11. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise. 12. To gater sound with open throat. 13. To open the mouth with hope or expectancy. 14. To open the mouth with a desire to injure.

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GAS

GABRIEL, n. An exudation of nervous juice from a wound, or from the mouth into a tumour.
GABRIELLIS. See GABRIEL.

GABRIELLO, n. [Fr. gérardin]. 1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers. 2. An ornament of flowers, leaves, and berries made to adorn a hearse or a tomb. 3. A garland of gates. 4. The top; the principal thing. 5. A collection of little printed pieces. — In a shop, a sort of clock or watch. — A collection of locks and keys. — A collection of lids. — A collection of gates. — A collection of gates. — A collection of gates.
GABRIELLO, n. [Fr. gérarden]. A garland; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.
GABRIELLE, n. A tree in a garland. Shak.
GABRIELLET, n. [Fr. gérardet]. A stone; a piece of marble. Shak.
GABRIELLET, n. [Fr. gérardet]. A piece; a stone. Shak.
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GEN

gem, n. 1. To adorn with gems. 2. To bespangle. 3. To bedazzle.

gem, v. t. 1. To bed; to guernate. Milit.

gemara, n. The second part of the Talmud.

gemblous, adj. Pertaining to the Geminblous.

gemeli, n. [L. gemellus] A pair; a term in heraldry.

gemini, n. Twins. [From gemellus in gemmali and geminai.] Rings with two or more links.

gemelipoulos, n. [L. gemelius and parius.] Pro.

GEM-ATE, v. t. [L. gemina.] To double. [Little used.]

gemation, n. A doubling; duplication; repetition. Scot.

gemifi, n. A. Twins. In astrology, a constellation or sign of the nodice, representing Custer and Polux.

gemii, n. A. Twins; a pair; a couple. Eik.

gemimmata, adj. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

gemination, n. In botany, budding.

gemma, n. Pertaining to the gemmae of the nature of the gem; resembling gems.

gemma, n. A. Gems and paria. Producing buds or gemmae. [Obs.]

gemmorphy, n. The quality of being a jewel. Dict.

Gemmy, v. t. 1. Bright; glittering; full of gems. 2. Next; spruce; smart.

gemmy, adj. Spruce; smart. [Gemmy and gem.] See Gem.

gemmy, n. A. A gem; a gemstone.

gemmy, n. A. See Gemmy.

gemsbok, n. The name given to a variety of the antelope, J. Barryson.

Gemmell, n. In France, gems fames is the denomination given to a select body of troops, destined to watch the borders, and to protect the frontier.

Gemmar-de-Mer, n. The body of the gennex. Ew.

gemner, v. [Fr. gemen; L. gemma; L. genus.] 1. Properly, a pair; a gemmae. This word is used in grammar, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, to express the distinction of male and female.

GEM-Quint, v. t. To beget. See Eosmera.

gemmet, n. A. See Gynee.

gemmed, adj. To becreed. See Gem.

Gem-E-A-L-O-P-CAL, v. 1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families. 2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.


Torn of Panaman.

Gen., n. 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

Gener-A-BLE, n. That may be engendered, begotten or produced. See Genus.

Gener-A-L, a. [Fr. L. generalis.] 1. Relating to a whole class or order. 2. Comprehending many species or individual, from general or particular. 3. Lie in signification; not restricted or limited to a particular import; not specific. 4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; to as many of the greatest number. 5. Not directed to a single object. 6. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.

Gener-A-L, n. 1. The whole; the total; that which composes, or is composed of; the chief or principal, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally. 2. The chief commander of an army. 4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a major general. 5. The commander of a brigade, called a brigadier general. 6. A particular best of drum or martial, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the insolvency to be in readiness to march. 7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. 8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgur; [see in use.]

Gener-Al-AR-M, n. [Hl.] 1. The chief commander of an army or military force. 2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor.

Gener-A-LEX, a. [L. generalis.] 1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. 2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

Gener-A-LIZATION, n. The act of extending from particulars to the act of universal general.

Gener-A-LIZE, v. t. 1. To extend from particulars or species to genera; to make general, or common to a number. 2. To reduce to a genus.

Gener-A-LY, adv. 1. In general; commonly; extensively; not unanimously; in the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.


Gener-A-LISH, a. The skill and conduct of a general officer of a military commander.

Gener-A-LITY, n. The whole; the totality. [Little used.]

Gener-A-N'T, a. [L. genera.] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces.

Gener-A-New, v. t. 1. To go to seed; to propagate; to generate; to produce; to produce a being similar to the parent. 2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life. 3. To bring into being. 4. To produce.
GENI-TING, n. [Fr. genétiser.] A species of apple that ripens very early.

GENI-TIVE, n. [Lat. genitivus.] In grammar, an epithet given to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primary or secondary possession, or something as given.

GENI-FOR, n. One who proceeds; a sire; a father.

GENI-TURE, n. Generation; procreation; birth.

GENI-VENUS, n. A person of bad breeding. In Great Britain, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar. A 3. Term of civility; civility; complaisance.

GENI-U-EYE, n. Adulteration, or foreign admixture; naturally, Rope.

GENI-UINE, adj. 1. State of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purely.

GENUS, n. pl. [Lat. genus, or General. [L. genus.] 1. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of greater extent than species. 2. In natural history, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. 3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of the reproductive system.

GENI-CENTRIC, n. [Gr. γενεστικός.] Having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GENODE, n. [Gr. γενοζών.] In mineralogy, a round or roundish mineral.

GENOD-ITY, n. [Gr. γενοσύν.] That part of geography which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces, and finding the area of all plane figures.

GEN-O-DIETIC, n. [Gr. γενετικός.] Pertaining to the art of measuring.

GEN-O-DIPLER, n. Producing geodes.

GEN-O-NOSTR, n. One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GEN-O-NOSTRO, n. Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

GEN-O-NO-SY, n. [Gr. γενεστικός, or γενέστικος.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. [This word is nearly synonymous with geognosy. But some writers consider geognosy as only a branch of geography, including in the latter, hydrography, geognosy, meteorology, and even geography.]

GEN-O-ONIC, n. Pertaining to geognosy.

GEN-O-ONY, n. [Gr. γενεστικός, or γενεστικός.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GEN-O-RA-PHER, n. One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

GEN-O-GRAPHIC, n. [Gr. γεγράφηκα, or γεγραφήκα.] Relating to or containing a description of the terrestrial globe; pertaining to geography.

GEN-O-GRAPHIC-LY, adv. In a geographical manner.

GEN-O-GRAPHY, n. [Gr. γεγραφή.] A description of the terrestrial globe, or a treatise on the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, cities, towns, &c. 2. A book containing a description of the earth.

GEN-O-LOGICAL, n. Pertaining to geology; relating to the geological and mineralogical structure of the earth or terrestrial globe.

GEN-O-LOGICAL, n. Pertaining to geology; relating to the geological and mineralogical structure of the earth or terrestrial globe.

GEN-O-LOGICAL-LY, adv. According to the rules or laws of geology.

GEN-O-MANCER, n. One skilled in geometry; a geometer. 

GEN-O-MANCY, n. [Gr. γεγραφή.] A kind of divination by figures or lines.

GEN-O-METRIC, n. Pertaining to geometry.

GEN-O-METRICAL, n. [Gr. γεγραφή.] Pertaining to geometry. Also, the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.

GEN-O-METRICAL-LY, adv. According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GEN-O-MANCER, n. One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

GEN-O-MANCY, n. [Gr. γεγραφή.] A kind of divination by figures or lines.

GENISCHE, n. [Gr. γεγραφή.] A kind of divination by figures or lines.

GEN-O-MANCER, n. One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

GEN-O-MANCY, n. [Gr. γεγραφή.] A kind of divination by figures or lines.
GIM, n. [contraction from gymnasium.] Nest; spruce; wad.

GIMBAL, n. A brace ring by which a sea compass is suspended in its box. Mar. Dict.

GINGER, n. [Fr. giselle.] An instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood.


GIMMICK, n. A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. Archaic.

GIN, n. [Same as gin.] Small devise or machinery. Ske. GIN, n. [Same as gin.] Small devise or machinery. Ske.

GIN, n. A company, or praxis. Ske.

GINN, n. [S. gin; Sp. ginera.] A plant, or the root of a species of senna, a native of the East and West Indies.

GINGER-BREAD, n. [Fig. ginger and bread.] A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearl-sugar, and other sweetening.

GINGERLY, adv. Nicely; cautiously. Skils.

GINGER-NESS, n. Niceness; tenderness.

GINGER-LESS, adv. To transfer another to another, by hand, speech or writing; to deliver. 3. To impart.

GINGER-NING, v.t. [Same as gingerness.] To give the property of a thing to another; to give the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to give. 6. To yield; to hand; in the phrase to give place to, to give way. 7. To assist; to help; to give a place to; to let in; to allow. 9. To expose; to yield the power of. 10. To grant; to allow; to permit. Ren. 11. To afford; to supply.

GINGER-ROOT, n. To assist; to help. To empower. To make up by addition. The compass mayest be guided or inclining by the reciprocal person. 30. To resign; to yield up. 31. To pledge. 32. To present for taking or acceptance.

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GOE, s. [Gr. γόης.]. A foolish clown; also, a gypsy.

GOFFER, v. To skew or roll the eyes.

GOFFLE, s. A kind of cock, or hen.

GOFFLE, s. A kind of stocking; also, a small bag or pocket.

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GOOD-BREEDING, n. polite manners, formed by a good education; polite education.

GOOD-DEED, n. act of benevolence.

GOOD-DIGITIONED, adj. Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

GOOD-DEN, adv. A form of wishing; a contraction of good-morning, the French gudjon du jour.

GOOD-ELLOT, n. A jolly companion.

GOOD-ELLOT-W, n. To make a jolly companion; to be gay.

GOOD-ELLOT-WHIP, n. Merry society.

GOOD-FRIDAY, n. a fast of the Christian church, in memory of Jesus Christ's sufferings.

GOOD-HMOR, n. a cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-MENTED, adj. Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-MOUTH, n. Cheek. With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD-NATURE, n. a custom by women only, who ask alms, and in return wish all that is good.

GOOD-NATURED, adj. Propriety of behavior; politeness.

GOOD-NATURED, n. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition, which is the most delightful object in nature.

GOOD-OPINION, adj. In measuring solid angles.

GOOD-OPIUM, n. A morbid discharge in venerial complaints.

GOOD-OPINION, n. [Gr. òpìtòvax]. - A particular form of expression; the connection of a boat to its socket. Wiseman.

GOOD-OPIUM, n. [Gr. òpìtòvax]. A chief standard-bearer.

GOOD-OPIUM, n. [Sax. òppimo]. A privy or jakes; [obs.] Chamber.

GOOD-OPIUM, n. An instrument made of bone, of a circular form, which the Asians strike with a wooden mallet. Todd.

GOOD-OPIUM, n. [Gr. òpìtòvax] and [obs.]. An instrument for measuring solid angles.

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GOOD-OPIUM, n. [Gr. òpìtòvax] and [obs.]. An instrument for measuring solid angles.
GRA

regality is extended. 7. The right of governing or administering the laws. 8. The persons or council which administers the laws or依法exercise the executive power. 9. Management; care. 10. Manages; competency; capacity. 11. Regularity of behavior; [etc.]. 11. Management of the law; the management of a cause. 12. The influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be understood in one sense. GOVERNMENTAL. Pertaining to government; made or formed for government. GOVERNMENT. 1. He that governs, rulers or direct; one invested with supreme authority. 2. One who is invested with authority to administer and enforce the laws. 3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man. 4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. 5. One possessing scientific and authoritative knowledge. GOVERNMENT-ship. a. The office of a governor. GOVERNOR. a. A plant, a species of ferox or dalcy. GOVERNORIAL. a. Rule; government. GOWK. See GAWK. GOWNS. a. [G. gew.]. 1. A woman's upper garment. 2. A long loose, upper garment, worn in sickness, etc. 3. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy. GOWMAN. a. A peaked gown. GOWMAN, a. One whose professional habit is a gown. 2. One devoted to the arts of peace. ROYAL. Government. (A corruption of governor.) One who attends gowns. GRAB. a. A very used on the Malabar coast, having two sharp teeth. 2. Told. GRABBER. a. [Dan. grab]. To seize; to grip suddenly. GRADABLE. a. [dim. of grad; D. gradabel.] 1. To grasp; to feel with the hands. 2. To lie prostrate on the ground. GRADABLELING. prp. Grappling; feeling strong; spraining. GRACE. a. [Fr. grace; L. gracia; Gr. grace.] 1. Favor; goodness; kindness; grace; beauty; dignity; excellence. 2. Appropriate, the grace of God's infinite justice; the grace of Christ's righteousness to the sinner. 3. A state of reconciliation to God. 4. Virtuous or religious affinities. 5. L. Spiritual instruction; improvement and edification. 6. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. 7. Eternal life; final salvation. 8. Favor; mercy; pardon. 9. Favor conferred. 10. Praise. 11. That, in manner, deportment or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity. 14. Natural or acquired excellence. 15. Beauty; embellishment; in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; sometimes, a single beauty. 16. Beauty defined; among pagans, a goddess. 17. Virtue physical. [not used.] 18. The title of a duke or marquis, and formerly of the King of England, meaning your goodness or dominion. 19. A short prayer before or after a meal. 20. In sense, grace signifies turns; the grace of a morning and evening grace; the grace of a meal.—Day, grace, in theology, time of probation.—Days of grace, in reference, the days immediately preceding the day when a thing is required, which days are allowed to the debtor or payee to make payment in grace. GRACIABLY. a. To done; to embellish and dignify. 2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor. 3. To favor; to honor. 4. To supply with heavenly grace. GRACEFUL. a. The cup or health drunk after grace. Prior. GRACELY. a. 1. Adorned; embellished; staid; dignified; honored. 2. Beautiful; graceful; [etc.]. 3. Virtuous; regular; chastise; [etc.]. GRACEFULITY. a. Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner. GRACEFULLY. a. With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety. GRACEFULLY-NESS. a. Elegance of manner or deportment; grace of manner. 2. The grace, or manner, motion or form of a thing. GRACELESS. a. Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; uninadorned, unadorned; ungraceful; without grace. GRACELESSNESS. a. Want of grace; prodigal. GRACES. a. Good grace; favor; friendship. GRACIALLY. a. [L. graciali; Gr. .] GRACIABLY. a. [L. gracially; Gr. .] Lean. GRACE-LET. a. Without grace. GRACELESSNESS. a. Want of grace; prodigal. GRACE. a. Good grace; favor; friendship. C. Graceful; [etc.]. GRACIOUS. a. [Fr. gracieux; L. graciosus.] 1. Favorableness; amiable disposition; kind; amiable affection; benevolence; kindness; charitable favor. 2. Favorable, disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings. 3. Favorable expressing word of other favor. 4. Proceeding from divine grace. 5. Accepta-
GRE


GRAVIN'ING, vpp. Engraving; carving; cutting figures on. Gravure.

GRAVING, n. 1. Carved work. 2. Impression.

GRAVITATE, vpp. To tend to the centre of gravity. Arrefractare.

GRAVITATING, vpp. Tending to the centre of a body or system. Concerning the mutual attractions.

GRAVITATION, n. The act of tending to the centre. 2. The force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which any body is impelled towards the centre of the earth or other centre, or of the effect of that force. 3. The tendency of the sun, moon, and planets to move towards the centre of the earth or other centre.

GRAVITY, n. 1. Weight; heaviness. -2. In physics, the force that tends to draw bodies towards each other. 3. The force that attracts a body to the centre of the earth or other body. 4. The quality of being heavy or substantial. 5. The condition of being resistant to the effects of gravity. 6. The condition of being subject to the effects of gravity. 7. The condition of being affected by gravity. 8. The condition of being influenced by the pull of gravity. 9. The condition of being affected by the force of gravity. 10. The condition of being subject to the effects of gravitational forces. 11. The condition of being affected by the force of gravity. 12. The condition of being subject to the effects of gravitational forces. 13. The condition of being affected by the force of gravity. 14. The condition of being subject to the effects of gravitational forces. 15. The condition of being affected by the force of gravity. 16. 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GUT

GUNTAC-KLE, n. The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports.

GURGILO, s. [Ir. gurgoil]. The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost waist of a ship.

GURGE, s. [L. gurgis]. A whirlpool. [Little used.]

GURJU, s. A kind of pan, cauldron, Indian muslin.

GUSH, v. i. [Ir. gashim]. 1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement. 2. To flow copiously.

GUS, v. i. To emit in copious effusion. Drunken.

GUSSET, s. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

GUSHER, pp. Running forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously. 2. Emitting copiously.

GUSSET, n. [Fr. gusset]. A small piece of cloth inserted in garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

GUST, s. [L. gustus; It. Sp. gusto]. 1. Taste; tasting or the sense of tasting. 2. A sudden gust of wind; a sudden, violent burst of wind.

GUST-TATION, n. The act of tasting. [Little used.]

GUSTFUL, s. Tasteful; well-tasted; thatdelights.

GUSTLESS, s. Tasteless. [Little used.]

GUSTO, n. [It. and Sp.]. 1. Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue. 2. Intellectual taste; that which affects the intellect.

GUSTY, s. Subject to sudden bursts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

GUT, n. [G. husten]. 1. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pyriform to the rectum. 2. The stomach; the receptacle of food. (Law.) 3. Gluttony; love of gorging.

GUT, v. i. 1. To take out the bowels; to evacuate. 2. To plunder of contents.

GUTTA SERUM, in medicines, amurex; blindness occasioned by a diseased retina.


GUTTED, pp. Deroived of the bowels; evacuated; denuded of contents.

GUTTERER, a. [Fr. gutterier]. 1. A channel for water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe, for carrying and conveying water. 2. A gutter or passage for water; a hollow in the stone for conveying water.

GUTTERER, v. t. To cut or form into small hollows.

GUTTER, v. i. 1. To be hollowed or channelled. 2. To run or sear as a candle; [local.]

GUTTLE, v. t. Toward, D'Enterre's.

GUTTLE, v. t. To swallow greedily.

GUTTLE, s. A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, a. [L. guttulis]. In the form of a small drop or of small drops. [Little used.]

GUTTURAL, a. [Fr. gutturale]. Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.

GUTTURAL, s. A letter pronounced in the throat, as in the Greek θ. Greek.

GUTTURALITY, s. The quality of being guttural.

GUTTURINE, a. Pertaining to the throat. Key.

GYV

GYTYY, a. [from L. guttae.] In harkery, charged or sprinkled with drops. Excep.

GYTWIG, s. [GUTTWIG]. A small vessel. [Little used.]

GYV, (g.) s. [Sp. Port. gyn]. In marine affairs, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering.

GYZZLE, v. t. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

GYZZLE, s. t. To swallow much or often; to swallow with inordinate gust. Drunken.

GYZZLE, s. An insatiable thing or person.

GYZZLE, s. One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GYBE, s. A snobber. See Ginn.

GYBE, s. t. In seamen's language, to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYTING, pp. Shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYTE, s. t. To guide. Chaucer.

GYN-MAI-UM, s. [Gr. γυναικεῖον]. In Greece, a place where athletic exercises were performed. Hence, a place of exercise; a school.

GYN-MASTIC, s. [L. gymnasticus]. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense or diversion; as, running, leaping, wrestling, throwing, the discus, the javelin or the hoop, playing with balls, &c.

GYN-MASTIC, s. Athletic exercises.

GYNSAC-TICally, adv. In a gymnastic manner; athletically. Brown.

GYN-MASTICS, s. The gymnastic art; the art of performing gymnastic exercises.

GYNSIC, s. [L. gymnasticus]. 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body. 2. Performing athletic exercises.

GYNSIC, s. Athletic exercises.

GYNSIAL, s. [Gr. γυναικεῖον]. Pertaining to athletic exercises.

GYNSIO-SY FLIST, s. [Gr. γυναικεῖον και σώματος]. A philosopher, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing.

GYNSIO-SY, s. The doctrics of the Gymnosophists.

Gynosperm, s. [Gr. γυναικεῖον και σώματος.] In botany, a plant that bears naked seeds.

Gynospermous, a. Having naked seeds.

GYU, s. t. To begin.

GYN-NECICIAN, s. [Gr. γυναικειότητι, genitive of γυναίκα.] Relating to women.

GYN-NEOCRACY, s. [Gr. γυναικειότητα και σύνεσιν.] Government over which a woman may preside.

GYN-NABRATE, s. [Gr. γυναῖκα και σώματι.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.

GYN-NABRAN, s. Having stamens inserted in the pistil.


GYN-NO-CRACTY, s. [Gr. γυναικεία και σύνεσιν.] Petticoat government; sexual government.

GYRE, s. (Fr. gypse). A kind of stone. Gypsum.

GYPEROUS, s. Of the nature of gypsum; pertaining to the qualities of gypsum.

GYRESY, s. See Giresy.

GYPIUM, n. [L. Plaster-stone; sulphate of lime; a mineral not universally found in crystals, often in amorphous masses, and which is of great use in agriculture and the arts.

GYRAL, s. Whirling; moving in a circular form.

GYRATION, s. [L. gyratus]. A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. Airy.

GYRE, s. t. To turn round. Sp. Sali.

GYRE, s. t. Falling in rings. Sk. Shake.

GYRICAL, s. A species of false or hawk.

GYRO-MAN-OY, s. [Gr. γερός και σωματικός.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

GYSE, s. [W. gys]. Gypsum are fetters or shackles for the legs.

GYSE, s. t. To fetter; to shackle; to chain. Sk. Shake.
One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts.

HALF (half) n. t. To divide into halves. See HALF.

HALF-COCKED, a. In a partial or unequal state or degree.

HALF-BLOOD, n. A relation between persons of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both. The word is sometimes used descriptively of persons of mixed races.

HALF-BLOOD-ED, a. Mean; degenerate; [little used].

HALF-PROCEEDING, n. 2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different lineages.

HALF-BRED, n. Mixed; mongrel; mean.

HALF-CARE, n. A cap not wholly put on.

HALF-DEAD, a. Almost dead; nearly haunted.

HALF-EN, a. Wanting half its due qualities. Spooner.

HALF-ENGLISH, adv. [Teut. англ.]. Nearly half.

HALF-EYED, a. One that possesses half only.

HALF-FACED, a. Showing only part of the face.

HALF-FETCHED, a. Imperfectly fetched.

HALF-HEARTED, a. Imperfectly hearted; not heard to the end.


HALF-MARK, a. A coin; a noble; or f. or s. sterling.

HALF-MOON, n. 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. Any thing in the shape of a half moon—In fortifications, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose garrison is in the form of a crescent.


HALF-PAY, n. A sum of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on half-pay.

HALF-PAY, n. Receiving or entitled to half-pay.

HALF-PENNY, n. A small sum of money, or half a penny. A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural.

HALF-PENNY-THRIFT, n. Of or value of half a penny.

HALF-PENNY-WORTH, n. The value of a half-penny.


HALF-PINT, n. The half of a pint or fourth of a quart.

HALF-READ, n. Superficially informed by reading. Dry.

HALF-SCHOOL-AR, n. One imperfectly learned.

HALF-SEALED, n. A low expression denoting half-brisk.


HALF-STARRED, n. Almost starved.

HALF-STRAIN, n. Half-bred; imperfect.

HALF-SWIND, n. Within half the length of a sword; close shot. Shak.

HALF-WAY, n. In the middle; at half the distance.

HALF-WAY, adv. Equally distant from the extremes; as, a half-way house.

HALF-WIT, n. A foolish person; a fool; a blockhead.

HALF-WITTED, n. Weak in intellect; silly; foolhard.

HALF-WIT-TED, a. A leaf of the genus Plumeria.

HALF-WOMAN, n. [Sax. wedig, and mass.] The feast of All Souls.

HALF-WON, n. [G., half-won.] A mixture of the sub- stances of magnesia and iron.


HALF-CHILD, n. With hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair. Consisting of hair. 3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.

HALL, n. A kind of fish, the gadus morhua.

HALL, n. To sneak; to loiter; to go about idly. Gras.

HALF, n. A half; a half-share. [Sax. hal.] Adjuration by what is holy. Spooner.

HALF-MASS, n. [Sax. half, and mass.] The feast of All Souls.

HALING, n. See HALING.


HALK, n. [Sax. hal.] 1. In architecture, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. 2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as, Westminster Hall. A manor-house, in which courts were formerly held. 4. A college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution.

HALF-COCKED, n. A kind of arm or arm of a half-cock.

HALF-COCKED, n. In a partial or unequal state or degree.

HALF-MUG, n. [Sax. mug.] A small cup or mug.


HALF-PINT, n. The half of a pint or fourth of a quart.

HALF-READ, n. Superficially informed by reading. Dry.

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HALF-READ, n. Superficially informed by reading. Dry.
HAM\LOW, v. t. [See haleg\en, or hale\en.] 1. To make head or set apart for a head or religious use. 2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred. 3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.

HAM\LOW\ED, a. Consecrated to a religious use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; revered.

HAM\LOW\ING, pp. Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating to religious services or exercises; reverencing.

HAM\LOW\MAS, n. The Feast of All-Souls.

HAM\LOW\NI\CATE, v. p. [L. sanctificatio\en.] To stumble; to blunder.

HAM\LOW\NI\CATION, n. [L. sanctificatio\en.] 1. Error; blunder; mistake. 2. In medicine, fancy sense [suppes\en] or erroneous imagination.

HAM\LOW\ON, a. [See hale\on.] See HAM\LOW.

HAM\LOWO, a. A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon, or other brilliant body, called oculus or crown.

HAM\LOW\OR, or HAM\LOW\, n. Sky; earth; beautiful.

GREAT\NI\SSE, n. [See ascent.] The neck or throat. 2. Cease. Chas\en.

HAL\LE\S, (hal\es) e. t. To embrace about the neck; to ad\ore; to greet.

HAL\LE\SS, a. Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. Cor\en.

HAL\LE\ER, (hal\er) n. A large rope of a size between the cable and the strand. See HA\LE\S. See HALE\S.

HAL\LE\T, n. [See hale\t.] 1. To stop in walking; to hold. 2. To limp; to go with a limp; to walk with an am\es\en or crutch. 3. A to\ce in 8. a. in hale\t 3. A small am\es\en.

HAL\LE\T, n. (hal\t) To stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do. 4. To fall; to fal\en.

HAL\LE\T, n. (hal\t) To cause to cease marching; a military term. Washington.

HAL\LE\T, n. [See hale\t.] Lame; that is, holding or stopping its steps. 2. That is held or ceases to move. 3. That is placed or moved.

HAL\LE\T, n. (hal\t) 1. A stopping; a stop in marching. 2. The act of stopping.

HAL\LE\T\ER, n. One who halts or limps. 2. A halt or stop made by or for a halt or stop. 3. A rope for hanging malefactors. 4. A cord or string. 5. A stop or a hold.

HAL\LE\T, n. (hal\t) To put a halt on. 2. To catch and hold. 3. To cease or stop. 4. To put an end to.

HAL\LE\TING, ppr. Stopping; limping. lim\en.

HAL\LE\TING\LY, adv. With limping; slowly.

HAL\LE\TING, n. (hal\ting) (From hal\t.) To divide into two equal parts.

HAL\LE\ED, a. In bet\en, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

HAL\LE\ED, n. (hal\ed) (From hal\ed) To divide into two equal parts.

HAM\AT, n. (ham\at) pl. of hale\t. Two equal parts of a thing. 2. To say hal\en, to claim an equal share. 3. To give hal\en, to have an equal share.

HAM\AT\ED, n. (ham\ed) In our modern word hame\en, [G. hame\en.] He is used in hame\en, and in the names of places, as in Well\en-ham, wood-house, etc.

HAM\AT\ED, n. (ham\ed) In our modern word hame\en.

HAM\AT\IN, a. The inner hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and leg. 2. A set apart for holy or labor in conv\n\ince.

HAM\AT\IN\ED, a. In modern use, hame\en.

HAM\AT\IN\ED, n. [L. hame\en] Hooked; entangled.

HAM\AT\IN\ED, n. [L. hame\en] Hooked or set with hooks.

HAM\AT\IN\ED, n. (ham\ined) (From hal\ed) To ham\ing.

HAM\AT\IN, n. (ham\in) pl. Ha\mes\en. [G. Ha\men\at] A kind of collar for a draught horse.

HAM\AT\IN\ED, n. The fœtal remains of a curved shell.

HAM\AT\IN\ED, n. [G. hame\en] Pr. hame\en. A small village; a little cluster of homes in the country.

HAM\AT\IN\ED, n. Accustomed to a ham\en, or to a country ham\en.

HAM\AT\ER, n. [G. hame\er] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like.

HAM\AT\ER, n. (ham\er) With a hammer. 2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating. 3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor.

HAM\AT\ER, n. (ham\er) To work; to be dealt with or labor in conv\n\ince.

HAM\AT\ER, n. (ham\er) To work in or agitation.

HAM\AT\ER\A\LE, n. That may be shaped by a hammer.

HAM\AT\ER\C\LO\TH, n. The cloth which covers a coa\sh\en.

HAM\AT\ER\ED, n. (See hame\ed) [See hame\ed] A kind of collar for a draught horse.

HAM\AT\ER\ED, n. (ham\ed) [See hame\ed] A kind of collar for a draught horse.

HAM\AT\ER\ED, n. (ham\ed) [See hame\ed] A kind of collar for a draught horse.

HAM\AT\ER\ED, n. Beaten with a hammer.

HAM\AT\ER\ED, n. (ham\ed) A man who works with a hammer.

HAM\AT\ER\ED, n. An iron wire twisted about with hammering.

HAM\AT\ER\ED, n. [See hame\ed] A kind of collar for a draught horse.

HAM\AT\ER\W\OR\T, n. An herb. Todd.

HAM\AT\I\TE, n. (See hame\te)
HANDSOME, (hang'sum) a. [D. handvoud.] 1. Propor., dexter.-ous; ready; convenient. [See HANDY. 2. Moderately beautiful; not handsomely so, in this sense. 3. Having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than beautiful, or only what is fair, or good enough; not perfect. 4. Graceful or genteel in movement or carriage with propriety and ease. 5. Ample; large; 6. Nest; covert; moderately elegant. 6. Liberal; generous.

HANDSOME, n. A work or a person so handsome, or so beautiful, as not to be called handsome or beautiful, but which is so called. [See HANDSOMELY.] 2. A graceful or elegantly executed work. 3. Elegant, well-made; as a dress, or a pair of shoes. 4. A woman, or a man, in whom there is something graceful, elegant, or beautiful. 5. A woman, or a man, distinguished for grace, beauty, or elegance. 6. A man, or a woman, who is handsome, or who has a handsome appearance. 7. Handsome, or handsomely, adv. Gracefully; elegantly; as he behaved handsomely. 8. Handsomely, adv. Gracefully; elegantly; as he behaved handsomely.

HANDSOMELY, adv. Gracefully; elegantly; as he behaved handsomely. 2. Handsomely, adv. Gracefully; elegantly; as he behaved handsomely.

HANDHOLD, n. A hand that is held or grasped. 2. A hand that is used to support, or to hold, or to grasp. 3. A hand that is used to direct, or to guide, or to control. 4. A hand that is used to steady, or to support, or to steady, or to support.

HANDHELD, adj. Held in the hand. 2. Held in the hand. 3. Held in the hand. 4. Held in the hand.

HAND-HELD, a. Held in the hand. 2. Held in the hand. 3. Held in the hand. 4. Held in the hand.

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BIRDS

HANSENET, n. The name of certain birds of prey.

HANK, n. [Dan. hække]. 1. A strain of thread; as much thread as is tied together; a twist. — If in ship, a wooden rib or stave. 2. To sway; to swat the stay-sails; used in the place of a grommet. 3. A rope or whip for fessing a gun; [lead].

HANKER, v. To form into banks.

HANKERER, n. [D. haakere]. 1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness.

HANKERING, n. A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

HANSE TOWNS. Hanse signifies a society; Goth. Nazis, a multitude. The Hanse towns, in Germany, were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of their trade.

HANE-SEAT-PIC, n. Pertaining to the Hanse towns.

HAP, n. [W. ap, or lob.] 1. That which comes suddenly or by chance; fortune; accident; casual event. 5. Misfortune; [absurdly).

HAP, v. To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

HAPPEN, pp. A tug; a coarse covert.

HAPPEN, v. To come to pass; to take place without one's personal control; to fall out.

HAPPINESS, n. 1. A good fortune; happiness; luck; with success.

HAPPY, adj. In a happy state; in a state of felicity.

HAPPY GO-LUCKY, adj. Cheerful; happy; in a good humor.

HAPPINESS, n. 1. The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; felicity; but happiness usually expresses less than felicity, and felicity less than bliss.

HAPPY, adj. Fortunate; pleasant; agreeable.


HAPPY MOMENT, n. A moment of joy; a pleasant moment.

HAPPY, adj. In a happy state; in a state of felicity.

HAPPY GO-LUCKY, adj. Cheerful; happy; in a good humor.

HAPPY-FOR-ALL, pp. Making happy.

HAPPY, adj. In a happy state; in a state of felicity.

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HAPPY, adj. Fortunate; pleasant; agreeable.
fore-parts of the scales, which encompass the bow of the ship.

HARPING-ON, n. A harpon, which see.

HARP, n. [Fr. harpe] A harping-iron; a spear or lance with a triangular blade on the end. See HARPOON.

HARP-POON, n. (Fr. harpe.) A harping-iron; a spear or lance with a triangular blade on the end. See HARPOON.

HARP-POONED, (har-pooned) pp. Struck, caught or killed with a harpoon.

HARP-STRIKER, n. One who uses a harpoon; the man in the boat who harpoons the whale.

HARP-TO-NER, n. A whale-boat that harpoons the harpoon.

HARP-SHIELD, n. A shield supporting a harpoon.

HARP-SICHORD, n. An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys.

HARP-STRONG, n. 1. In ancient music, the harps were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. 2. Any graceful or ravenous animal; an extorter; a plunderer.

HAR-RASKEN, n. A kind of stuff or cloth. Sketam.

HAR, n. A storm proceeding from the sea. Celsius.

HAR-ON-WIND, n. A strong wind with a window.

HAR-BALEEN, n. A hunting bout with a nice sense of amusing.

HAR-BOW, n. [Sw. kerf.] An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron points.

HARROW, v. t. [Sw. harves] To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or plowing a field in a second or third year. 1. To break or tear with a harrow. 2. To tear; to lacerate; to torment. 3. To plige; to strip; to lay waste by violence; see. 5. To cut. [See HARROW.]

HARROW, v. t. 1. To plige; to strip; to lay waste; to violence; see. 2. To cut; [See HARROW.]

HARROWER, n. [Old Fr. harroner.] An explanation of sudden diseases.

HARRIOWED, pp. Broken or smoothed by a harrow.


HARRIOW, v. t. To make harassing motions.

HARRIOWY, n. [Exx. harrisy.] 1. To strip; to plige.

HARROW-SPIN, n. [See HARROW.] 3. To harass; to agitate; to tease.

HAR-RUF, v. t. To make harassing motions.

HARSH, n. [G. Karsch.] 1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grat- ling. 2. Sour; rough to the taste. 3. Rough to the ear; grating, shrill, shrill. 4. Auster; mourned to; mournful. 5. Gruff. 6. Rude; abusive. 7. Rude. 8. Severe.

HARSHLY, adv. 1. Roughly; in a harsh manner.

HARSHLY, adv. 2. Roughly; rudely; with violence.

HARRIOWN, n. 1. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.

HARRISON, n. 1. Roughness to the touch. 2. Bournes; austerity. 3. Roughness to the ear. 4. Roughness to the eye. 5. Roughness to the mouth.

HARSLI, or HARSLIT, n. [Is. husill. Un.] The heart, liver, lungs, &c. of a hog.

HART, n. [Sax. heart.] A stag or male deer, an animal of the same species with the female deer.

HART-DEER, n. The coriace antelope of Africa.

HART-ROYAL, n. A plant.

HART-SEED, n. A seed of the hart or male deer. The scarpings or rapsings of this horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions, pilins, &c. — Hartwood, a plant species of tannage.

HART-TONGUE, n. A plant.

HARTWORT, n. The name of certain plants.

HART-WING, n. [L. larvorum.] In Romans history, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of hogs.

HART-SKIN, n. A low expression applied to frighty persons; persons always in a hurry.

HART-VENT, n. The name of certain plants.

HART-STRAP, n. 1. The time of harvest. 2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. 3. The opportunity of gathering corn. 4. The season of gathering corn. 5. Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and fruit.

HART-VEST, n. A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.

HART-FLY, n. A large, four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy. Flacc."
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5. To look to; to lend ear; to attend to; to observe what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity. 2. To attend; to regard; to listen; to be attentive to. 3. To live in, to dwell in. 4. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with. HEAR-KEN (herk-en) s. To hear by listening. [L. aed.-]

HEAR-KEN, (herk-ken) s. To hear by listening. [L. aed.-]

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HEED, v. t. To mind; to consider. [Obs.]
HEED-ED, pp. Noticed; observed; regarded.
HEED-LESS, a. Observation, or any kind of heed.
HEEDFUL-NESS, a. Attention; caution; vigilance; cir-
cumstance; wary.
HEED-LY, adv. Cautionly; vigilantly. Dict.
HEED-LY, a. Caution; vigilance. Spenser.
HEED-LY, adv. Carefully; negligently; listlessly;
without care or circumspection.
HEEDLESS-NESS, a. Inattention; carelessness; thought-
lessness; regardless; unobservant.
HEEL, n. [See kel, kiel.] 1. The hind part of the foot. 2. The whole foot. 3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast. 4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel. 5. Something shaped like the human heel; a pre-
tenue or knoll. 6. The latter part. 7. A spur. The flag on the sternpost to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.
HEEL-ED, pp. To put a piece of leather on a shoe.
HEEL-TIP, n. A piece of leather or leather sole.
HEEL-LESS, a. Without a heel.
HEEL-PIECE, v. t. To put a piece of leather on a shoe.
HEEL-LESS, n. [See hel.] 1. Hearing; effort; [see.] Skak.
HEEL-MARK, n. A track; a print; [see.] Walker.
HEEL-WARE, n. Weight; pouteriness. [This use is com-
mon among people in America. And we see it is used as a word, as, to keep, to lift for the purpose of foiling or haste, or to shave, or to shave, to shave.
HEEL-TOE, n. A foot; expressing agitation. Skat.
HEEL, n. A bird; a witch. See BUN.
HEEL-TRA, n. [Ar. from kejor, to remove, to desert.] In deserting.
HEEL, n. From which they commence the time. The event which gave rise to the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A.D.
HEEPER, (heep'er) n. [See keep.'] A young cow.
HEEPIN', (heep'in) v. t. To purge closely; to follow
some degree of language or unconscious. Dryden has used it for the voice of exultation.
HEEPY, (heep'y) adj. [See keep.] 1. Elevation above the ground; and in the sense of distance above the earth. 2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its base, level, or foundation. 3. Elevation of a star or other celestial body above the horizon; the altitude, either north or south. 4. Distance of one thing above another; the difference between two elevations.
HEEP, n. An elevated part of any thing. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground. Elevation of state; station of dignity or office. 8. The place of one thing above another; the difference between two elevations.
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Jew who used the Greek language. 2. One skilled in the Greek language.


HEL-LI-NE-D, a. Of, pertaining to hell or its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity or impolicy. HEL-LI-NE-D-LY, adv. Toward hell. Pain.

HEL-LY, a. Having the qualities of hell. Anderson.

HEL, a. Termination, denotes defense; as in Sgkdes, victory.

HEL, a. [Sax. hēlne; G. helen:] 1. The instrument by which a ship is steered. 2. Station of government; the central direction or management.

HEL-M, a. v. 1. To steer; to guide; to direct [a little used]. Sack. 2. To cover with a helmet. Milton.

HEL-MET, a. A helmet. Head; a head-piece; a morion. 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. 3. Part of the part of a coat of arms. 4. In heraldry, the upper lip of a ringed corol.

HEL-MET-D, a. Furnished with a helmet.


HEL-MIN-THO-LOY, a. [Gr. ἱμέδος and ἱμετός.] The science or knowledge of worms; the description and natural history of vermes.

HEL-MIM-LESS, a. 1. Destitute of a helmet. 2. Without a helmet.

HEL-MAN, a. The man at the helm.


HELP, v. a. A regular verb; the old past tense and participle were helpeth, and helpeth being obsolete. [W. helpe; S. helpa, help.] To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose. 2. To assist; to succor; to lend moral or moral assistance. 3. To relieve; to care, or to mitigate pain or disease. 4. To remedy; to change for the better. 5. To prevent; to hinder. 6. To forbear; to avoid. 7. To help forward, to advance by assistance.—To help on; forward; to promote by aid.—To help out, to aid in delivering from difficulty.—To help over, to enable to get over an obstacle. 8. To help off, to remove by help.—To help in, to supply with; to furnish with. 9. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means. —To help out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

HELP, a. [W. help.] 1. Aid; assistance. 2. That which gives aid, or helps, or that which contributes to advance a purpose. 3. Remedy; relief. 4. A hired man or woman as a servant. United States.

HELPFUL, a. 1. One that helps, side or assist; an assistant; an auxiliary. 2. One that furnishes or administers a remedy. 3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with all. 4. A supernumerary servant.

HELPFUL-LY, adv. With, in aid of, to assist.

HELPFULNESS, a. Assistance; usefulness.

HELPLESS, a. 1. Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. 2. The state of support or assistance. 3. Admitting no help: irreparable; not ass. 4. Unsupported; destitute; [ob.]

HELP-LESS-LY, adv. Without succor; Ked.

HELPFUL-HABIT-LESS, a. Want of strength or ability; in- ability.

HELP-MAZE, a. A companion; an assistant.

HELPME, a. [On] Cani words denoting hurry and confusion. [Vulgar.]

HELVE, (helv) a. [Sax. helm.] The handle of a axe or hammer.

HELVE, (helv) v. To furnish with a handle, as an axe.

HELVE, a. [Sax. helm.] Designating what pertains to the Hæsælæ, or to the thorns.

HEL-VIN, a. A mineral of a yellowish color.

HEM, a. [Sax. hæm:] The border of a cloth, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the unraveling of the threads. 2. Edge; border. 3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word awe.

HEM, s. 1. To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of a cloth to strengthen it. 2. To edge.—To hem in, to inclose and confine; to surround; to encircle. 3. To make the sound expressed by the word hem. 4. [D. hæmme] To make the sound expressed by the word hem. HEM, s. [Gr. ἅμα and ἔχειν.] A species of sage, of a blood color.

HEM-ATIN, n. The coloring principle of logwood. HEM-ATITIC, s. [Gr. ἅματος.] The name of two ores of iron, that resemble magnet stone; a magnet stone. HEM-ATOCYTE, n. A red corpuscle of blood or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity or impolicy.

HEM-BIFF, n. To border. Toward borders. Peter.

HEM-LY, a. Having the qualities of hem. Anderson.

HEM, a. A termination, denotes defense; as in Sgkdes, victor.

HEM-CHA-NY, n. [Gr. ἅρμας and ἀρρανεῖα.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEM-NIA-L, a. [L.] 1. In Roman antiquity, a measure containing half a sextary.—2. In medicine, a measure equal to about ten ounces.

HEM-PLE-GY, n. [Gr. ἑμπελγία and ἑμπλογία.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEM-PLE-CH, a. [Gr. ἑμπελγία and ἑμπλογία.] A half circle.

HE-MID-TONE, a. In Greek music, the third interval.

HE-MIL-NA, a. [L.] 1. In Roman antiquity, a measure containing half a sextary.—2. In medicine, a measure equal to about ten ounces.

HEM-PIE-CH, n. [Gr. ἑμπλογία and ἑμπλογία.] A half circle.


HE-MIT-TER-RA, a. Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

HEM-SPHÆRE, n. [Gr. ἑμπειρία.] 1. A half sphere; one half of a surtace, when a plane passing through its centre. —In astronomy, one half the mundane sphere. 2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial sphere.

HEM-SPHERIC, a. Containing half a sphere or hemispheric. HE-MI-SHER-ICAL, a. Pertaining to hemispheric and a sphere.

HEM-SHER-ICAL, a. Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. Dryden.

HE-MI-TI-CHAL, a. Pertaining to a hemispheric and denoting a division of the sphere.

HEM-TONE, n. [Gr. ἑμπέλγια.] A half tone in music; now called a sesquiatum.

HEM-TRE, n. [Gr. ἑμπέλγια and ἑμπρακτα.] Half turned; a hemipract crystal is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

HEM-LOC, n. [Sax. helmes.] 1. A plant of the genus cumin, whose leaves and root are poisonous. 2. A tree of the genus pinnas, an evergreen. 3. A poison, an infestation or deception of the poisonous plant.

HEM-MEL, n. A shed; a hovel; a covering for cattle.


HE-MOR-RHA-GIC, a. Discharge of blood from the vessels of the same; the ples; in scripture, emerald.


HE-MO-RH-O-DAIL, a. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the same.

HEM, s. [Sax. hæm; G. hæm:] A fibrous plant constituting the genus casuaris, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. 2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning.


HEM-PER-I, a. Like hemp. [Unusual.]

HEW, n. [Sax. hem:] Hewell.

HEW, s. [Sax. hem; G. hæm:] The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind.

HE-WAN, n. A plant, the espommus. Eucl. HEBREW, a. Having the sly and cowardly; speed well.

HE-WOOF, n. A coop or cage for fowls.


HE-BR, a. A house or shelter for fowls.


HE, a. [Hæs.] a. [Sax. hæs.] 1. From this place. 2. From hence in the future. 3. From or concerning. 4. Without or from reason, noting a consequence, inference or deduction from something before stated. 4. From this or from or original.—See signifie from this, and from hence in this. 1 Obsol.]
HER not strictly correct.—Hence, as a word, to send off, as is improperly.
HENCE-FORWARD, (hens-forward) ade. From this time forward.
HENCE-FORWARD, (hens-forward) ade. From this time forward; henceforth. Dryden.
HEND, or HENDY, n. Bliss. a. [Sax. hændef.] A page; a servant. Dryden.
HEND, or HENDY, n. Bliss. a. [Sax. hændef.] 1. To seize; to take; to catch hold of. 2. To press on. 3. To press.
HER-BACH-AM, n. [Gr. bako and eu.] Weeds of various kinds, as grass; as, grasses, or "dry grass," "dry" grass; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved.
HER-BA-RUM, n. A collection of dried plants.
HER-BAR-IE, n. See Herbarium.
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HER

HER-TO-PORE, adj. In times before the peasant; formerly.

HER-UN-TO, adv. To this. "Hecker.

HER-WITH, adv. With this. Most of the compounds of here and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolete, or at least have become obsolete in literary and polite usage. 

HER-BED-T-I-A-BLE, adv. [L. hereditas.] That may be inherited.


HER-DOT-A-MENT, adj. [L. hered-, hereditas.] Any species of property that may be inherited.


HER-BED-T-I-A-RY, adj. [L. hereditarius.] That has descended from an ancestor. "That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law.


HER-MA-NIT-CAL, adj. Solitary; secluded from society. "Peas. See HERMICAL.

HER-MA-NIT-ARCH, or HER-MA-NIT-ARCH, v. [Gr. ἡρμανιτος and ἀρχη.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

HER-MA-NIT-ARCHY, v. Chief heresy.

HER-MA-NIT-STY, v. [Gr. ἡρμανιτος and ἀρχη.] 1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental article of religion. "But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed heresy, when it differs from that of the church. "In Scripture, an error in a matter of faith, heresy means a denial and sect, partly, and more or less completely, of the doctrines of a sect, as we now use denominations, or parties. "In this sense, the term is applied to all dissentions of opinion, in the sense of a sect. "In the New Testament, the doctrine of heresy, consists in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained, either by an unlearned or undecided opinion or doctrine in public. "Syri.

HER-MA-NIT-Y, v. [Gr. ἡρμανιτας.] 1. A person under any religious denomination, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. "Any one who holds erroneous opinions. "Shad.

HER-MA-NIT-Cal, adj. Containing heresy; contrary to the orthodox faith.

HER-MA-NIT-CALLY, adv. In an heretical manner; with heresy.

HER-MA-NIT-EQ, v. [Sax. herstega.] Among our Saxons on estates, the leader or commander of an army.

HER-MA-NIT-O, v. [Sax. herestigen.] In English law, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the tenant, or the tenant's wife, or child.


HER-MA-NIT-ON, v. [Fr.] In fortifications, a beam or bar attached to the inner side of a wall.

HER-MA-NIT-A-RY, adj. One capable of inheriting, or by taking by descent. 3. That may be inherited. 3. Annexed to estates of inheritance. "Herit.

HER-MA-NIT-TAGE, v. [Fr.] 1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited. 2. In dower; the rights of the people of God.


HER-MAPH-RD-O-DIEM, v. The union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HER-MAPH-RD-O-DITE, v. [Fr.; Gr. ixapophos.] 1. A human being, having the parts of generation both of male and female. 2. "In botany, a flower that contains both the male and the stigma. 3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers.

HER-MAPH-RD-O-DITE, v. Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower, or plant.


HER-MAPH-RD-O-DITE, v. [Sax. hirse] After the manner of hermaphrodites.


HER-MAPH-RD-O-DITE, adj. According to the true art of hermaphroditism.

HER-MAPH-RD-O-DITE, v. The art of finding the meaning of an ambiguous word, or phrase, and of explaining it to others.

HER-MET-I-CAL, adj. [Fr. hermétique.] 1. Designating or referring to herm. 2. Indicating or explaining all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury. 3. Designating hermeticism. 4. Art, the science of hermeticism, in the art and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermaphrodical philosophy. 4. Perfectly close, so that no air can escape. 5. See Synop. v. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE; —SILLS, UNITÉ. —See K; G 2; 2; 8 Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. 1 Obsolete

HER-MIT, n. [Fr. ermite.] 1. A person who retires from society and the world, and devotes himself to prayer and meditation. 2. A hermit.; one bound to pray for another.


HER-MIT-I-CAL, adj. Designating an object to a hermit, or to retired life. 2. Suitable to a hermit.

HER-MO-DAC-TY-L, n. [Gr. ἴσωρας and ἰχθὺς.] In marine life; a fish brought from Turkey. "Kerph.

HER-MO-GENE-LAN, s. A sect of ancient heretics.

HER-MO, n. A heron, which sea.

HER-MO-N'S, n. A plant.

HER-NO, n. [L.] In surgery, a ruptire; a descent of the intestines or oesophagus from their natural place.


HER-NO, n. [L. heres.] 1. A man of distinguished character, integrity, enterprise in danger. 2. A great, illustrious or extraordinary person. "In a poet, or romance, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the story connected. 4. In metaphysics, a term used in the doctrine of the soul, the age when the heres, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived. "Her-NO-CAL, adj. Of a heretical persons. "Her-NO-CAL, adj. In the doctrine of the heresy.

HER-NO-CAL-LY, v. In the manner of a heretic; with heresy; courageously; indirecly.

HER-NO-COMIC, v. Consisting of the heretic and the lictorious; denoting the high burlesque.

HER-NO-NE, n. [L. herex.] A woman of a brave spirit. "Heres is not in use.

HER-NO-NE, n. [L. herex.] The queen of a hero; bravery; courage; impudence.

HER-NO-RHY, n. A heron, that devours fish.

HER-NO-RY, n. A place where herons breed. "Dor.

HER-NO-SHAW, n. A heron.


HER-NO-SE, n. [Gr. ἴσωρας.] Titters; an eruption on the skin; erysipelas; ringworm; dca.

HER-NO-TIC, n. [Gr. ἵσωρας.] Herpes, or the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes.

HER-NO-TO-LOGIC, adj. Pertaining to herpology.

HER-NO-TO-LOGICAL, adj. Of the herpology.

HER-NO-TO-LOGI-ST, n. A person versed in herpology, or the natural history of reptiles.

HER-NO-TO-LOGY, n. [Gr. ἵσωρας.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles.

HER-PLE, or HER-PLE, v. To limp in walking; to go lame.

HER-PO-RING, n. [F. herpeur.] A small sea fish.

HER-RING, n. [F. herpeur.] The shoaling herring.

HER-RING, n. [Sax. hirse.] 1. The shoaling herring.

HER-RO, n. [Fr. hero.] One established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf, called also Moravians.

HER-RO, n. [L. heres.] This is the house of heres; that is, this is the house of heres.

HER-RO, n. [L. heres.] A planet discovered by Dr. Herchel, in 1786.

HER-RO, n. [Fr. hero.] 1. In fortification, a latticée, or portcullis, in the form of a bow, set with iron spikes. 2. A carriage for carrying corpses over a grave. 3. A pole or slender, tapering, pointed staff, used to support monuments set over a grave. 4. A funeral eulogy; last word.

HER-RO, n. v. t. 1. To put on or in a horse. Skat. 9. To carry to the grave.

HER-RO, n. [Sax. herbe] 1. Pertaining to or self. 1. This denotes a female, the other is a discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. 2. Having the command of her rational powers, judgment or temper. 3. In her true character.

HER-RO, n. [Sax. herbe] Funeral; suitable to funerals.

HER-RO, n. [Sax. herbe] In the military art, a plank or beam.


HER-RO, n. [Sax. herbe] To regard as holy.

HER-RO-CA, n. A doubting; a pausing to consider.

HER-RO-CAL, adj. Floating; floating; wanting volubility of speech.

HER-RO, n. [L. heres.] 1. To stop or pause

*See Synop. v. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE; —SILLS, UNITE. —See K; G 2; 2; 8 Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. 1 Obsolete
HOG-WAYMAN, n. One who rides on the public road, or for hire, for the purpose of robbing.

HtH/AtRiT. See Eschiiitl

HILDA, n. [L. hildia, hilda]. Mirth; merriment; gavety. —Hilarity differs from joy; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, a kind of affected mirth, etc., which raises the animal spirits.


HILD (G. und Aelit), Dan. helde, a hero) is retained in some cases, as a bright hero.

HILL-BRING, n. [L. collum, hill]. A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. Shak.

HILL-CURL, n. [Sax. hill, or hyl.] A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. 2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as, a hill of maise. U. States.

HILL, n. 1. To raise earth about plants; to raise a mass of earth. Farmers in New England hill their maize in July. 2. [Sax. healian]. To cover; [obs.]
HILLED, pp. or p. Having hilled.
HILLING, n. a. A covering; [obs.]. 3. The act of raising the earth around plants.
HILLSIDE, n. The side or declivity of a hill.
HILLY, n. Abounding with hills; as, a hilly country.

HIND, n. [L.; W. ad]. The eye of a boar or other wild hog.

HIN, a. [L. spinosa]. The objective case of *ser.* [L. sum;]
HIND, n. a. In the nominative or objective case. 1. He; but himself is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality, than he. 2. When himself is added to be, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis. 3. When used as the relictual pronoun, it is not usually emphatical. 4. It is formerly used as a substitute for substantives. 5. Himself is used to express the proper character, or natural temper and disposition of a person; as, let him act himself; to act as himself; as himself accomodated; sequestered.

HIN, n. [Heb. 'hin]. A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts, English measure.

HIND, n. [Sax. G., D. knede]. The female of the red deer.
HIND, n. [Sax. kies]. 1. A domestic; a servant; [obs.]
HIND, n. A peasant; a rustic; or a husbandman's servant.
HIND, n. [Sax. hyndas]. Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as, the hind leg of a horse.

HINDER-RY, n. A species of rashes.

HINDER, a. Hinder; hindereth; hindering; to hinder.
HINDER, n. a. A cause of hindrance.
HINDERER, n. One who hinders; one that impedes; one that obstructs or prevents from moving forward by any means. 2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render difficult.

HINDER, n. a. To impede; to hinder.
HINDERANCE, n. a. The act of hindering or restraint.
HINDER, ed, v. a. [Sax. kren, kynan, hindren]. 1. To stop; to obstruct; to prevent from moving forward by any means.
HINDERED, pp. Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.
HINDERING, a. Refuse of corn, such as remains after it is winnowed. North of England.
HINDERER, n. a. One who stops or retards; that which hinders.
HINDER-LING, a. Stopped; halting; retardation.
HINDERLING, n. A paity, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDMOST, n. That which is behind all others; the last; the hindmost.
HINDMOST, n. a. The last; that in the rear of all others.
HINDDOO, n. An aboriginal of Hindoostan.
HINDOO, a. [Sax. hino, hindoo]. 1. The āry, or the Hindu, as a peculiar term; also, the Hindu, as a term of contempt. 2. The present Ixrt, on which a door or gate turns. 9. That on which any thing depends or turns. 3. A cardinal point, as east, west, north or south; [little used].—To be of the hindoo, to be in the state of disorder or irregularity. Tilston.

HINDOO, n. a. 1. A Hindoo; a Hindoo. 2. To bend; [L.]
HINDQ, a. To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.
HIND, n. a. An article; a hinge; a joint; a connection; a part; a part of.

HINNATE, v. a. [L. hinna]. To beget. B. Jones.

HINNY, n. [It. cravo]. To be in a state of connexion or relation; to allude to; to suggest.
HINT, n. a. To be alluding to; to mention slightly.

HINT, n. 1. A distant allusion; slight mention; intimate reference; suspicion: 2. Suggestion.
HINNY, n. [S. kip, kippe, kippa]. The projecting part of an animal, formed by the os ilium, or haunch bone; the haunch bone, or the part of the hip, to have the advantage over one. —Hinny and thine, complete overthrow or defeat. Judges, xiv.

HINT, n. A thing that is not to be disclosed.
HINT, or HINT, n. The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier.
HINT, n. [It. hint}. A hint.
HIN PINE, n. a. A kind of pine.
HIPPIN, n. [Sax. hyppa]. Stepping stones over a brook, children's clothes; a kind of towel; a clout. Owen's dialect.


Hipo-centaur, n. [Gr. hipoteraus]. In ancient fa.

Hippo-Cras, n. [Fr.]. A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients.

Hippo-CReasT-eleeVe. A kind of bug, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, and tattooing them with figure on one side of it, and the opposite colour on the other side. Dome.

Hippo-graTic FacE. [L. facies hippocraticus]. Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom. JNM.

Hippo-TRIM, n. The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. Chambers.

Hippo-drome, n. A race course, or a horse race- course. Spence.

Hippo-GRAFFY, n. [Fr. hippocrate]. A fabulous animal, having a griffin's head, a horse's body, and a winged scarabaeus.

Hippo-LITH, n. [Gr. iroes, a horse, and lithos, a stone.]. A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

Hippo-man, n. [Gr. iroes and man]. 1. A sort of poisonous substance, used, usually, as a philter or love charm, to render a man insensible. 2. The man with a horse. 3. A man who keeps horses. Owen's dialect.

Hippo-PHAGA-neS, n. [Gr. apotheosis]. Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.


Hippo-POT-A-MUS, n. [Gr. iroes and akroteron]. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa.

Hippo-Poof, n. A roof that has an angle.

Hippo-Shit, n. Having the hip dislocated.

Hippo-Smell, n. A smell.

Hire, n. [Sax. cg.]. In our old language, is their.
HIRE, n. [Sax. cg.]. 1. To procure from another person for temporary use, at a certain price. 2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for the temporary use of property. 3. To hire; to engage a man in a lawful or illegal service for a reward.—To hire out one's self, to let, to engage one's service to another for a reward.—To hire out to a master, to let; to lease.

Hire, n. [Sax. cg.]. 1. The price, reward or compensation paid or expected to be given for the temporary use of property. 2. Wages; the reward or remuneration paid for personal service.

Hire, n. Engaged or taken for, at a stipulated or reasonable price, as, a hired farm. 2. Employed in service for a compensation.

Hire, n. One, who is hired, or who serves for wages.
Hire, n. A mercenary; a prostitute. Pope.

Hire, n. Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

Hire, n. One that hires, one that procures the use of anything for a compensation, one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

Hire, n. Not engaged in hiring; not rewarded. Davieson.

Hireling, n. One who is hired, or who serves for wages.
Hireling, a. A hireling.
Hireling, n. [L. larvatus]. 1. Flavy; rough with hair; shaggy or shaggy hair; shaggy; a shaggy.

Hireling, n. A mineral.

Hirn, n. To breathe short through cold or pain, to draw the breath with difficulty. North of England.

Hirn, n. [D. hirn]. 1. Rough skin, having strong hairs or bristles.

Hirn, n. [Sax. hyppa]. 1. To make a sound by driving
The breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong application, to denounce. 2. To express contempt or disinclination by hissing. 3. To whis, as an arrow or other thing in rapid movement. *Hiss*, v.t. 1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. 2. To procure hisses or disdain.

Hissing, n. Sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a gaco, etc. 2. An expression of contempt or disdain. It is produced in pieces of public exhibition.

Hissing, pp. 1. To hiss or sputter. 2. To hiss or sputter aloud.

Hissing cd. With a whistling sound. Skeweed.

Hiss, exclamation. [Dan. hæst.] A word commanding silence; equivalent to shh, be silent.

Hisse, [L. hissare, Hisseri, Historical. Chaser.

Hiss-Tori-an, n. [Fr. historien.] A writer or compiler of history.

Historie, a. [L. historia, 1. Containing history, 2. Pertaining to history. 3. Contained in history; deduced from history. 4. Pertaining to history.]

Historie-cal, -ly, adj. In the manner of history; by way of history.

History, n. Recorded in history. [Not much in use.]

Histo-ri-er, a. A historian.

Histo-Ri-Ology, n. A discourse on the nature, or the knowledge of history.

History, n. [Gr. ιστορία; L., story, Port. História.] 1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting national or religious events; the narration or statement of events in which they happened, with their causes and effects. History differs from anecdotal or simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the analyst. History regards less strictly the time and the events under which they admitted the observations of the writer. 2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. 3. Knowledge of facts and events. 4. Description; an account of things that exist. 5. An account of the origin, life and actions of an individual person.

History-Place, a. A representation of any remarkable event in painting.

Historical, a. Pertaining to a history; historical. Historically.


Histori-on-cal, -ly, adj. In the manner of a history; theatrical.

History-Plot, n. a. The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing. Sketch.


History, n. To strike or touch, or other way without force. 2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss. 3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed. To hit or strike; to hit; to be con- firmed. 5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait. To hit eff. 1. To strike out; to determine by lot. 2. To represent or describe exactly. To hit set; to perform by good luck. Spencer.

History, v. t. 1. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash. 2. To meet, or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss. 3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed. To hit or strike; to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by acci-

dent.

History, n. 1. A striking against; the collision of one body against another. 2. A chance; a casual event. 3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event. 4. A term in back-gammon.

History, n. The science of history. History.


Hitch, c. t. To catch; to catch by a hook. 2. To catch by hitching. New England.

Hitch, n. 1. A catch; any thing that holds. 2. The set of a knot or a loop in a rope or line. 3. A knot or a loop in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object. 4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving. Fishing

* Hitch, c. t. To hitch. See HITCH.

Hitch, n. [Sax. hét.] A port or small haven; as in

Hitcher, n. A person employed in carrying goods, etc., from place to place.

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a church. 3. A monastery; a college. 4. The manner of living; the table. —5. In astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens. 6. The condition of a person, and kindred; the race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. 7. One of the branches of government; a legislature; a parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity. 8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. 9. In Scripture, those who dwell in a house, and compose a family; a household. 10. Wealth; estate. 11. A family; the condition of domestic concerns. 12. The body of the race in this world; the race of the human species; the family of man, placed by God over the earth. 13. A place of residence. 16. A square or division on a chess board.

HOUND, (houn) n. [Sw. hund, Eng. hound.] 1. To cover from the inclemency of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering. 2. To admit to residence; to harbor. 3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave. 4. To drive to a shelter.

HOUSE, (hous) n. 1. To take shelter or lodging; to keep abode; to reside. 2. To have an astrological station; to inhabit.

HOUSE BOAT, n. A covered boat.

HOUSE BOTE, n. [Am. and the rest.] In law, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE BREAKER, (housbrek'er) n. One who breaks open and enters a house by day with a felonious intent.

HOUSE BREAKING, (housbrek'ing) n. The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to rob or steal.

HOUSE DOG, n. A dog kept to guard the house. Addenda.

HOUSE HOLD, n. 1. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. 2. Family life; domestic management.

HOUSE HOLD, n. Belonging to the house and family; domestic.

HOUSE HOLD MASTER, n. The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family.

HOUSE RYE, n. Bread not of the finest quality.

HOUSE STUFF, n. The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils and goods of a family.

HOUSE WIFE, n. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a household.

HOUSE WIFE, n. A female servant who has the chief care and government of the family. 1. One who lives in piety; [obs.] 4. One who keeps in house affairs; [obs.] 5. A housekeeper; [obs.]

HOUSE KEEPING, n. Domestic; used in a family.

HOUSE KEEPING, n. 1. The family state in a dwelling. 2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

HOUSE EL, (houz'el) n. [Sax. husel.] The escharch; the sacred bread.

HOUSET, n. [Sax. huset.] To give or receive the escharch. Chaucer.

HOUSETABLE, n. [Sax. husetabell.] A lamb kept in a house for feeding.

HOUSETLEEK, n. A plant.

HOUSETOWN, n. The residence of a house or habitation. Addenda.

HOUSETWAIN, n. Among seamen, a small line formed of hawser.

HOUSETWAIN, n. A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.


HOUSENROOM, n. Room or place in a house. Dryden.

HOUSETWAIN, n. One who erects a house.

HOUSETWIN, n. A particular kind of small.

HOUSETWIN, n. A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

HOUSETWIN WIFE, n. [house and wife; contracted into huswyf, huswyf.] 1. The mistress of a family. 2. A female economist; a good manager. 3. One skilled in female business. 4. A little case or bag for articles of female work; pronounced kurtin.

HOUSETWIN, n. [huswyf, huswyf.] 1. Pertaining to the mistress of a family. 2. Taken from housekeeperly, or domestic affections.

HOUSETWIN WIFE, n. With the economy of a careful woman. Scores.

HOUSETWIN WIFE, n. The business of a family on the business of the family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

HOUSETWIN WRIGHT, (hous'trin) m. An architect who builds houses.

HOUSETWIN, pp. Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUSETWIN, prep. 1. House by day; sheltering. 2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUSETWIN, n. 1. Houses in general. 2. [Fr. housses.] A cloth laid over a saddle. 3. A piece of cloth fastened to the hind part of a saddle.

HOUSETWIN, n. A kiln; [obs.] as, burning fire, used in the sacrament of marriage.

HOUSE, s. A covering. [See Housine.] Dryden.

HOVE, v. t. [Wealth, hove, hoe.] To hover about; to hark; to listen. Grower.

HOVE, v. t. To be in a boat; to shelter.

HOVE PEN, pp. of hove.

HOVER, v. t. [It. sospeso, L. suspensus.] 1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings. 2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions. 3. To stand still in air or on the ground. 4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood. 5. To hover about for sport. 6. To be placed by hanging over.

HOVE-GROUND, n. Light ground. Resp.

HOVER-ING, pp. Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short irregular flights.

HOW, adv. [Sax. aux.] 1. In what manner. 2. To what degree or extent. 3. For what reason; from what cause. 4. By what means. 5. In what state. 6. It is used in a sense marking proportion. It is much used in exclamation; as, how are the mighty fallen! 2 Sam. I. in some popular phrases, how is a perjured or insolent.

HOWE, n. Nevertheless; however.

HOWER, adv. The old and used. It is as it may; however; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOWDY, s. A midwife. [Local.] Green.

HOWN, v. t. To call or summon. [Sax. hown.] 1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, pronounced and mournful sound. 2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress, sorrow, &c. 3. To utter; as, to howl at the moon.

HOWL, n. 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

HOWL, n. The call of a human being, a name, or sound.

HOWL, n. [Fr. hould.] A fowl of the owl kind, which is not nocturnal. Blount.

HOWL, v. t. To cry as a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWL, pp. Uttered with howls, or howling; howler; howling. Addenda.

HOWLING, n. The act of howling; a loud outcry or mourning; lamentation.

HOWSO, adv. [abbreviation of howssoever.] Although.

HOW-SO-EVER, adv. [how, so, and ever.] 1. In what manner soever. 2. Although.

HOW-WEAR, n. The bell or bell of a mist.

HOW-WEAR, n. To hark; to listen; to hear. [See Howon.] Shak.

HOY, n. A small vessel, usually rigged as a schoop.

HOY, n. An exclamation, or belated meaning.

HUB. See Hoss.

HUBBUB, n. A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; a riot. Clarendon.

HUCK, v. t. To haggle in trading.

HUCK, v. t. To sink in a river or stream.

HUCK-ACK, n. A kind of linen with raised figures on it.

HUCKLE, n. [G. heckere.] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUCKLE-BONE, n. The bone of the hip.

HUCKSTER, n. [G. heckere.] A retailer of small articles, of provisions, &c. 2. A man, trickish fellow.

HUCKSTER, v. t. To deal in small articles, or petty bargains. Sir W. R.


HUCKSTER-BELL, n. A female pedlar.

HUCKSTER, n. [Sax. huset.] A female. [Local.] Green.

HULDLE, v. t. [In Ger. huldien.] 1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. 2. To press or cramp together; to press or cramp; crowd; to crowd together without regard to order.

HULDLE, n. A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion; disorder.

HULDLE, pp. Crowded together without order.

HULDLE, v. t. One who throws things into confusion; a tumultuous worker.

HULDING, n. Crowding or throwing together in disorder.

HULDLE, pp. Crowding or throwing together in disorder.

HULDLE, adj. Crowded together without order.

HULDLE, prep. With, or in company with; with, or in company with.

HULDLE, n. [Sax. hulde, hulde.] Color; dye. Milton.

HULDLE, n. In the phrase hulde and signifying, signifies a shofar or rams horn; a sheep's horn; a ram's horn, or offender, with loud outcry or clamor to give an alarm.
denote excess, or something over, or beyond. 3. a. A hypercritical; [not used] Prior.
HE-TER-AS-PED, n. [Gr. ἥτερας πεδίας].
HE-TER-CHEL, n. [Gr. ἥτερος σέληνος].
HE-FER-BATE, n. fig. construction, inverting the order of the parts.
HE-FER-BLAD, n. [Gr. ἥτερα καθάλλης].
HE-FER-OLA, n. In comic scenes and geometry, a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone.
HE-FER-BOLIC, a. 1. Belonging to the hyperbola; 2. Having the nature of the hyperbola; 3. Relating to or containing hyperbola: exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth.
HE-FER-BOLICALY, adv. 1. In the form of a hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less.
HE-FER-BOLIFORM, a. Having the form or nearly the form of a hyperbola.
HE-FER-BOLIST, n. One who uses hyperbolic.
HE-FER-BOLIZE, v. To speak with exaggeration.
HE-FER-BOLIZING, a. Exaggerating or exorbitant.
HE-FER-BOREAN, n. [L. hyperborea]. 1. Northern; 
2. consecutive; inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.
3. Very cold; frigid.
4. An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.
HE-FER-CARBURETED, a. Supercharged; having the composition of a mixture of carbon dioxide and free carbon.
HE-FER-CAT-A-LIC, n. [G. कएरαταλिक]. A hyperbolic verse, in Orvid and Latin poetry, in a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure.
HE-FER-CRITICAL, a. [Fr. hypercritique]. One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a capricious censor.
HE-FER-CRITICAL, n. 1. Critical beyond measure; 2. Critical beyond measure or reason; and venturing on faults with unjust severity. 
3. Excessively critical.
HE-FER-DOLL, n. [G. δολωτός] Super-service in the Roman church, performed to the virgin Mary.
HE-FER-METRICALLY, adv. Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.
HE-FER-METRICAL, a. Of excessive measure; exceeding the ordinary standard of measure.
HE-FER-NURSE, n. [G. νυστέρως]. Acute to excess, as a crystal. Clebschard.
HE-FER-OXY-MEDICATED, a. The same as chloric.
HE-FER-OXY-MURIATIC, n. The hypochlorous acid is the chloric acid.
HE-FER-STENED, n. A mineral, Labrador hornblend, shillerstein, or scullerstein.
HE-FER-THEN, n. [G. θέρες]. A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word and are to be connected; as in pre-occupied.
HE-FER-TIC, a. Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; narcotic; soporific.
HE-FER-TICALLY, adv. A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.
HE-FER, a. Greek preposition, 'in,' under, beneath; used in composition. Thus, hypochloric acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.
HE-FER-PO-VE, n. [Gr. ἡπαθος]. In rhetoric, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite argument, and yet none of them is reducible to a real point of evidence, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.
HE-FER-CHRONDAYS, See Hypercrocndias.
HE-FER-CHRON-DIA, a. [Gr. χρόνος and δία]. 1. In anatomy, the sides of the belly under the cardiaiges
of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the syphptic region. 2. Hypochondriac complaints.
HE-FER-CHRON-DIA-IC, a. Pertaining to the hypo-chondria, or the parts of the body so called. 3. Afflicted by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, resulting from pecuniary distress.
HE-FER-CHRON-DRIA-IC, n. A person afflicted with debility, vice, lowness of spirits or melancholy.
HE-FER-CHRON-DRIA-C, a. A disease of men, characterized by depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsia.
HE-FER-CHRON-DRIA, n. [G. θρόνος]. An impsanated jule obtained from the cesarea area.
HE-FER-PO-PRY, n. [F. hypocrisie; L. hypocrisía; Gr. ἡ πρεσβεία]. 1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or simulation, a condescension of one's real character or motives; a counterfeiting of religion. 2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretense.
HE-FER-CRITIC, n. [Fr. hypocrisie; Gr. ἡ πρεσβεία]. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and holiness, while he is the denier of true religion. 3. A dissimulator; one who assumes a false appearance.
HE-FER-CRITICAL, a. 1. Simulating; counterfeiting a religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance. 2. Dissimulating; concealing one's real character or motives; a feigning from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy.
HE-FER-CRITICAL, a. With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.
HE-FER-GAS-THRIC, n. [G. γας και φυσικά]. The relation of the hypochondria, or middle part of the lower region of the belly. An appendage given to the internal branch of the ileec artery.
HE-FER-GUEUM, n. [G. γας και υρήκα]. A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were understood.
HE-FER-GUEUS, n. [G. γας και υρήκα]. A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil.
HE-FER-PO-PHOS-HO-ROUS, n. The hypophosphoric acid contains less oxygen than the phosphoric. 
HE-FER-PO-STATIC, n. [L. substantia]. Properly, substantia; of, belonging to; pertaining to; consisting of.
HE-FER-PO-STAT-SY, n. Substance or substantive. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or substantive, the essence, or nature of a thing in the Godhead, called by the Greeks, three hypostasis.
HE-FER-PO-STAT-ICAL, a. Relating to hypostasis; pertaining to hypostasis; refering to hypostasis.
HE-FER-PO-STATIC-LY, adv. Substantially; used to denote distinct substance or substantive; the essence, or nature of a thing in the Godhead, called by the Greeks, three hypostasis.
HE-FER-PO-SUL-FHATNIC, a. A compound of hydrophosphoric acid and a base.
HE-FER-PO-SUL-FHOBIC, a. The hypophosphorous acid is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen.
HE-FER-PO-SUL-FHOBUS, n. A compound of hypophosphorous acid and an oxygen.
A species of heroin, caused by a displacement of the womb.
A rupture containing the uterus.
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A rupture containing the uterus.
A disease of women, proceeding from the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affections of the nervous system.
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ILLOGICALLY, adv. In a manner contrary to the reason.

ILLOGICALNESS, n. Contrariety to sound reasoning.

ILL-BEHAVED, adj. Falsely or untruthfully.

ILL-BRUSHED, n. A fine, smooth, or glossy surface.

ILL-CAMOUFLAGED, adj. Not concealed or disguised.

ILL-CASED, adj. Not finished or completed.

ILL-COME, v. t. To come late or late.

ILL-COMING, n. The appearance of someone coming.

ILL-COMPOSED, adj. Not composed or organized.

ILL-COMPOSEDLY, adv. In a manner not composed or organized.

ILL-COMPOSEDNESS, n. The state of being not composed or organized.

ILL-COMPUTED, adj. Not calculated or managed.

ILL-CONDUCTED, adj. Not conducted or managed.

ILL-CONDUCTEDLY, adv. In a manner not conducted or managed.

ILL-CONDUCTEDNESS, n. The state of being not conducted or managed.

ILL-CONCEIVED, adj. Not conceived or planned.

ILL-CONCEIVEDLY, adv. In a manner not conceived or planned.

ILL-CONCEIVEDNESS, n. The state of being not conceived or planned.

ILL-CONCEIVEDLY, adv. In a manner not conceived or planned.

ILL-CONCEIVEDNESS, n. The state of being not conceived or planned.

ILL-DISAPPOINTED, adj. Not disappointed or not pleased.

ILL-DISAPPOINTEDLY, adv. In a manner not disappointed or not pleased.

ILL-DISAPPOINTEDNESS, n. The state of being not disappointed or not pleased.

ILL-DISPOSED, adj. Not disposed or not well disposed.

ILL-DISPOSEDLY, adv. In a manner not disposed or not well disposed.

ILL-DISPOSEDNESS, n. The state of being not disposed or not well disposed.

ILL-DISPOSITION, n. The state of being not disposed or not well disposed.

ILL-DOMAINED, adj. Not domain or not owned.

ILL-DORSED, adj. Not endorsed or not authorized.

ILL-DRAWN, adj. Not drawn or not well drawn.

ILL-DRAWNLY, adv. In a manner not drawn or not well drawn.

ILL-DRAWNNESS, n. The state of being not drawn or not well drawn.

ILL-DUPLICATED, adj. Not duplicated or not copied.

ILL-DUPLICATEDLY, adv. In a manner not duplicated or not copied.

ILL-DUPLICATION, n. The state of being not duplicated or not copied.

ILL-EARNED, adj. Not earned or not obtained.

ILL-EARNEDLY, adv. In a manner not earned or not obtained.

ILL-EARNEDNESS, n. The state of being not earned or not obtained.

ILL-EQUILIBRIUM, n. The lack of balance or equilibrium.

ILL-EQUIPPED, adj. Not equipped or not well equipped.

ILL-EQUIPPEDLY, adv. In a manner not equipped or not well equipped.

ILL-EQUIPPEDNESS, n. The state of being not equipped or not well equipped.

ILL-EVALUATED, adj. Not evaluated or not well evaluated.

ILL-EVALUATEDLY, adv. In a manner not evaluated or not well evaluated.

ILL-EVALUATEDNESS, n. The state of being not evaluated or not well evaluated.

ILL-EXPOSED, adj. Not exposed or not well exposed.

ILL-EXPOSEDLY, adv. In a manner not exposed or not well exposed.

ILL-EXPOSEDNESS, n. The state of being not exposed or not well exposed.

ILL-FACED, adj. Not facing or not well facing.

ILL-FACEDLY, adv. In a manner not facing or not well facing.

ILL-FACEDNESS, n. The state of being not facing or not well facing.

ILL-FAINTED, adj. Not faint or not well fainted.

ILL-FAINTEDLY, adv. In a manner not faint or not well fainted.

ILL-FAINTEDNESS, n. The state of being not faint or not well fainted.

ILL-FORMED, adj. Not formed or not well formed.

ILL-FORMEDLY, adv. In a manner not formed or not well formed.

ILL-FORMEDNESS, n. The state of being not formed or not well formed.

ILL-FORMULATED, adj. Not formulated or not well formulated.

ILL-FORMULATEDLY, adv. In a manner not formulated or not well formulated.

ILL-FORMULATEDNESS, n. The state of being not formulated or not well formulated.

ILL-FORTRANTE, adv. In a manner contrary to the order.

ILL-FORTRANTE, n. The state of being contrary to the order.

ILL-FORWARDED, adj. Not forwarded or not well forwarded.

ILL-FORWARDEDLY, adv. In a manner not forwarded or not well forwarded.

ILL-FORWARDEDNESS, n. The state of being not forwarded or not well forwarded.

ILL-FORMATTED, adj. Not formatted or not well formatted.

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ILL-FORMULATEDLY, adv. In a manner not formulated or not well formulated.

ILL-FORMULATEDNESS, n. The state of being not formulated or not well formed.
IMP

IM-MOT-A-BLE, a. [L. immutabilis.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.


IM-MOT-AT-Y, adv. Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably.

IM-MOT-TA-TION, a. [L. mutatio.] Change; alteration.

IM-MOVE, v. t. [L. movere.] To change; to alter; to modify; to influence; to persuade; to dissuade. 

IMP, a. [W. imp.] 1. A son; offspring; progeny. 2. A descendant, a child. 

IMP, v. t. [W. impasse.] 1. To graze; casewash. 2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something added or united.

IM-PAC-TE-BLE, a. Not to be appeased or quieted.

IM-PACT, v. t. [L. impactor.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together. [Wooden.] 

IM-PACT, n. Touch; impression. Deriv. 

IM-PARE-BLE, a. Drive hard; made close by driving. 

IM-PAINED, a. Pain; to adorn with colors.

IM-PAIR, v. t. [Fr. epurer.] 1. To make worse; to diminish the quality, value or excellence. 2. To weaken; to enfeeble.

IM-PAIR, v. t. To be lessened or worn out. [Little used.]


IM-PALE, v. t. [L. in palea.] 1. To fix on a stake; to put or fix uprightly, sharp stake. [See Embers.] 2. To lance to stakes, posts or palisades. 

IM-PALI-MENT, n. A condition in which the number of faces presented by the prism, and by each specimen, but the three numbers follow no law of proportion.

IM-PALI-MENT, n. Diminution; decrease; dimin. 

IM-PARE-D, a. [Impaired.] Diminished; injured; weakened.

IM-PARE, n. No or that which impairs.

IM-PARING, n. Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.


IM-PAV, v. t. [L. in pavis] 1. To fix on a stake; to put or fix uprightly, sharp stake. [See Embers.] 2. To lance to stakes, posts or palisades. 

IM-PAY, v. t. To make pull off or up to the touch. Paleon or dude. 

IM-PAY, a. [Im-pain.] Diminished; injured; weakened.

IM-PAY, v. t. To strike with pay; to paralyze; to kill.

IM-PAY, a. [Im-paid.] Imbodied in bread.

IM-PAY, vt. To imbody with bread. Waterland.

IM-PAY-VATION, n. The supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church.

IM-PAY-NEL, n. v. t. To write or enter the names of a jury in a piece of parchment, called a panel; to form, complete or enroll a list of jurors.

IM-PAY-SH-ING, a. v. t. Of the names entered in a panel; formed; as a jury. 

IM-PAY-NELLING, n. Writing the names on a panel; forming the jury. 

IM-PAY-USE, n. v. t. [Lit. imperatore.] To put in a place of fealty; to make happy.

IM-PAY-D, a. v. t. Placed in a condition resembling that of a paradise; made happy.

IM-PAY-LE, a. Unimpeachable. 

IM-PAY-LABLE, a. [Lit. in pacis, and syllables.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables.


IM-PAY-TY, a. Inequity; disproportion. Oddness; individuality into equal parts. Difference of degree, rank or excellence.

IM-PAY, v. t. To include for a park; to make a park by inclusion from a common.

IM-PAY, v. t. [Norm. enpay.] To hold mutual discourse: appropriately, in law, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.

IM-PAY-LANCE, n. 1. Properly, leave for mutual discussion; an opportunity to debate; an assurance of a defendant to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the cause amicably. 2. The continuance of a cause till another trial.

IM-PAY-SON-E-D, a. A person impersonate is a person present, instituted and inducted into a rectorcy.

IM-PAY-E-R, n. [Im-peer.] 1. The grant or communicate; to bestow on another a share or portion of something; to distribute, to give; to convey. 3. To communicate the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens.

IM-PAY-TANCE, n. Communication of a share; grant.

IM-PAY-TA-TION, n. The act of inquiring or communicating.

IM-PAY-TED, a. Communicated; granted; conferred.

IM-PAY-TAL, a. Not partial; not biased in favor of one party; indifferent; not interested; disinterested. 2. Not favoring one party more than another; equitable; just.

IM-PAY-TAL, n. One who is impartial.

IM-PAY-TAL-I-TRY, (im-pair-able-ty) n. 1. Indecision of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one party; impartiality; impartiality; nullity. 2. Equableness; justice.

IM-PAY-TH, n. Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; equitably; justly.

IM-PAY-TH-I-LITY, n. 1. The quality of not being subject to partiality; impartiality. 2. The quality of being capable of being communicated.

IM-PAY-TH, n. (Improbable) a. Not partial or subject to partial. 2. [From Impair.] That may be impaired, conferred, bestowed or communicated.

IM-PAY-TH-IN-G, n. Communicating; granting; bestowing.

IM-PAY-MENT, n. The act of impairing; the communication.

IM-PAY-MENT, n. Communicating; granting; conveying.

IM-PAY-SIBLE, n. That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage. Miles.

IM-PAY-SIBLE, a. In a manner or degree that prevents the passage or the power of passing.

IM-PAY-SIBLE, n. [Fr. impassible] Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or unpleasantries.

IM-PAY-SION, n. To move or affect strongly with passions.


IM-PAY-SION, n. 1. Actuated or agitated by passion. 2. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed. 3. Anxious; uneasy; agitated.

IM-PAY-SIVE, n. [Lit. in passing.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering. Dryer.

IM-PAY-SIVE, n. Not susceptible of pain or suffering.

IM-PAY-SIVE, n. The state of being incapable of pain. 

IM-PAY-SIVE-NESS, n. The state of being incapable of pain. 

IM-PAY-ST, v. t. To move or affect strongly with passion.

IM-PAY-ST, a. The mixture of various materials of different colors and consistencies.

IM-PAY-ST, n. v. Fr. rapesse.] To knead; to make into paste; to make paste; to lay on colors thick and bold.

IM-PAY-ST, n. v. t. Concreted, as in paste. Streak. 2. Faded over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IM-PAY, a. [Im-pay.] Interchangeable; that cannot be borne.

IM-PAY-ENCE, n. [Im-painence.] 1. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire of putting an end to the evil. 3. Not suffering pain or discomfort; not enduring. 3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. 4. Not to be borne.

IM-PAY-ENCE, n. One who is restless under suffering.

IM-PAY-ENCE, a. v. t. With uneasiness or restlessness. 2. With eager desire causing uneasiness. 3. Passionately; ardently.

IM-PAY-ON-IE, a. Absolute seigniory or possession.

IM-PAY-ON-IE, v. t. [Fr. impedirer.] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniory.

IM-PAY-ONE, v. t. To pay; to pledge; to deposit as security.

IM-PAY, a. v. t. [Im-payker.] To hinder; to impede; to prevent; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor.

IM-PAY, v. t. Accused; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to call in question. 4. To call to account; to charge as unanswerable.

IM-PAY, n. Hindrance.

IM-PAY-A-BLE, a. 1. LIABLE to accution; chargeable with a crime or misdemeanor; capable of being accused; to be called in question; accountable.


IM-PAY-A-BLE, a. An accused by authority; one who calls himself the power of any seigniary.

IM-PAY-A-BL, n. 1. Accounting for authority; calling in question the security of conduct. 2. Accounting for one's authority; on a public officer for misconduct in
IMP 433

IM-PER-BLE, a. Not destructible.  
IM-PER-FECT, a. [L. imperfectus.] 1. Not finished; not complete. 2. Defective; not entire, sound or whole; wanting state, character, texture, etc. 3. Not perfect; imperfect; liable to err. 4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the rules of right. 5. In grammar, the imperfect tense denotes an action during some past time, then present, but not finished.—In music, incomplete; not having an audible sound.  
IM-PER-FECTI-ON, a. [Fr., from L. imperfectus.] Defect; want of perfection, of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing.  
IM-PER-FECTI-LY, adv. In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully, not quite, not completely.  
IM-PER-FECT-NESS, a. The state of being imperfect.  
IM-PER-FECTU-AL, a. Not capable that cannot be performed.  
IM-PER-FACTORIE, a. [L. in and perfecere.] Not performed or pierced; having no opening. Sharp.  
IM-PER-BA-YED, a. 1. Not penetrated. 2. Having no pores.  
IM-PER-FA-RATION, a. The state of being not perforated, or without an aperture.  
IM-PER-FA-AL, a. [Fr. Imperial.] 1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor. 2. Royal; belonging to a monarch. 3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignity. 4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy.—Imperial city. 5. Peculiar to the man emplee. —Imperial city, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor.—Imperial diet, an assembly of all the states of the German empire.  
IM-PER-FA-BST, a. One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor.  
IM-PER-FICION, a. The imperial power. 2. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.  
IM-PER-FICION, a. In fall of man, an emperor.  
IM-PER-FA, e. a. To bring into danger.  
IM-PER-FA, a. [L. imperialis.] 1. Commanding; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering. 2. Commanding; indicating an imperious temper; authoritative; imposing; overbearing; to be opposed by obstacles. 3. Commanding; urgent; pressing. 4. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.  
IM-PER-FA-SUS, a. 1. Arrogant; haughty; insulting. 2. Arrogance of command; rudeness.  
IM-PER-FAS, Q. The quality of being imperishable.  
IM-PER-WIGGED, a. [Fr. impergaire.] Wearing a periwig.  
IM-PER-MANCE, a. Want of permanence.  
IM-PER-MAENT, a. Not permanent.  
IM-PER-MA-HILITI-I, a. The quality of being imperishable by a fluid, Carell.  
IM-PER-MA, e. a. [L. is and permane.] Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid.  
IM-PER-MA, a. [Fr. impermanence.] In grammar, an imperfect, one which is used to express the duration of the third person singular, with it for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; and, it raises.  
IM-PER-MA-LY, a. In the manner of an impersonal verb.  
IM-PER-MA-TI-I, a. To personify.  
IM-PER-MA-TI-I, a. Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.  
IM-PER-MA-TI-I, a. [L. is and permane.] Not to be moved by sovereignty, or by yielding command.  
IM-PER-MA-TI-I, a. [Fr. impermit.] 1. That which does not pertain to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject. 2. Relative to the person. 3. Rude; not condescending with that which does not belong to the person. 3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose.  
IM-PER-MA-TI-I, a. An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.  
IM-PER-MA-TI-I, a. Without relation to the matter in hand. 2. Efficaciously; intrinsically; rudely.  

* See Synonym. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE.—BILL, UNITE.—&c as K ; & as J ; & as B ; CH as HH ; TH as TH. † Obsolete.
INC

INC-CHO-VA-TIVE, a. Noting beginning; inceptive.

INC-CHO-VA-TIVE, n. Incite to a cause of action.

INC-CIDE, v. t. [L. incido, To cut to separate; se, medicine. derivate.]

INC-CIDE, a. [L. incide.;] Literally, a falling on; an incidence or accident. 2. The manner of falling. 3. The direction in which one body falls on or strikes another.

IN-CIDENT, n. 1. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or occurring by chance. 2. Happenful; hapless; liable to happen. 3. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal.

IN-CIDENT, v. t. 1. That which falls out; an event; casually. 2. That which happens aside of the main design; an accident or subordinate action. Distract.

IN-CIDENT, a. 1. Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental. 2. Not necessary to the chief purpose to be attended. Paper.

IN-CONDENT, n. An Incident. [Little used.] Pope.

IN-A-DENTAL-LY, adv. 1. Casually; without intention; accidentally. 2. Beside the main design; occasionally.

IN-CONDENT, v. t. Occasionally; by the way.

IN-CERT-LATE, v. To burn to ashes. Baco.


IN-CER-TER, a. The act of reducing to ashes.

IN-CER-TER, a. [L. incertum.]

IN-CER-TER, n. Beginning; commencement.

IN-CER-TER, a. [L. incertum.]

IN-CER-TER, n. A small circle. Sic.

IN-CER-TER, v. a. To cut; to carve.

IN-CER-TER, n. (in-stad) a. [L. incerta.] Cut; made by cutting; Whew.

IN-CER-TER, n. To the manner of incisions.

IN-CER-TER, a. [Fr. incisior.]

IN-CER-TER, a. Cutting; or separating the superficial part of any thing. In.

IN-CER-TER, n. The fore, the truth, the cutter.

IN-CER-TER, a. To cut; to separate; to confine.

IN-CER-TER, a. enveloped; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

IN-CER-TER, n. He or that which incloses; one who separates;

IN-CER-TER, v. Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

IN-CER-TER, n. A. The act of inclosing. 2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions. 3. The apparatus for inclosing. 4. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompassed. 5. A space inclosed or fenced. 6. Ground inclosed from common land.

IN-CER-TER, a. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelope, as a paper. Washing.

IN-CER-TER, n. To darken; to obscure. Skal.


IN-CER-TER, n. [L. incidit.,]

IN-CER-TER, n. One who or that which incloses; one who separates; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

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IN-CER-TER, n. One who or that which incloses; one who separates; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.
INC

IN-COR-RE-SENT-LY, adv. Inconsistently; without coherence of parts.

IN-CO-NU-DENCE, n. Want of coincidence.


IN-CO-MUTILATE, v. To make imperfect or amputate; to cut off.

IN-CO-MU-STI-BIL-ITY, n. The quality of being incap-able of being burnt or consumed by fire.

IN-CO-MU-NI-SY, n. Incompatibility.

IN-CO-NATURAL, adj. [G. in-natürlich]. 1. That gain which proceeds from labor, business or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of production. 

IN-CO-OP-ERA-TION, n. The act of giving or investing money or other property of any kind; the act of granting to another some of our own property; the act of associating or uniting.

IN-CO-PAT-ENT, adj. Not to be burnt, decomposed or consumed by fire.

IN-CO-PAT-ENTLY, adv. Inconspicuously.

IN-CO-PAT-ENT-NESS, n. Inconspicuousness.

IN-CO-PAT-ENTLY, adv. Imperfectly.

IN-CO-PAT-ENTNESS, n. An unfinished state; imperfectness.

IN-CO-PAT-ENT-FULY, adv. Imperfectly.

IN-CO-PAT-ENTNESS, n. An unfinished state; imperfectness.

IN-CO-PAT-ENTLY, adv. Imperfectly.

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IN-CO-PAT-ENTLY, adv. Imperfectly.

IN-CO-PAT-ENTNESS, n. An unfinished state; imperfectness.

IN-CO-PAT-ENTLY, adv. Imperfectly.
IND

IN-DIT-TING, prp. Committing to words in writing; disea

IN-DIT-TOR, n. One who in-dits.

IN-DIT-TING, n. A disease.

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IN-EX-AltIVE, a. Not to be exhaustible or spent.
IN-EX-ERN-IT-One, n. Want of being or existence.
IN-EX-IST-ENT, a. Not having being; not existing.
IN-EX-A-BLE, a. [Fr.; L. inexcusable.] 1. Not to be endured by esteem or prayer; too flex and determined in purpose to yield to supplication. 2. Unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.
IN-EX-A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being inexorable.
IN-EX-RA-BLY, adv. So as to be immovable by entreaty:
IN-EX-PECT, a. Not expected.
IN-EX-PE-DEN-CY, n., -leness; -propriety; -suitability to the purpose.
IN-EX-PEND, a. Not expendable; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place.
IN-EX-PENDIBLE, a. Want of experience or experimental knowledge.
IN-EX-PERI-EN-CED, a. Not having experience; unskilled.
IN-EX-PERT, a. Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity; ignorant; from practice of infant.
IN-EX-PLO-BLE, a. [Fr.; L. inexplicable.] That admits of no statement or satisfaction. 2. That cannot be explained; inexplicable.
IN-EX-PLO-FLA-BLE, a. [Fr.; L. inexplicable.] That cannot be explained; inexplicable; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible.
IN-EX-PLO-FLA-BLE-NESS, n. The state or quality of being inexplicable.
IN-EX-PLO-FLA-BLY, adv. In a manner not to be explained.
IN-EX-PL-O-RABLE, a. That cannot be explored; unsearchable.
IN-EX-PRES-5-BLE, a. Not to be expressed in words; impossible to express; inexplicable; unspeakable.
IN-EX-PRES-SIBLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be expressed; unspeakable; unsayable.
IN-EX-PRES-SIBLE, a. Not tending to express; not expressible; incomprehensible.
IN-EX-POS-URE, n. A state of not being exposed.
IN-EX-PO-SA-BLE, a. [Fr. ; L. inexpressible.] Not to be subjected by force; not to be taken by assault; impracticable.
IN-EX-PO-SA-BLY, adv. To a degree of perplexity not to be dissipated.
IN-EX-PO-SCA-BLE, a. [L. inexplicable.] Not to be passed over or disregarded.
IN-EX-TEN-SION, n. Want of extension.
IN-EX-TERM-I-NÁ-BLE, a. That cannot be exterminated.
IN-EX-TERM-I-NÁ-BLY, adv. In a manner not to be exterminated.
IN-EX-TER-TIN-ÍS-A-BLY, adv. In a manner not to be extinguished.
IN-EX-TER-TIN-ÍS-A-BLE-NESS, n. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. 9. Qualities which are detected and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous. 3. In less, that loss of a fair or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and which by which person is rendered liable to being witness or juror.
IN-FÁN-TY, n. [L. infantia.] 1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth. 2. In infancy extends to the age of twenty-one years. 3. The first age of any thing; that beginning or birth, or the first period of existence, of any thing. 4. In FANDOUS, a. [L. insana] Too odious to be expressed. Brevity.
IN-FÁN-TE-RIE-REL, n. [Fr. en faveur et le jour.] In English, the privilege granted to lords to judge thier tenants in their tenures, or within their franchises.
IN-FÁN-TI, a. [Fr. enfant; L. infans.] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.
IN-FÁN-TI-NÉE, a. Pertaining to infants or to young children.
IN-FÁN-TIL, a. Like an infant. Brevity.
IN-FÁN-TIL-LÉ, a. Like a child. Brevity.
IN-FÁN-TI-RY, n. [Fr. infanterie.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry.
IN-FÁR-E-CE, (in-té) v. t. To smit.
IN-FÁR-from, v. t. To make.
IN-FÁR-ITU-DIN, n. [L. insania.] The act of staving or filling; constipation. Harvey.
IN-FÁT-A-NÉE, a. [L. infatata.] That cannot be disdained.
IN-FÁT-Á-TION, n. 1. Make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers; to deprive of sound judgment. 2. To prepare insane. 3. To make incapable of being harmed by a thing or person in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.
IN-FÁT-ITU-DIN, n. [L. infatatio.] 1. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason.
IN-FÁS-TIÓN, n. 1. Make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers; to deprive of sound judgment. 2. To prepare insane. 3. To make incapable of being harmed by a thing or person in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.
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I N T 4 6 0  I N T

base. 4. Vehement; ardent. 5. Extreme in degree.
6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.
INTERCEDENCE, interced-ency (i-n'ter-se-den-se) adj. 1. To an extreme degree; 
vehemence. 2. Intently; earnestly.
IN- TERENCE, inter-tense (i-n-tan-se) n. 1. The state of being estranged; 
intensity; earnestness; the state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme 
violence. 3. Extreme closeness.
IN-TENTION, a. [L. intentus.] 1. A straining, stretching or 
bounding; the state of being strained. 2. Increase of 
inner or outer quality. 3. To stretch.
IN-TENT-I-ITY, i-n'tent-i-ty] n. 1. The state of being 
strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical chord. 2. The act of stretching to a great degree; extent.
IN- TENTNESS, n. 1. Intensity, earnestness; violence. 3. Extreme closeness. 4. Excess; extreme degree.
IN-TENT-IVE, a. 1. Straining, or of extending. 2. Intense; unrelenting; assiduous. 3. Serving to give 
force or emphasis.
IN-TENT-IVELY, adv. By increase of degree; in a 
manner to give force. Brawneil.
IN-TENT, a. [L. intentus.] Literally, having the mind 
strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; medul-
lously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously 
interested.
IN-TENT, v. t. Literally, the stretching of the mind to 
ward an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; 
meditation. To all intents, in all senses; whatever may be 
designed.
IN-TENTION, a. [L. intentus.] 1. Primarily, a stretching or 
bounding of the mind towards an object; hence, un-
common exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of 
attention; extension of the understanding; earnestness. 2. 
Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a 
particular object; or a determination to act in a particular manner; End or aim; the object to be accomplished. 4. 
The state of being strained.
IN-TENTION-AL, a. Intended; designed; done with 
design.
IN-TENTION-AL-LY, adv. By design; of purpose; not 
accidentally.
IN-TENTIONED, in composition; as, well-intentioned, 
having good designs; ill-intentioned, having ill designs.
IN-TENTIVELY, adv. Attentively; having the mind closely 
applied. Bent.
IN-TENTIVELY, adv. Closer; with closer application.
IN-TENTLY, adv. With closer attention or application; 
earnestness; earnestness.
IN-TEST, a. State of being intense; close application; 
constant employment of the mind.
IN-TEST, a. Latin preposition, signifying among or betwixt; 
used as a prefix.
IN-TEST, v. t. [Fr. enterrer.] 1. To bury; to deposit and 
cover in the earth. 2. To cover with earth. 
IN-TEST-ACT, a. (inter and act.) Intermediate employ-
ment or time; a short piece between others.
IN-TEST-AMAN, a. [L. inter and aman.] Situated be-
tween rivers. Brexit.
IN-TEST-ANI-MATE, v. t. To animate mutually. [Little 
3. In 2.
IN-TEST-A-LATION, u. [L. inter-alarum.] Inheritance; an 
insertion.
IN-TEST-A-LATE, or IN-TEST-A-LATED, v. t. [L. in-
tercala.] To insert an extra day or day or portion of time.
Insertion.
IN-TEST-A-LATION, u. [L. intercalation.] The insertion 
of an odd or extra day in the calendar.
IN-TEST-ED, a. [L. interiecto.] 1. To pass between. 
2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to 
act as a go-between; to give a view to reconcile those who differ or contend. 3. To plead in favor of one. 
IN-TEST-PENT, a. Paining between; mediating; 
mediation.
IN-TEST-PER, a. One who intercedes or interpozes between 
parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.
IN-TEST-PERS, v. Mediating; pleading.
IN-TEST-PERS, v. t. [Fr. interposer.] To take or insert 
by the way; to stop on its passage. To obtrude. 2. To obtrude; to stop in progress. 3. To stop as a course or passing on by the way; to stop on its passage. 4. To interrupt communication with, or progress towards. 5. To take, include or comprehend between.
IN-TEST-PEPT, a. Ppt. Taken on the way; seized in pro-
gress.
IN-TEST-PEPT, a. One who intercepts.
IN-TEST-PERS, v. Mediating; pleading; taking or inserting by the way; stopping. 2. To obtrude. 3. To obstruct; to stop in progress. 4. To stop as a course or passing on by the way; to stop on its passage. 5. To take, include or comprehend between.
IN-TEST-PERS, v. t. [L. interdictum.] 1. Prohibition; a 
prohibiting order or decree. 2. A papal prohibition by which the church is restrained from performing some service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. 3. A papal prohibition by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.
IRR

IR-R-E-VERSION, a. [L. reverentia.] 1. Want of reverence towards want of veneration; want of due regard to the authority or character of the Deity. Reverences toward God is analogous to disrespect toward man. 2. Want of reverence to any living creature: express as a want of veneration; express as a want of due regard to the authority or character of the Deity. 3. Want of reverence to any living creature: express as a want of due regard to the authority or character of the Deity. 4. Want of reverence to any living creature: express as a want of due regard to the authority or character of the Deity.

IR-R-E-VER-SIBLE, a. That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repeated or cancelled. IR-R-E-VER-SIBLE, a. [L. irreversibilis.] 1. That cannot be recalled, repeated or cancelled. 2. That cannot be recalled, repeated or cancelled.

IR-R-E-VER-SIBLE, a. In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeat. IR-R-E-VER-SIBLE, a. In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeat. IR-R-E-VER-SIBLE, a. In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeat. IR-R-E-VER-SIBLE, a. In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeat.

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K.

K is the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek kai, answering to the oriental kaf. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels it has one variable sound, corresponding with that of a before s, as in keel, sheets, seen; k is silent before a, as in knew, knapsack. K stands for 100; and, with a stroke over it, then, K, for 1,000,000.

KALALING, n. A bird, species of storkling.

KALABA, s. A fish of a brown color, without scales.

KALABAR, n. One of the most pleasant cities on the coast of Africa; a flourishing place.

KALANDAR, n. A sort of calendar.

KALI, n. A plant, species of safflower, or wild safflower, the seeds of which are used in making glass. Hence alkaline, which see.

KALISH, see CLIFF.

KALIM, s. The name of a genus of enormous shrubs, natives of North America, called lardwood.

KALMA, n. A branch of the Greek church. See CATHOLIC.

KAM, s. (W. cam.) Crooked. Shako.

KAND, KAHN, or KHAN, n. In Persia, an officer answering to a governor in Europe or America. Among the Persians, Kahl, or prince.

KANGA-BOO, n. A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling, in some respects, the opossum.

KAL-LIN, s. A species of earth or variety of clay.

KARAGANCE, n. A species of grey fox. Tuske.

KAPPOLOTE, n. [Gr. kapnos and Ads.] A mineral.

KATIA, n. In Syria, a sort of goose grass.

KAW, v. (from the sound). To cry as a raven, crow or rook. Locke.

KAW, v. To cry of the raven, crow or rook. Dryden.

KAWAB, n. In Turkey, a public inn.

KAYLE, s. [Fr. gaille.] 1. A nine-pin, a bottle-pin; sometimes written bayle, a kind of day, in which nine holes, ranged in three, are made in the top of the ball, to practice among them.

KAZARDLY, n. Unlucky; liable to accidents. Work of art.

KEK, v. (from g.) To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [Little used.] Swift.

KEK, n. A reaching or being of the stomach.

KEKER, n. The gullet; a proverbial term in England.

KEDILKE, n. To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.


KECKY, n. 1. Resembling a keg. 2. n. An Indian small vessel.

KEDGE, n. A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady while riding in a harbor or river.

KEDGE, n. To keep a ship steady, by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDGE, n. A keg or cask; a vessel; a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDGE, n. KEDGY, s. brisk; lively. Ray. Suffix in England.

KEDGER, n. (from kedge) A small anchor used in a ship.

KEL, s. [Gr. kele G, and D. Eek.] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom.
LAS

by degrees. 9. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fall in the direction of vice from a fault.  3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake. 4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the operation of some bequest or decree, or by the opposition of some particular power. 5. To fall to a state of insolvency, or from truth, faith, or perfection. 6. To fall from one person to another by the negligence of the person.

LAP-SID-E-d. [top and side.] Having one side heavier than the other.

LAP-SHIN, v.pr. Gliding; flowing; falling; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAP-SHIN, n. A cobra, or usually he makes his headdress. Brocket.

LAP-SHIN, n. A. The root of the guava; the towit.

LAP-WORK, n. Work in which one part leaves over another.

LARD, n. A. A household deity. Larder.

LARD, v.t. To stuff with bacon or pork.

LARGE, n. Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

LARGE, adj. Defined, stuffed with bacon or pork; thickened; mixed.

LARGE, n. A room where meat is kept or salted.

LARGE, v.t. To stuff with bacon or pork; to stuff;

LARGE, n. Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

LARGE, n. Served, stuffed with bacon or pork; thick.

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LEE, a. [Sex. gen. Lee.] Empty; trifling; frivolous.
LEEING, ppr. Looking obedient; casting a look
across.
LEE-LENG-ING, adj. With an arch, oblique look or smile.
LEE-N, a. [Fr. lit.] The grosser parts of any liquid which has not been decanted into a vessel, or to the bottom of a sediment.
LEE-S, n. To lose. (See Loss.) J. Janson.
LEE, t. To lose. (See Loss.) J. Janson.
LEE, n. Great Britain, a court. The court is a court of record, held once a year, within a particular man-
anted, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.
LEE-LE, n. A feast or merry-making in the time of
a monarch.
LEE, adj. and n. Of, or denoting a lavish or showy
habit.
LEE, n. The left hand, or left arm, or the left hand and arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand more dexterously or strongly than the right.
L.E.E.-BAND, n. 1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand more dexterously or strongly than the right. 2. Un-
lucky; insubstantial; unsound; (as) ecc.
L.E.E.-BANDED, adj. Habitual use of the left hand, or the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.
L.E.E.-BAND-NESS, n. Habitual use of the left hand, or the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.
L.E.E.-HAND, n. The limb of an animal, used in
supporting the body, and in walking and running; pro-
crying, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a horse, the part of the limb from the middle of the thigh to the foot. The long or slender sup-
port or lever, set down to support one or more masses of
material or sliding parts. To stand on one's own leggs, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.
L.E.E.-HANDED, adj. A bequest of particular things,
or certain sum of money given by last will and testament.
L.E.E.-HAN-DY, n. One who flutters and courtes for
legends.
L.E.E.-LEGAL, a. [V. L. legall.] 1. According to law; in
conformity to law. 2. Lawful, according to law. According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. 4. Pertaining to law of works for salvation. 5.
L.E.E.-LET, n. 1. To make that which is inordinate and
more than able able to law; to authorize. 2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority.
L.E.E.-L-Y, adv. Lawfully; according to law; in a
manner not perverted, by law. 3. Lawful, according to
law; in conformity to law.
L.E.E.-NA-TARY, n. [V. L. legatarius.] A leg-
niate; one to whom a legacy is bequested.
L.E.E.-NATE, a. [V. L. legatus.] The pope's emis-
4. The right and power of a legate of the pope's emis-
3. A chronicler or register of the lives of saints, formerly
4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. 5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins. Addition.
L.E.E.-NADER, v. t. To tell or narrate, as a legend. Heil.
L.E.E.-NADER-DA-NY, n. Consisting of legends; fabulous;
fairy.
L.E.E.-NADER-DA-NY, n. A book of legends; a relater of legen-
der, Skulde.
L.E.E.-NADER-EG, n. [Sex. gen.] Any thing that lies in
a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as
a noun, but more frequently as an adjective; as, a leger-
emission, a legger, &c. But this is now ele-
2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints. 3. Any memorial or relation. 4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. 5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins. Addition.
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L.E.E.-NADER, v. t. To tell or narrate, as a legend. Heil.
L.E.E.-NADER-DA-NY, n. Consisting of legends; fabulous;
LEMON, n. (Fr. limonè.) A liquid consisting of a mixture of water and the juice of the fruit of the tree that produces lemons.

LEMON ORANGE, n. (fr. l. una. [L. limone.] A variety of orange bearing fruit resembling in size and color the lemon.

LEMONADE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone., to sour, to make sour, as from lime or lemon.] A beverage made from the juice of lemons or limes, usually sweetened and often flavored with vanilla or other flavorings.

LEMON BARS, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A dessert made with a lemon filling and a crust made of flour, shortening, and sugar.

LEMON BLISS, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A state of happiness or joy, often associated with the tangy, bright flavor of lemons.

LEMON CAGE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A wooden or wire structure in which birds are kept to prevent them from escaping.

LEMON CAKE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of cake made with a lemon flavor, often containing lemon juice and zest.

LEMON CERES, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A Roman goddess of fruit and agriculture.

LEMON CHANNE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A channel or strait, often narrow and shallow, that is fed by a large amount of fresh water.

LEMON CEMENT, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of cement that is made with lemon juice and is used as a finishing material for walls and floors.

LEMON CUSTARD, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A dessert made with a mixture of lemon juice, sugar, and eggs, often served with a layer of pastry.

LEMON CURD, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A thick, yellowish, citrus-flavored spread made from lemon juice and sugar.

LEMON CUSTARD PIE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A pie made with a lemon-flavored custard filling.

LEMON DROPS, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] Small, hard candy drops that are flavored with lemon juice.

LEMON DROP, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A small, round candy that is flavored with lemon juice.

LEMON DRESS, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of dress made from a lemon-colored fabric.

LEMON DRESSING, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A dressing made with lemon juice, often used as a salad dressing.

LEMON DUSK, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] The period of time just before a lemon is ripe, often used to describe the time just before something is ready to be used.

LEMON ELIXIR, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A liquid containing lemon juice that is used as a cordial or medicine.

LEMON FLOWER, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A flower that blooms on the lemon tree.

LEMON FROST, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of frost that is caused by the lemons freezing.

LEMON GELATIN, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of gelatin that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON GINGER, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of ginger that is used in making lemonade.

LEMON HEMP, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of hemp that is used in making lemonade.

LEMON HONEY, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of honey that is made from lemon flowers.

LEMON HOPS, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of hops that is used in making lemonade.

LEMON HUG, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of hug that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON ICE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of ice that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON JUICE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] The juice of a lemon, used in cooking and in making drinks.

LEMON KIT, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of kit that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON LEMON, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of lemon that is used in making lemonade.

LEMON LIME, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of lime that is used in making lemonade.

LEMON LOG, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of log that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON TREE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A tree that produces lemons.

LEMON SHORTS, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of shorts that are made from lemon juice.

LEMON SPARKLE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of sparkle that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON SQUASH, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of squash that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON TEA, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of tea that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON TENDER, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of tender that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON TONE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of tone that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON TREE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A tree that produces lemons.

LEMON TONER, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of toner that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON WEDDIE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of weddie that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON WHISKEY, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of whiskey that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON WINE, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of wine that is made from lemon juice.

LEMON WORM, n. (L. limon. [L. limone.] A type of worm that is made from lemon juice.
LEVI-

LEVI-GER-THON, n. The act or operation of griddle or rubbing a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder; as, to grind wheat. LEVI-GER-THON, n. [L. levis, leviter.] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LEVI-GER-THON, n. One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service.

LEVI-GER-THON, n. [L. levitas.] 1. Lightness; the weight of a body in a liquid, compared with another that is heavier. 2. Lightness of temper or conduct; insensibility; changeableness; unsteadiness. 3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. 4. Gayety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifles.

LEVI-GRAD, n. [Fr. gréer.] 1. To raise; to collect. 2. To raise; to collect by assessment. —To lay new, is to raise or begin war; to tax arms for attack; to attack. —To lay a tax, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the lands or tenements.

LEVI-GRAVY, n. [L. levitas.] The act of collecting men for military or other public service, as by enlistment, enrollment or other means. Troops collected; an army raised. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition.

LEVI-GRAT, v. [L. levitas.] To feed; to nourish; to provide for the sustenance of; to indulge.

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with a plural. 10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum.—To take the liberty of altering the title of a book on which he has not specially
granted. — To set at liberty, to deliver from any restraint.
2. To spread defamation, written or printed.
LIBEL-ANT, n. One who libels; one who brings a libel
against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of oceanic
commerce.
LIBELED, pp. 1. Defined by a writing or picture made
public. 2. Charged or declared against in an admiral
of an admiralty court.
LIBE-LER, n. One who libels or defines by writing
or picture (lambom)."
LIM

LIMIT, n. 1. To bound; to set bounds to. 2. To con
fine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain.
3. To restrain from a law or general signification.
LIMITED. That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restrained. 
LIMITING, adj. Pertaining to bounds. Dict.
LIMITATION, n. 1. That limits or circumscribes.
LIMITED, adj. That limits or circumscribes.
LIMITEDLY, adv. With limitation.
LIMITEDLY, adv. With limitation.
LI'L-ACEOUS, a. (L. lilaceous). Pertaining to lilias; lily-
like. Liripipe. LILAC, n. 1. A plant or shrub of the genus Syringa, a native of Persia.
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LIV

LIVESTOCK. n. Horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in America to such animals as may be exposed alive for farm market.

LIVID, a. [Fr. livide; L. lividus.] Black and blue, or of a dusky discolored, as flesh by contusion.

LIVIDITY. n. A dark color, like that of bruised flesh.

LIVIDNESS. n. A dusky color, as that of bruised flesh; having life, or the vital functions in operation; not dead.

LIVING, a. 1. Pertaining to life or to living. 2. Pertaining to life or to living.


LIVING-STABLE, n. A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIVES, n. plu. of LIFY.

LIVER-STONE. n. [L. lobo-stone.] A stone.

LIVER-WORT. n. The name of many species of plants.

LIVY, n. [Norm.; F. livre.] 1. The act of delivering •communication or a message; a delivery. •2. Release from wardship; deliverance. •3. The writ by which a Fugitive is brought. •4. The process of bringing a horse to a certain rate. •5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants. •6. A particular dress or costume for some extraordinary times or things. •7. The whole body of livemanship in London.

LIVER T. n. To clothe in livemanship. Seld.

LIVERWORT. n. A plant which serves as a diet for a servant. •2. In London, a Freeman of the city, of some distinction.

LIVER-XTABLE, n. A stable where horses are kept for hire.

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LOOL, v. In metallurgy, a vessel used to receive the molten mass of metal. - See also LOOL.

LOOM, n. [Sax. Iooma, leuema.] 1. In composition, a loom is to be a person's chief that is the custom descends to his heir with the inheritance. 2. A frame in which a weaver works through cloth.—3. [Dan. Ioom or Iooma.] a. A weaving machine, b. A spider's web, c. A figure of the works of art. - See Loom.

LOOMING, a. 1. Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance. - See Loom.

LOO, n. [Ioom, loom, or loon.] 1. A sorrowful or a groan: Draped. - See also loon.

LOOP, n. [Ir. lomh.] 1. A folding or doubling of a string or a trace, through which a loop may be made. - See Loop.

LOOP, v. See Loop.

LOOPOOL, a. A small aperture in the bulkhead of a merchant ship, through which small arms are fired at an enemy. - See Loop.

LOOPSPOLE, a. Full of holes or openings for escape. - See Loop.

LOOPING, a. In metallurgy, the running through of either of the metal or bronze into a larger, where the work is only heated for calculation. - See Loop.

LOOK, n. [Fr. lueur; I. leer.] A duff, stupid fellow; a drone, an ass.

LOOK, v. [Iook; Iooked; Iooking.] 1. To see or to inspect, examine to observe narrowly: to examine. - See Look.

LOOK, n. [W. look, Iock.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

LOOK, v. The after part of a ship's bow. - See Look.

LOOK, a. [See Look.] 1. A drilling, a hole made in order to see to what is seen. - See Look.

LOOK, n. The eye or sight as a part of the body, to direct the eyes or face towards an object, to observe to see or look at. - See Look.

LOOK, v. to look at or on: to look for; to look for something; to expect or look to be in a state of expectation. - See Look.

LOOK, v. To look after. 1. To attend; to take care of. 2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation. 3. To seek; to search. - See Look.

LOOK, n. The act or practice of looking, the act of seeing. - See Look.

LOOK, v. In the imperative, used to excite attention. - See Look.

LOOK, n. The act of converse; air of the face; aspect. - See Look.

LOOK, a. On a book, a class in which the eyes are put to use. - See Look.

LOOK, a. A careful or cunning watching for anything or object. - See Look.
LOYALTY, n. Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover. Charlatan.

LOZENGE, n. [Fr. losange.] Originally, a figure with four corners, resembling a cross; now, a truncated rhombus. —A losange-shaped figure in heraldry, resembling a cross; a diamond, as the Iceland or Spanish cross. A rhomboidal lozenge.

LOZENGEED, m. Made in the shape of lozenges.

LUBED, v.t. [L. lubido.] To load, or charge, with heavy or dusty stuff; to spatter or cover with dust. 

LUC, n. A contraction of lordship.

LUCID, a. [L. lucidus.] Clear; bright; clear-sighted; quick-witted; lucid.

LUDENT, v.t. & v.i. [L. ludere.] To play; to jest; to make fun; to jest; to do any thing with spirit.

LUG, v.t. [L. lugeo.] To pull; to draw; to carry; to transport.

LUGGAGE, n. Baggage; goods; effects; conceptions; ideas; any burden that a person bears.

LUKE, n. A song to be sung between acts; a song to be sung in church.

LUKEWARM, a. [L. lukewarm.]

LUKING, a. Having a view; looking; being in view.

LUM, a. Lucid; clear; bright; clear-sighted.

LUMBER, n. The use of lumbering.

LUMBAR, n. [L. lumbare.] Pertaining to the loins.


LUMBER, n. A lozenge.

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M

M is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a voiced labial articulation, formed by the compression of the lips. It is called a semi-vowel, and its sound is almost as in man, time, rim.

MAC-A-BOON, n. The same as macaroni.
MAC-CAW, n. A large species of quadrupeds of the genus Pica, except.
MAC-CABEE, n. The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.
MAC-COBOY, n. A kind of snuff.
MAC-CLE, n. A species of mouse.
MAC-CLELLAN, n. A person who can make a snare.
MAC-CRAW, n. A bear.
MAC-CRAE, n. A kind of beetle.
MAC-CREE, n. A kind of beetle.
MAC-CREW, n. A kind of beetle.
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MAN

MALFIN, n. 1. Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous; 2. Noble; honorable.
MAL-FITT, a. 1. Cowardly; dishonest; hypocritical; mean.
MAL-PURNESS, n. Boldsness; couragelessness.
MAL-SKIN, n. A wicked, stubborn, and salt; barb or cats ground with the comest black. "Breakfast.
MANGA-BY, n. A monkey with naked eyelids.
MANG-I-PEE, n. A dance; a dunk white.
MANGA-NE-SIEN, n. Pertaining to mangare; consisting of a kind of or pertaining to its qualities. Supers!
MANGA-NESI/ES, n. A compound of manganese acid, with a base.
MANG-NUT, n. [Fr. mangue]. A tree of the mangrove family, in which the edible part is the root of the mangrove. A man who takes in a bungling manner. 3. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.
MANGA-NE, n. [S. mangla]. A rolling press or calender for the finishing cloth. 3. A name of the mangrove, which see.
MANG-NEL, n. To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender.
MANGLED, pp. Torn incutting; smoothed with a mangle.
MANGLES, n. A one who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.
MANGLING, pp. 1. Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing; 2. Smoothing with a mangle.
MANGO, n. 1. The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies; a piece of an East Indische plantation. A jingle.
MANGO-NE-NEL, n. [Fr. manganees]. An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.
MANGO-NE-IAM, a. The act of setting off to advantage.
MANGO-NE-IAM, a. To set off to advantage.
MANGO-NEST, n. A tree of the East Indies, of the genus garcinia.
MANGO-NEST, n. A tree of the East and West Indies.
MANG-Y, n. The name of a fish. Perch.
MANGY, adj. Scabby; infested with the mange.
MANGY-NEST, n. A tree of the East and West Indies.
MANGY-NEST, n. The name of a fish. Perch.
MANGYNESS, n. Scabbiness; infection of the mange.
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MED, 353

MEDLATOR, n. [Fr. mediateur.] 1. One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.—2. By way of remission, Christ is the mediator.

"Christ Mediator, in his nature, see partaking of both natures, divine and human; and mediator by office, as transacting matters between God and man."—Waterland.

MED-DI-ATOR, s. Belonging to mediator. [Mediator is not used.]

MED-DI-ATOR-SHIP, s. The office of mediator.

MED-DI-ATTRIX, s. A female mediator. [Diatriarch.]

MED-CAAL, s. [L. medicare.] 1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases. 2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure.

MED-CAAL-ARY, s. In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing.

MED-CAAL-LY, adv. In relation to the healing art.

MED-DI-ATE, v. To administer a prescription.

MED-DI-ATE-BOREDAL, s. Belonging to an...
MEANING, v. i. To come together; approaching, in opposite or different directions; to come to an intersection; to come to a meeting in bulk; to encounter. 4. To encounter unexpectedly. 5. To come to another; to exchange; to come to a junction. 6. To come to; to find; to land; to receive.

MEET, s. 1. To come together or to approach near, or into company with. 2. To come together in hostility; to encounter. 3. To assemble; to congregate. 4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join; to unite in company. 5. To engage in opposition. 6. To engage in opposition. 7. To originate. 8. Latitudinally. To meet half way, to approach from equal distance and meet, metaphorically, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.

MEET, n. One that meets another; one that accost another.

MEETING, n. Coming together; encountering; joining; associating.

MEETING-HOUSE, n. A place of worship; a church.

MEET-ABLE, adj. Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.

MEETEN, n. The act of making, or state of being, better. Bacon.

MEETLY, adv. To mix; to meddle. Spenser.

MEETLY, n. [L. melè.] Honey, wild honey.

MEETLY, s. 1. The making or production of honey.

MEL-LI-FI-CATION, n. [L. meli-facere.] A flow of sweetness, or a smooth, sweet, smooth flow. Flowes.

MEL-LI-LU-ENT, s. Flowing honey; smooth; sweet.

MEL-LI-TO, s. To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften or age; to soften; to ripen.

MELLOW, n. 1. Soft ripeness: easily yielding to pressure. 2. Soft to the ear. 3. Soft; well polished; not indurated or compact. 4. Soft and smooth to the taste. 5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry. 6. Soft or easy to the eye.

MELLLOW, v. i. To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften or age; to soften; to ripen.

ME-MORIAL, n. A monument or tablet.

ME-MORIAL, adj. Pertaining to money.

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MEN

MENACE, n. 1. A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of intention or determination to inflict an evil or harm. 2. A cause or condition that may lead to destruction by a natural or human cause, or bring about weakness. 3. To frighten; to be discouraging or disheartening.

MENACING, pp. Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged. MELTING. u. 1. One that melts anything. Dormant. MELTING. — v. I. To melt; to soften; toanners. MELTING, n. The act of softening; the art of rendering tender. MELTING-POWDER, n. MELTING-NICK, n. The power of melting or softening.

MEMBER, n. A part of a whole; a limb of animal body. MEMBERS. A part of a community; a member of a society. MEMBERSHIP, n. The state of being a member. MEMBRANELLA, n. A thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibres interwoven like a net. MEMBRANEOUS. MEMBRANA-NOUS, n. Belonging to a membrane; consisting of or covered with a membrane. MEMB-NOUS, n. A membrane; a sheet that has no distinguishable gap between the two surfaces.

MEM-BRINE, n. Having the form of a membrane or a sheet.

MEMENTO, n. [L. memento.] A book or a letter to remember.


MEMORY, n. 1. The ability to remember. 2. The power to retain impressions of past events. 3. The power to recall past events or impressions. 4. The power to learn and remember. 5. The power to recollect past events or impressions. 6. The power to retain impressions of past events.

MEMORY, v. t. To remember; to recollect.

MEMORABLE, adj. Worthy to be remembered; remarkable; celebrated; distinguished.

MEMORIALIZED, adj. In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM, n. 1. A note to be kept in mind. 2. A record of an event or an action.

MEMORIAL, n. 1. A monument erected in memory of a person. 2. A memorial record or document. 3. A record of an event or an action.

MEMORIALIST, n. One who causes to be remembered.

MEMORIZE, v. t. To record; to commit to memory by writing. 2. To cause to be remembered.

MEMORIAL, n. [L. memoria; Fr. memoire.] 1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between memory and recollection. Memory retains past events without any idea, or with little effort; recollection implies an effort to recall ideas that are past. 2. A record of an event or an action.

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MEMORIALIZE, v. t. To present a memorial; to petition by memorial. United States.

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MENTAL-LY, adv. Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea. Brandy.
MENTION, n. [Fr. l. menzir.] A hint; a suggestion; a thing stated or expressed in words.
MENTION, v. [Fr. mentionner.] To speak; to name; to utter; to observe; to mention as present or absent, or to call attention to in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and then implies no great degree of importance.
MENTIONED, pp. Named; stated.
MENTIONING, prep. Naming; uttering.
MENTION, v. [Fr. mentionner.] To call to mind; to think of; to refer to.
MENTION, n. [Fr. mention.] Opinion; notice.
MENTIONAL, adj. Opinion; notice.
MENTIONAL, adj. Mentionable; that can be mentioned.
MENTIONAL, adj. Mentionable; that can be named.
MENTIONAL, adj. Mentionable; that can be stated.
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are mere synonymous terms; but, in common usage, the
word crime is made to denote offenses of a deeper
and more atrocious, while great public and private
less consequence are comprised under the nearer
terms of misdemeanor.
MIS-ARouse, v. t. To turn or apply improperly.
MIS-DESCRY, n. Ill desert. Speaker.
MIS-DE-VOTION, n. False devotion; mistaken piety.
MIS-EMPLOYMENT, v. t. To employ or use improperly.
MIS-DIRECT, v. t. To give a wrong direction to.
MIS-DIRECTED, pp. Directed wrong, or to a wrong per-
son or place.
MIS-DIRECTION, pp. Directing wrong, or to a wrong per-
son or place.
MIS-DISTRIBUITION, n. To make wrong distributions.
MIS-DO, v. t. To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a
crime or fault. Miller.
MIS-DOWN, v. t. One who does wrong; one who com-
mit a fault or crime. Speaker.
MIS-DOWNING, pp. Doing wrong; committing a fault or
crime.
MIS-DOWNING, n. A wrong done; a fault or crime; an of-
fence. L'Extravagant.
MIS-DUBBT, n. (mis-doubt) v. t. To suspect of deceit or
gross error. Drake.
MIS-DUBBT, v. t. Suspension of crime or danger. Skak.
2. Irresolution; hesitation. Skak.
MIS-EVE, (mes-e) n. [Fr. mes; Norm. muer.] 1. In law, an
issue of a marriage, or the grand issue. 2. A birthrate.
3. A tax or tollage; in Wales, an honorary gift of the
people to a new king or prince of Wales.
MIS-FAITH, (m.i.s.-fath) n. Unfaithfulness; ungratefulness.
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MIS-FAITH, (m.i.s.-fath) n. Ungratefulness; ungratefulness.
MIS-EMPLOYMENT, v. t. To employ to no purpose, or to a bad
purpose. Addison.
MIS-EMPLOYED, pp. (mis-em-ployed) pp. Used to no pur-
purpose, or to a bad purpose.
MIS-EM-LOYING, pp. Using to no purpose, or to a bad
purpose.
MIS-EMPLOYMENT, n. Ill employment; application to no
purpose, or to a bad purpose.
MIS-EMPLOYMENT, v. t. To employ to no purpose, or to a bad
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purpose.
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purpose, or to a bad purpose.
MIS-FACE, n. An erroneous export, or charge, as of an
account.
MIS-FAET, n. [L. miseria.] 1. A miserable person; one wretch-
ed, of disfigured; [obs.] 2. A wretch; a mean fellow; [obs.]
Skak. 3. An extremely covetous person; a wicked
sinner; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable
by the fear of poverty.
MIS-FACE, n. [Fr. miserable; L. miserabilis.] 1.
Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehen-
sion of evil, or other cause. 2. Very poor; worthless.
3. Causing unhappiness or misery. 4. Very poor or mean.
5. Very poor or bare. 6. Very low or despis-
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able.
MIS-FACE, n. [L. miseria.] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme
pain of body or mind. 2. Calamity; misfortune; natural
evils which are the cause of misery. 3. Covetousness;
[obs.]
MIS-STAR, n. A dregs; slight.
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MIS

MIS-BELIEF, n. [Fr.] 1. Such as is sent. 2. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent. 3. Disbelieved.

MIS-SPEAK, v. a. To utter wrong; to write or utter with written letters.

MIS-SPRITT, (mis-spri-t) pp. Spelled wrong, or with written letters.

MIS-SPRITTING, pp. Spelling wrong.

MIS-SPEAKING, a. A wrong spelling; false orthography.

MIS-SPEND, v. t. 1. To spend; to waste or consume; to waste; to consume.

MIS-SPOKE, pp. Uttered or spoken amiss.

MIS-SPOKEN, a. To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts.

MIS-STATEMENT, a. A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written.

MIS-STATED, a. Stated falsely or erroneously.

MIS-STAY, a. The sulphate of iron calcined.

MIST, n. [Sax. Mist.] 1. Water falling in very small drops over the surface of the sea, river, or lake. Which that ding or darkens or obscures or interposes between our eyes.

MIST-N, m. To cloud; to cover with vapor. Skæl.


MIS-TAKE-A-BLE, a. That may be mistaken.

MIS-TAKE, v. t. 1. To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand; to misconceive. 2. To take one thing or person for another.

MIS-TAKE, v. t. a. To err in opinion or judgment.

MIS-TAKEN, a. An error in opinion or judgment; misconception. A slip; a fault; an error.


MIS-TRAIN, v. a. To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously.

MIS-TRAINING, pp. Instructing erroneously.

MIS-TELL, v. t. To tell erroneously.

MIS-TEMP, v. t. To disorder.

MIS-TEMPERED, pp. Tempered ill.

MIS-TERMINATION. The production of this word is probably from 'the Welsh, German or Dutch dialect. See MASTERS. The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In writing, it is expressed by the abbreviation Mr.

MIS-TIMED, v. a. (Sw. sita.) To occasion loss.

MIS-TIMED, v. a. To term or denominate erroneously.


MIS-TIMING, ppv. Denominating erroneously.

MIS-TINY, a. Filled with mist.

MIS-THINK, v. a. To think wrong. [Little used.] Shesk.


MIS-USED, a. Wrongly used or name.

MIS-TIME, v. t. To time wrong; to adapt to the time.

MISTIME, v. a. To neglect the proper time.

MIS-TIMED, (mis-timed) pp. Ill-timed; done at a wrong time.

MIS-TIMING, ppv. Ill-timing; doing unsensaneously.

MIS-TIME, n. A state of being mist; a state of thick mist. Bacon.


MIS-TOLD, pp. Wrongly named.

MIS-TOLD, (mis-told) a. To tell in fall in very dense drops, as rain.

MIS-TOLD, (mis-told) a. [Sax. misted.] A plant grown from seed, or by propagation, and was held in great veneration by the Druids.


MIST-TOOK, v. t. To translate or educate amiss.

MIST-TRANSLATE, v. t. To translate erroneously.

MIST-TRANSLATING, pp. Incorrectly rendered unto another.

MIST-TRANSLATION, pp. Translating incorrectly.

MIST-TRANSLATION, a. An erroneous translation or version.

MISTRESS, n. [Fr. maîtresse; It. meister, maistress.] A woman's equal in society. 2. The common title of address to women. 3. That which governs; a sovereign. 4. One from whom orders, or who possesses sovereignty. 5. A female who is well skilled in any thing. 6. A woman teacher; an instructress of a school. 7. A woman beloved and courted. 8. A woman in keeping for sexual purposes. 9. A term of contemptuous address.

MISTRESS, v. t. To wait upon a mistress; to court.

MISTRESS-PIECE, n. 1. A masterly, capital distinction applied to a woman. Lord Herbert.

MISTRESS-PIECE, n. A female ruler or dominion.

MISTRESS, n. 1. Dan. miiestt. Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. Skæl.

MISTRESS, v. t. Dan. Guisit. To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

MISTRESS-WEARING, n. Suspicions.

MISTRESS-WEARING, pp. Suspicions.

MISTRESS-WEARINGLY, adv. With suspicion or doubt.

MISTUSTING, ppv. Suspecting; having no confidence.

MISTUSTLING, ppv. With distrust or suspicion.

MISTUSTLING, ppv. Unapproachable; unsuspicious.

MIST-TURN, a. To turn wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune. Skæl.

MIST-TURN, v. a. To pertain.

MIST-TORPED, v. t. To instruct amiss.

MIST, n. 1. Overseas with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain. 2. Dim; obscure; confused.

MIST-UN-STERLING, a. To monopolize the meaning.


MIST-UN-STOOD, pp. Misconceived; mistaken; misunderstood erroneously. Skæl.

MIST-USAGE, (mis-yaze) n. Ill usage; abuse.

MIST-USE, (mis-yuze) a. [Fr. misuse.] 1. To treat or use improperly; to put to a bad purpose. 2. To abuse; to treat ill.

MIST-USED, a. Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose. 2. Abuse; ill treatment.

MIS-VALIDATION, ppv. Misapplying; misusing; erroneous.

MIS-VALIDATION, ppv. Improperly used or applied; missapplied; missemployed; abused.

MIS-VALIDATING, (mis-yaza) ppv. Improperly used.

MIS-VOUCH, a. To vouch falsely.

MIS-WEAR, a. To wear ill. Bous.

MIS-WELDED, pp. Ill-matched.

MIS-WELDER, a. To misjudge; to disgust; to misinterpret.

MIS-WEND, a. To go wrong. Skæl.

MIS-WRITE, a. To write incorrectly. Sp. CANA.


MIST, n. 1. See MS.

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MIT, n. A plant.

MIT, n. See MS.

MIT, a. In pharmacy, an antidote against poison. It takes its name from Mitredate, king of Pontus, whom the Greeks called Mithridates.

MIT-DATE, a. Pertaining to mitractis, or its inventions.

MIT-GA-BLES, a. That may be mitigated. Bous.

MIT-GANTS, a. [L. mitrae.] 1. Softening; leavens; soured.

MIT-GATE, a. [L. mitrae.] To alleviate, as suffering; to lessen; to make less severe.

MIT-GATE, a. [L. mitrae.] To mitigate, to make less rigorous; to moderate; to temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity; to moderate; to so moderate; to temper; to moderate; to render more tolerable. 2. To reduce in amount or

to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to ally; to temper; to qualify.

MOD-ER-ATE, e. t. To become less violent, severe, rigorous or intense.

MOD-ER-ATE, pp. Reduced in violence, rigor or intensity; alloyed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MOD-ER-ATE, a. Temporarily; now and then; for a time; without violence. 2. In a middle degree; not excessively.

MOD-ER-N, a. Moderated; being moderate; temperate; a middle state between extremities; moderate; moderate in style.

MOD-ER-N-ITY, n. A state of being moderate; of keeping a due mean between extremes or extremes of conduct; middle or mean; balance of mind; indolence of appetite. 2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. 3. Frugality in expenses.

MOD-ER-ATOR, e. 1. He or that which moderates or restrains. 2. The person who presides over a meeting of a body of persons to preserve order, and regulate the proceedings.


MODERN, a. [Fr. moderne.] e. t. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time. 2. Common; usual; usual; [etc.]

MODERNISM, n. Modern practice; something recently formed, particular in writing.

MODERNIST, m. One who admires the moderns.

MODERN-IZE, e. t. To render modern; to adapt ancient customs or persons to modern times; or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MODERNIZED, pp. Rendered conformable to modern usage.

MODERN-IZE, ad. Modernizing.

MODERNIZATION, n. Pertaining to modern or modern style; recentness; novelty.

MODERNLY, ad. In a modern manner; in a modern manner.

MODERNNESS, n. The quality of being modern; modernness; modernly.

MODERN, n. pl. Those who have lived in times recent; who live now; opposite to the ancients.

MODERST, a. [Fr. modeste; L. modesta.] 1. Properly reserved or given a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful. 2. Not bold or forward. 3. Not loose; not lewd. 4. Modestly; not coarse; not coarse or extreme; not extravagant.

MODERST, a. 1. Not bold; not arrogantly or pretentiously; with due respect. 2. Not loavish or wantonly decently. 3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MODERSTITY, n. [L. modestia.] 1. That loveliness which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. 2. Modesty, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment. 3. Modesty; decency. 4. In females, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners.

MODERSTY-IN-PRINC, e. A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom.

MODERRATION, n. [L. modulatio.] A measuring.

MOD-DICI-TY, n. [Fr. modicité; from L. modicitate.] Moderation; justness; little; littleness. 2. Carefulness; caution. 3. A small quantity. 4. A just proportion.

MOD-E-LABLE, a. That may be modified or diversified by circumstances or differences. Like or various.

MOD-E-FICA-BLE, a. Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, n. 1. The act of modifying, or giving a new form, or forms, or external qualities or modes. 2. Particular form or manner.

MODIFIED, pp. Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified. 2. Modified; tempered; qualified; in exceptional parts.

MODIFIED, e. t. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape, to give a new form of being to. 2. To vary; to give a new form to. 3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent.

MODIFICATION, n. To extend. D'Ecuelle.

MODIFICATION, pp. Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to moderns.

MODIFICATION, n. (modification) n. [L. modificacion; modicatio; modicata, a modification or concord of the Ionian, Corinthian and Composite columns.

MODERN, a. According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable. 2. Modernly; Temporarily; modishly; fashionable; in the customary mode.

MODERNITY, n. A state of being fashionable. 2. Attire or the fashion. Johansen.

MODERNIZE, e. t. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. 2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary or musical manner.

MOD-ULA-TED, pp. Formed to a certain key; varied; infected.

MODULA-TING, pp. Forming to a certain proportion; varying sound; extending.

MODULATATION, n. [L. modulatio; Fr. modulation.] 1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion. 2. The art of composing a melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed. 4. Found modulator, modulated; modulated.

MODULATOK, n. He or that which modulates.

MODULAR, a. [Fr. l. modulique.] 1. A model or representation of a certain measure or ratio, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building.

MODE-L, e. t. To model; to shape; to modulate.

MODEUS, a. [L.] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent given to a chanon or vicar, by the owners of land, in lieu of tithes.

MOD-WALL, n. A bird.

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MOD-WAL-LED, pp. Formed to a certain key; varied; infected.

MOD-U-L-A-TION, n. [L. modulatio; Fr. modulation.] 1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion. 2. The art of composing a melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed. 4. Found modulator, modulated; modulated.
MOR


MOR-AL-IT-Y, n. [Fr. moralité.] 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense. 2. To furnish with manners or examples. 3. To render moral or virtuous; to cultivate or perfect the moral sense. 4. Moral mending or correction in words or writing.

MOR-AL-IZING, v. The act of applying due to a moral purpose, or the mending of moral reflections. Morality, a. 1. In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. 2. Virtuous; honest; honest. 3. According to the rules of the divine law. 4. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities. Morals, n. 1. The practice, duties, or actions of the moral, or the business of life. 2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

MOR-AVIAN, n. A Persian or Moav. 2. Rendered moral or less corrupt.

MOR-ALIZER, n. One who moralizes.

MOR-ALIZING, v. Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense. Morality, n. 1. The practice, duties, or actions of the moral, or the business of life.

MOR-AL-ITY, v. [From L. moral.] The act of making moral reflections, or the mending of moral reflections. Morality, a. 1. In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. 2. Virtuous; honest; honest. 3. According to the rules of the divine law. 4. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities. Morals, n. 1. The practice, duties, or actions of the moral, or the business of life. 2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

MOR-AL-ITY, n. A social or moral sense, or the business of life. 2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

MOR-KIN, n. [Sw. morke.] Among savages, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.

MOR-LE-LAND, n. Moroland, which see.

MOR-LING, n. [Fr. morle.] Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

MOR-NING, n. 1. The first part of the day, or the time from day to night and extending to twelve at noon. 9. The first or early part.

MORNING-GOWN, n. Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day, being the early part of the day.

MORNING-STAR, n. The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

MORGAN, n. A fine kind of leather; said to be borrowed from the Moors.

MOR-RE, n. [L. morra; Fr. morre.] Of a sour temper, or sullen and avaricious.

MOR-SE-LEY, adj. Sourly; with sullen austerity.

MO-RIT-ENESS, n. Sourness of temper; sullenness. Mo-reau, adj. Sourly; with sullen austerity, or with a sour temperament.

MOR-SE, n. [L. morse; Fr. morse.] Pertainning to the morses; or to a wooden morsel, or to a little piece of any material, or to anything small.

MOR-BOE, n. [L. morbus; Fr. morbe.] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy. Ray.

MOR-DE-AMER, n. [L. mordere; Fr. morder.] To bite.

MOR-DOU, n. [L. mordacius.] Biting; given to biting.

MOR-DOU-CIOUSLY, adv. In a biting manner; sarcastically.


MOR-DAND, n. [Fr.] A substance which has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix colors; such as mordant, mordant, or the like.


MOR-DOU-CANT, v. [Fr.] Biting; acid.

MOR-DOU-CATION, n. [From L. mordacius.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosiveness.

MOR-DOU, v. [L. mordacius.] In anatomy, of genus trichina.

MOR-DANT, n. 1. In quality, degree or amount. 2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers. 3. Greater. 4. Added to some former number, or proportion.

MOR-DANT, adj. 1. To a greater degree. 2. It is used with the, as they have been; it is made with the, or in another time; again.

MOR-DENT, n. An adjective, and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination or, in innumerable words, and in other words, and in other times.

MOR-DENT, adj. Not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed; as, he was no longer; much more; more so; more or less; or more in general, more abundantly; more and more, with continual increase.

MOR, n. A man; subject to death; a human being.

MOR-TALITY, n. [L. mortalis.] 1. Subjection to death or the necessity of dying. 2. Death. 5. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts.

MOR-TAL-ITIES, n. 1. In reference to the death of a body. 2. The cause of death, or of the disease that has caused death. 3. Of the disease that has caused death. 4. In商务 or purpose. 5. To expose to certain death or the necessity of dying. 6. To render liable to certain death. 7. Extremes; violent; [not elegant].

MOR-TAL, n. [Fr. mortal.] A being subject to death; a human being.

MOR-TAL-IST, n. [L. mortalitas.] 1. Subjection to death or the necessity of dying. 2. Death. 3. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts.

MOR-TAL-ITY, n. 1. In reference to death. 2. The cause of death, or of the disease that has caused death. 3. Of the disease that has caused death. 4. In商务 or purpose. 5. To expose to certain death or the necessity of dying. 6. To render liable to certain death. 7. Extremes; violent; [not elegant].

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MUC

3. Resilient; agitated.—In music, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.
MUC, a. [L. mucus; caus. = mucis; L. mucis; fr. mucis, mucus; fr. MUCUS, a. mucous.]
MUCENT, a. Touching or serving the mucous membrane.
MUCK, c. Mucous; mucoid; mucous; mucous. Mackinaw.
MUCK-ER, c. A miner; a gizzard. Chaucer.
MUCH, c. Much; much. Dryden.
MUCOSA, c. [L. mucosa.] A mucous membrane, as that of the mouth or an external surface

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MUCUS, c. [L. mucus.] A thick viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. 2. The term has also been applied to other animal fluids in a similar state, as mucus of the mouth, gall bladder, etc.
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MUS

MUSCLES, n. The organs of motion, consisting of fibres or bundles of fibres inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. 2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus _musculus_; sometimes also applied to the shell of a mussel. 3. The state of being muscular. 4. Bearing a mottle or a must. 5. Muscular, a. Pertaining to a muscle or to the muscular system. 6. Muscular, n. [L. _musculus_]. 1. Full of muscles. 2. Pertaining to a muscle or to the muscular system. 3. Muscular, a. [L. _musculus_]. 1. Properly; song, but in usage, the duty or power of poetry. 2. Deep thought; close attention or concentration which abstrains the mind from passing scenes; hence, sometimes, absence of mind. 4. Being close in silence, or one apt to be quiet in mind. 5. All the place through which a horse goes to relieve a hunger. 6. Floor, [G. _muus_]. The moist or muddy bole in water. 7. The common name of several plants of the natural order _Musaceae_. 8. As an upset; one that failed suddenly from a low condition in life. 9. A fossil or some that produces mushrooms; the _lycanthus_. _Wonders._

MUSCAS, n. [L. _muscula_; Fr. _musique_]. 1. Melody or harmonious sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accord or harmony. 2. Any modulation in melody or harmony. 3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the prophecies, dependences and relations of sounds to each other. 4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. 5. Order; harmony in revolutions.

MUSICAL, a. 1. Belonging to music. 2. Producing music or agreeable sounds. 3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear.

MUSICAL, n. [L. _musicalis_]. 1. A melody or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MUSICALNESS, n. The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MUSICAL BOOK, n. A book containing tunes or songs for the voice, or for musical instruction.

MUSI CIAN, n. A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

MUSI CAS T, n. A person who teaches music.

MUSING, v. Meditating in silence.

MUSING, n. Meditation; contemplation.

MUSK, n. [L. _musca_]. A strong scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the vestal musk mice, _muscoides muscoceus_, an animal that inhabits the mountains of Central Asia.

MUSK, n. A plant or flower, 3. A kind of queen.

MUSKET, n. [It. _muschetto_; Fr. _mousquet_]. 1. A species of firearm used in war. 2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk.

MUSK TO, n. [L. _musca_]. A small insect of the genus _musca_, that is bred in waste places, compost, straw and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.

MUSK TOON, n. [Fr. _mousqueton_]. A short thick stick or cone, often of a slender kind of balsam. 1. One who is armed with a musketoon. 2. A person who sings with a trill.

MUSK TOOK, n. [Fr. _mousqueton_]. A short thick stick or cone, often of a slender kind of balsam. 1. One who is armed with a musketoon. 2. A person who sings with a trill.

MUSK KIT, n. A species of the genus muskus, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

MUSK-PEAR, n. A fragrant kind of pear. 4. A plant or flower.

MUSK-CAT, n. The musk, which see.

MUSK-CHERRY, n. A kind of cherry.

MUSK-MELON, n. A delicate species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.

MUSK - OH, n. An inferior species of the genus muskus, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

MUSK-PEAR, n. A fragrant kind of pear. 4. A plant or flower.

MUSK-RAT, or MUSQUITASH, n. An American animal of the murine genus, the rat muskateer.

MUSK ROSE, n. A fragrant species of rose.

MUSK-SUCKER, n. A fish of the genus _muskellunge_.

MUSK WOOD, n. A species of plant of the genus _muskateer_.

MUSKY, n. Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

MUSLIM, n. [Fr. _musulman_; L. _musulman_]. A sort of fine cotton cloth, which bears a dowry mark on its surface.

MUSLIMAN, n. [Pers. _masalebi_]. The name-bane of a horse's bridle.

MUSLIMAN, n. A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed.

MUSLIMANISH, n. A Mohammedan. _Herbert._

MUST, n. [Sax. _mest_; D. _mesten_, maste_]. 1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. 2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed. 3. It expresses the necessity or the possibility of things. 4. Must, n. [L. _mustum_; Sax. _must_]. New wine; wine pressed from the grape but not fermented. 5. Must, n. [Sax. _must_; D. _mesten_, maste_]. To make mule and sour. 6. Must, n. To grow moldy and sour; to contract a field sickness.

MUSTAG, n. A small tufted monkey.

MUST-MATE, n. [Fr. _moustache_; Sp. _moceta_; It. _mascar_]. Black noise on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, n. [L. _mustard_].

MUSTEE, or MESTEE, n. A person of a mixed breed.

MUSTER-LINE, n. [L. _musteticus_]. Pertaining to the weanets or animals of the genus muskateer.

MUSTER, n. [G. _musten_; D. _musteren_]. Properly, to collect troops for review, parade and exercise; but in general, to collect or assemble troops, persons or things.

MUSTERS, n. [It. _porta_; L. _porta_]. To inspect in one place.

MUSTER, n. [It. _porta_; L. _porta_]. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. 2. An assembly or collection of persons; the act of collecting.—To pass muster, to be approved or pronounced to be correct or well done.

MUSTER-BOOK, n. A book in which forces are registered.

MUSTER-MASTER, n. One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus.

MUSTER-ROLL, n. A roll or register of the troops.

MUSKY, adj. Muddy; scummy.

MUSLIM, n. The quality of being musty or sour; mealy; damp; sly; shallow. _Eccles._

MUSIVELY, adv. Sweetly.

MUSTI-LATEN-ITY, n. [Fr. _mustitudi_; L. _mustitudinatis_]. 1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change. 2. The state of being changeable or frequently changing. 3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition or will; inconstancy; instability.

MUSTY, n. [It. _musto_; L. _musticula_]. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities or nature. 2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change.

MUS-TY-NESS, n. Changeableness; mutability; instability.

MUS-TO, n. [L. _mustum_]. The act or process of changing. 2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

MUTE, n. [L. _muste_]. 1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. 2. Uttering words; 3. Silent; not proportioned.

MUTE, n. [L. _muste_]. 1. In law: a person that stands speechless when he is sought to answer or plead.—2. In grammar, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice.—3. In music, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds.

MUTE, n. [Fr. _muet_]. To eject the contents of the bowels in usual order.

MUT smokers, n. A. The dung of fowl.

MUTELY, adv. Silently; without uttering words or making any sound; inarticulate; speechless.

MUTI-LATE, p. v. [L. _mulisci_]. 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. 2. To cut off or break off, or otherwise destroy an important part. 3. To retract, divorce or destroy any material part, so as to render the thing insensible of all sense.

MUTI-LATE-D, pp. _Deprived of a limb or of an essential part._
MYR-

MYR-AE, n. [Gr. μυρον and ερα, L. relaxa.] A French line of ten thousand and area.

MYR-CIN, n. The substance which remains after bee-
wax has been digested in alcohol.

MYR-DON, m. [Gr. μυροθεν.] Primarily, the Myri-
dons of Egypt, a people on the borders of the 
assembly. A desperate soldier or ruffian.

MYR-RA-YAN, m. [L. myrcianum.] A dried fruit of the 
myrrh, thought from the East Indies.

MYR-ROF-LIST, m. [Gr. μυρόφυλλον.] One that 
leaves ungulates. [Little used.]

MYR-SI, m. [L. myrcis.] A gum-resin that occurs in 
the form of drops or globules of various colors and 
sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a 
bitter taste.

MYR-THIN, n. [D. myrthenin.] Made of the myrrhine 
stone. Myrth.

MYR-THI-PERM, n. [L. myrtales and perm.] Resembling 
myrtle or myrtle berries.

MYR-TH-O, n. [L. myrtales.] A plant of the genus myrtales, 
of several species.

MYR-TH, n. [Gr. μύρη.] 1. A species of the genus 
serpent. 2. A compound of myr and sly, used after 
, to express surprise, marking emphatically the distinct 
expression between the speaker and another person as, 
I myself will do it. In the objective case, the reciprocal of 
me, as I will defend myself. 3. It is sometimes used without 
, to express surprise. 3. Myrch.

MYR-TAG-GUE, n. [myr-thag.] 1. One who interprets mysteries. 2. One that 
keeps churls and shows them to strangers.

MY-F-TERI-AL, n. Containing a mystery or enigma.

MY-F-TERI-ARCH, n. [Gr. μυρτογραφος and αρχης.] One 
professing over mysteries. Johanne.

MY-F-TERI-OUS, n. 1. Obscure; hid from the understanding; 
not clearly understood. 2. In religious, obscure; 
secret; hidden. 3. One who explains; hid from human 
understanding, or unintelligible; beyond human 
comprehension.

MY-F-TERI-OUSLY, adv. Obscurely; enigmatically.

MY-F-TERI-OUSNESS, n. Obscurity; the quality of being 
hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite 
curiosity or wonder. 2. Artful perplexity.

MY-F-TERY, n. [L. mystarium; Gr. μυρτοτερία.] 1. A 
profound secret; something wholly unknown. 2. In 
religion, any thing in the character or attributes of God, 
or in the economy of divine providence, which is not 
revealed to man. 3. That which is beyond human 
comprehension until explained. 4. An enigma; any 
thing artfully made difficult. 5. A kind of ancient 
dramatic representation. 6. A trade; a calling; any 
mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to 
those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.

MY-MIC, n. [L. mysticus.] One obscure; hid; secret.

MY-F-M-CAL, adj. Secretly obscure or secret; remote 
from human comprehension. 2. Involving some secret 
meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

MY-F-M-CAL-LY, adv. In a manner or by an act implying a 
special meaning. Similarly.

MY-F-M-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being mystical, or 
of involving some secret meaning.

MY-F-M-CAL, n. 1. Obscurity of doctrine. 2. The 
disciple of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime and 
perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain 
that they hold immediate intercourse with the Divine 
Spirit.

MY-F-SICS, n. A religious sect who profess to have direct 
intercourse with the Divine God.

MY-F-LOG, n. [from Gr. μυθολογος.] Fabulous. Sack.

MY-F-LOG-CAL, adj. Fabled.

MY-F-LOG-CAL, n. A vessel in mythology; one who 
professes mythology. Novus.

MY-F-LOG-IC, n. 1. Relating to mythology; fabu-
loous.

MY-F-LOG-CAL-LY, adv. In a way suited to the 
system of fables.

MY-F-LOG-ICAL, adj. In a manner suited to the 
system of fables, or fabulous opinions and doctrines, respecting 
the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over 
such things. Hence the adjective of it.

MY-F-LITE, n. [Gr. μυθολογες.] In geology, a petrified 
muscle or shell of the genus myrtia.
N. N is the fourteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and
an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue
against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect one
or a half sound; and in this latter state it is sometimes
accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one
mouth sound and after it is silent, or nearly so, as in hymns
and cantatas.

N., among the ancients, was a numeral letter, signifying
800, and, with a stroke over it, N, 9000. Among the las-
gert, N. stood for sea, but the case of a note is clear.

In commerce, N. is an abbreviation of the French monnaie,
and stands for numera. N. stands for new style.

NAB, n. The summit of a hill or rock. [Local.]

Nab, n. [Ar. naba, nabe.] A desert, as in,
"A day's journey into the Nab." (Job. iii. 15.)

NABOB, n. A. rich adventurer; a person emulously
vying in political ambition. [Ar. nabab, naboob.] A
man of great wealth.

NABICKER, n. A collector; a money-bag. [Ar.
Nabriker.] A money-bag, as in,
"She laid on the Nabbiker for her purse." (Mrs. B-u.

NAC, n. A species of plant; the name also given to
certain kinds of domestic fowl.

NACHT, n. [Ar. night, night.] The night.

NADIR, n. [Ar. nadir, nadir.] That point of the heavens
lowest, or least distant from the earth.

NADIR, n. [Ar. nadir.] The lowest point of any surface
or plane.

NAEL, n. A head-high or head-long. [Ar.
Nail.] A head or head-high.

NAEL, n. A head-high or head-long. [Ar.
Nail.] A head or head-high.

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Navy.

NAVIGATION, n. [L. navigatio]. 1. The art of navigating; the business of going on in ships or other vessels.

NAVIGABLE, adj. 1. That may be navigated.

NAVAL, adj. [L. navalis]. 1. Of, or pertaining to, ships or their equipment.

NAVAL войны, n. [L. navalis]. 1. An arm of military service.

NAVIGATION, n. [L. navigatio]. 1. The art of navigating; the business of going on in ships or other vessels.

NAVIGABLE, adj. 1. That may be navigated.

NAVY, n. [L. navalis]. 1. An arm of military service.

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NAVY, n. [L. navalis]. 1. An arm of military service.

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NAVY, n. [L. navalis]. 1. An arm of military service.
omission of attention or civilities. 3. Negligence; habi
tude. State of being disregarded.
NEGLIGENCE, n. One that neglects.
NEGLIGE, e, adj. 1. Careless; heedless, inattentive.
2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be
done; careless in acting with neglect or slight.
3. Indicating neglect, slight or indifference.
NEGLIGENTLY, adv. With neglect; with heedless
disregard; inattentively.
NEGLICION, m. The state of being negligent.
NEGLIGIBILITY, n. Inability to be neglected; regard
ness of the [L. m.]
NEGLIGIBLY, adv. A kind of gown formerly worn.
NEGLIGENCIA, [L. negligensia.] Neglect; omission
to do what ought to be done. 2. Neglect.
NEGLIGIBILITAD, n. Carelessly; heedlessly; shadily.
NEGLIGIBILIDAD, n. The quality of being neglectable or
transferable by instrument. Seaw.
NEGLIGIBILIDAD, n. That may be transferred by assign
ment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner
of another person so as to vest the property in the assign
ee of each other.
NEGOTIANT, n. One who negotiates; a negotiator.
NEGO, v.e. [L. nego; Eng. I declare.] 1. To transact
business; to treat with another respecting pur
chase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade.
2. To enter into a contract; to sign and deliver a treaty,
league or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.
NEGOTIATE, (ne-gó-á-te), v.t. To procure by mutual
interruption and agreement with another. 2. To procure,
make or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement
with others; to sell; to purchase, to transfer for a valu
able consideration.
NEGOTIATRIX, n. Procured or obtained by agreement
with another; sold or transferred for a valuable considera
lion.
NEGOTIATION, n. 1. The act of negotiating; the trans
action of business. 2. The treating with another
respecting sale or purchase. 3. The transaction of busi
ness of any kind.
NEGO-TI-A TOR, n. One that negotiates; one that
negotiates with others. Sold.
NEIGH, (n. or i.) [Swe. Årgår.] To utter the voice of a
horse; to ask or desire; to query. [As.] 4. A fellow being.
Acts vii. 5. One of the human race; any one that needs
a bed. Luke xvi. 6. A country that is near.
NEIGHBoR, n. 1. To adjourn; to confine one or be near
or to. 2. To acquaint with; to make near or make fa
miliar. [Swe. Kår.] 3. A person; a person of the same
sex as his or her self. [Swe. Kår.]
NEIGHBoR-BoY, n. A laborer in the vicinity. [Swe. Kår.]
NEIGHBoR, n. Near to another; adjoining; next. [Jr.
I. Swe. Kår.] 1. In the vicinity; in the vicinity of a
member. [Swe. Kår.] 2. Not the one or the other. 3. It refers to a
bed; to a bed; to a bed of one; which I shall take. [Mr.
Jr. It. I. Swe. Kår.] 3. It refers to a sentence; as; "ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it." 4. Which primarily re
fers to trees; not either of two. But by usage it is appli
able to a person, referring to individuals separately
considered.
NE-NEM, CON. For some contradictions. [L.] No one con
tradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposi
tion.
NE-MO-LITE, n. [Gr. yapex and koptos.] An arborized stone.
NE-NOM-ILITAD, n. [L. nominat.] Pertaining to a wood or
grove. Dict.
NE-QUIN, o-n. [L. nesquem.] To call using. [Swe. Kår.]
NE-NIV-AD, n. [Gr. aon.] A funeral song; an elegy.
NE-NUI-FAR, n. The water-ly or water-come.
NE-NUS, m. [Gr. nulos.] In ancient Greece, a person newly
admitted to citizenship. Munich.
NE-O-LUCID-AL, n. Pertaining to theology; employing
new words.
NE-O-LOGISM, n. 1. The introduction of new words or
new doctrines. 2. New terms or doctrines.
NE-O-LU-BER, n. One who introduces new words or
new doctrines, or one who supports or adheres to them. Med.
Rev.
NE-O-LU-ON, n. [Gr. Kopax and Kopax.] The introduction
of a new word, or of new words, or of new doctrines; or a
new system of words or doctrines.
NE-O-NOM-I-AN, n. [Gr. Kopax and Kopax.] One who
advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered.
NE-O-PHYTE, n. [Gr. kopax and Kopax.] 1. A new convert
or beginner; a new novice; one newly admitted to the order
of priest. 3. A lyce; a beginner in learning.
NE-O-TERI-CAL, n. 1. One of modern times. Burton.
2. A new, useful, or important agent.
NE-PEN-SI-THUS, n. [Gr. Kopax.] A drug or medicine
that drives away pain and grief. [Little used.] Milit.
NE-PHENTHE, n. [L. nephen.] A mineral.
NE-PHITIC, n. [L. nephele.] That is in the kidneys or curised
of urine. 2. Affected with the stones or gravel. 3. Relieving or curing the
stone or gravel; a diuretic or diuretics of the kidneys in general.
NE-PHITIC, n. A medicine adapted to relieve or cure
the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in
the kidneys.
NE-PHERITIS, n. In medicine, an inflammation of the kid
neys.
NE-PHORO-MY, n. [Gr. Kopex and Kopex.] In surgery,
the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.
NE-PHOR-TheM, n. [Swe. Kopax.] One that negotiates
in business; one that transacts business; a member shown
by neighbors and other relations.
2. A petri-dish of the genus sere.
NERVE, (nervy) n. [L. nervea; Fr. nerf.] 1. An organ of
sensation and motion in animals. 2. A sinew or tendon.
3. Strength; firmness of body. 4. Fortitude; firmness of
mind; courage. 5. Strength; force; authority.
Nerve, v. t. To give strength or vigor; to arm with force.
NERVED, v.p. Armed with strength.—g. 2. In botany,
having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the
buds toward the tip.
NERVELESS, (nervlees) n. A destitute of strength; weak.
NERVINE, n. [Low L. nervea.] That has the quality of
relief or the nerves.
NERVIN, n. A medicine that affords relief from disorders of
the nerves.
NERVEN, n. [L. nervea.] 1. Strong; vigorous. 2.
Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the
nerves. 3. Having the nerves affected; hypochondria;
ead of the nerves; head of nerves. 4. Possessing or manifesting
vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or
manner.
NERVOUS, or NERVEOUS, n. In botany. See Nerve.
NERVOUS, v.i.alous. With strength or vigor. Werten.
NERVOUS-ness, n. A very nervous; irritable; nervous.
2. The state of being composed of nervous. Goldsmith.
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NERVOUS-ness, n. A very nervous; irritable; nervous.
NU-MIS-MA-TOLO-QIET, a. One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NU-MIS-MA-TOLO-QY, a. [Gr. νομακος and κοας.] The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUMA-BRY, a. [L. numinii.] Pertaining to coin or numismatics.

NUMMAL, a. [money. xnumxal.]

NUMMAL-REM, a. [F. xnumxale.] Fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for nummi.

NUNMP, a. A dot; a blackhead. Parker.

NUN-MKUL, a. [numakulium.] A dunce; a dot; a scrub.

NUN-MKULLED, a. Dull in intellect; stupid; dullish.

NUM, a. [Sus., Dan. naas; D. naas; G. naas; Sw. naas; Icel. naas; Lat. naas.] A nose devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or monastery.

NUM, a. 1. A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck, with a web between the toes. 2. Thebittern.

NUNCHION, a. A portion of food taken between meals.

NUNCIA-TURE, xnumxixin-tare.] The office of a nuncio.

NUNC-U-LI-O-( nun-she-a-c) xnumx, a. [L. nunxilia; L. nuxilia,] 1. An imbecile of the same age as some catholic prince or state. 2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

NUN-CU-PATE, a. [L. nuncupare.] To declare publicly or publicly.


NUN-CU-PATIVE, a. [L. nuncupator; Fr. nuncupatif.]

NUN-CU-PATOR, a. [L. nuncupator.] A title; existing only by

NUN-CU-PA, a. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. 3. Verbal;

NUN-DIAL, a. [L. nundialis.] 1. Pertainning to a nun.

NUN-DIA-NA-RY, a. Fair or to a market day. 2. A national letter, among the Romans, was one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year.

NUN-DIAL, a. A national letter.

NUN-DIATE, a. To buy and sell at fairs.

NUN-DIATE, a. Traffick in fairs.

NUN-DATION, a. In Arabic grammar, from the name of

NUN, the pronunciation of 3 at the end of words.

NURSE, a. A woman who cares for infants.

NURSING, a. A woman or nurse who cares for infants.

NURSE, a. [Fr. nourrice.] 1. A woman that has the care of infants, or an woman employed to tend the children of others. A woman who suckles infants. 2. A woman that has the care of a sick person. 4. A man who has the care of the sick. 5. A person that breeds, educates or protects; hence, that which breeds, in young or grows. 6. A woman; a nurse; a woman who suckles infants. 7. A woman who has the care of the sick. 8. A person that breeds, educates or protects; hence, that which breeds, in young or grows.

NURSING, a. 1. Tending, as infants. 2. To suckle;

NURSING, a. To nourish at the breast. 3. To attend and take care of in child-bed. 4. To tend the sick. 5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up, &c. 6. To nurse; to foster; to educate. 7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.

NURSING, a. A house appropriated to the care of children. 2. A plantation of young trees. 3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted. 4. That which forms and educates. 5. The act of nursing; [little used.] 6. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

NURSING, a. Tending; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.

NURSING, a. 1. An infant; a child. 9. One that is nursed.

NURTURE, a. [Fr. nourrirer.] 1. That which nourishes; food; nourishment; sustenance; 2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction.

NURTURE, a. 1. To food; to nourish. 2. To educate; to bring or train up. Webster.

NURSANCE, xnumxun-sance.]

NUSTLE, a. To fondle; to cherish. Division.

NUX, a. [Pers. beh.] 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. 2. In mechanics, a small cylinder or other body, with teeth or projections, engaging with the teeth of grooves of a wheel. 3. The projection near the eye of an animal.

NUX, a. To gather nuts. Wood.

NUX-MATATION, a. [L. nuxmatum.] In astronomy, a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, by which, in its annual revolution, it is twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as often returns to its former position.

NUX-IMCRACK, a. 1. An instrument for cracking nuts.

NUX-BROW, a. Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

NUX-CRACKER, a. 1. An instrument for cracking nuts.

NUX-MEG, a. [L. myristica.] The fruit of a tree of the genus myristica, growing in the islands of the East Indies and Ceylon.

NUX-MEET, a. [L. nuxmeere.] Nourishing; promoting growth.

NUX-MEET, a. Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.

NUX-MEET, a. [L. nuxentum.] 1. That which nourishes; food; aliment; 2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

NUX-MEET, a. Having the qualities of food; aliment.

NUX-MEET, a. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in seedlings. 2. That which nourishes; nourishment.

NUX-MEET, a. Nourishing; promoting growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.

NUX-MEET, a. Having the quality of nourishing; nutritive.

NUX-MEET, a. The quality of nourishing.

NUX-MEET, a. 1. The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel. 2. A thing of little compass or of little value.

NUX-MEET, a. A tree that bears nuts.

NUX-ZLE, a. To nurse; to foster. [Fulgur.]

NUX-ZLE, a. [Fr. from nux, or nuxier.] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom, healing.

NUX-ZLE, a. To nestle; to house in a nest.

NUX-ZLE, a. To go with the nose near the ground, or thrusting the nose into the ground like a swine.

NUX-ZLE, a. [Gr. νυξαλον.] 1. One that eases both in the night. 2. One who has his sight as night comes on, and is employed to keep till morning.

NUX-ZLE, a. The faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the sense from which this faculty proceeds.

NUX-ZLE, a. In presence, the disorder in which the patient loses his sight as night approaches, and remains blind till morning.

NUX-ZLE, a. A brood or flock of pheasants.

NUX-ZLE, a. A girded up of the genus lex.

NYMPH, a. [L. nymphae; Gr. νυμφης.] 1. In mythology, a goddess of the mountains, forests, rivers, and waters.

NYMPH, a. In poetry, a lady.

NYMPH, a. Another name of the nymph, Hesperia, or nymph.

NYMPH, a. Another name of the nymph, Hesperia, or nymph.

NYMPH, a. Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs. Faber.

NYMPH, a. Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPH, a. Relating to nymphs; indlyche. Dryden.

NYMPH, a. Resembling nymphs.

NYMPH, a. Resembling nymphs.

NYMPH, a. [As and as.] None is; is not. Spenser.

O.

As a numeral, O was sometimes used by the ancients for II, and, with a dash over it, O, for 11,000. Among the Irish, O prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny; or, in Latin and French, as in vine, præses. This sound is understood in words ending in a close articulation, as in foot, foot.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, BİLL, UNITE. — Cas K; G as J; 8 as Z; CH as SH; TS as thin. ↑ Obsolete.
ODO


Octave, n. [Fr.; L. octava]. 1. The eighth day after a festival. 2. Eight days together after a festival. — In music, one of seven degrees or twelve semitones.

Octavo, n. [L. octavus]. 1. A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a noun or an adjective.

October, n. [L. octo, eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year]. The tenth month of the year in our calendar.

Octogenarian, a. [L. octogenarius]. In crystallography, designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten.

Octodontate, v. Having eight teeth.

Octodont, n. [L. octo and odontos]. In bats, crest or separated into eight segments; as a calyx.

Octo-Gen-A-Rial, n. One who is eighty years of age.

Octo-Gen-A-Nial, n. The same as octogonal.


Octo-Gon-A-L, n. The same as octogonal.

Octo-Log-AR, a. [L. octo and logos]. In bats, having eight cells for sound.


Octo-P-LA-TED, a. [L. octo and radius]. Having eight sides.

Octo-Pha-Mous, a. [Gr. octo and phaious]. Containing eight seeds.

Octo-R-ATE, a. [Gr. octo and rato]. In ancient architecture, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns; or a range of eight columns.

Octo-R-AL, n. [L. octo and ala]. Consisting of eight syllables.

Octo-R-AL, n. [L. octo and ala]. Consisting of eight syllables.

Octo-Phyll, a. [L. octo and phylla]. In ancient architecture, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns; or a range of eight columns.

Octo-Phyll, a. [L. octo and phylla]. Consisting of eight syllables.

Octo-Phyll, a. [L. octo and phylla]. Consisting of eight syllables.

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Octo-Phyll, a. [L. octo and phylla]. Consisting of eight syllables.

Odd, adj. 1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; as, three, five, &c. 2. Left or remaining after the division or distribution of or any number, or number remain after round numbers or any number specified. 3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange. — Odd, adj. Adverb. Oddness, n. Uncommonness; peculiarity; singularity; unaccountable.

Oddity, n. 1. Sensation of being not even. 2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; unaccountable.

Oddness, n. [It is used both in the singular and plural]. 1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another. 2. Advantage; superiority. — Oddity, n. picturesque. Quirky; dispute; debate; odd. It is odd, more likely than the contrary. -Odd, adj. odds, oddity, disadvantage. — Odd, adj. A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

Oddisch, adj. [Dutch edisch]. Hateful. Raile.

Oddish, n. [L. oddus]. Hateful; deserving hatred.

Opposite to the senses; disgusting. — Cause hate; to be hated. — Expose to hatred.

Oddly-Ly, adv. 1. Hateful; in a manner to deserve hateful treatment. — Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Oddly-Ly, adv. Vexatiously; the quality that dis- gresses; or may excite hatred. — The state of being hated.

Oddly-Ly, adv. [Gr. odys and oyce]. Pertaining to the tooth.

Oddness, n. A remedy for the tooth-ache.

ODO


OFF 539  OLD

displease 2. Injuriousness; mischief. 3. Cause of clim
decease 5. The death of an organism, or of a part of an organism, that is no longer capable of life.
OFF, n. a. [Of aff. & -er.] 1. Literally, to bring to an end; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection. 2. To present in words; to offer; to make a proposal to. 3. To propose for the purpose of being considered; to introduce into the consideration of a thing; to intrude, often with up. 4. To present in prayer or devotion. 5. To bid, as a public officer, a wager; to present oneself in the mind.—To offer violence, to assault; to attack or commence attack.
OFF, v. i. To propose oneself; to be at hand. 2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. 3. To make an attempt at.
OFF-FERING, n. 1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. 2. First advance. 3. The act of boldly a price, or the sum bid. 4. Attempt; endeavour; essay [sacrifice].
OFF-FER-A-BLE, n. That may be offered. [Synonyms.
OFF-FER-ING, a. That which is presented in divine service; a sacrifice; an offering.
OFF-FER-TO-BY, n. [Fr. offertory.] 1. The act of offering the thing offered; or the offering itself. 2. Offertory was properly an offering made at the altar, a voluntary offering, during the offering of the mass, in the Catholic church; but, since the reformation, it denotes certain elements of the Mass, such as bread and wine, under the form of gifts or contributions. 3. An act of offering; the act of presenting the offerings of the worship.
OFFICE, n. [Fr. L. officium.] 1. A particular duty, charge or business; the work assigned by public authority; an undertaking for a political purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those to whom it administers. 2. A place of business; a sacred nature, conferred by God himself. 3. Duty or employment of a private nature. 4. That which is performed, intended or assigned to be done by particular persons, or that which any thing is fitted to perform. 5. Business; particular employment. 6. Act of good or ill voluntarily fulfilled; usually a good service. 7. Act of worship; formality of devotion. 8. A house or apartment in which public officers or others perform their duties. 9. The condition of a person, an apartment appropriated for the necessary business or occasions of a palace or nobleman's house. 10. A position which has no jurisdiction annexed to it. The person or persons intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.
OFFICE-t-ER, n. To perform; to do; to discharge. Skat.
OFFICER, n. A person commissioned or authorized to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. 2. To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over. Marshall.
OFFICIAL, a. [Fr. officiel.] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. 2. Derived from the proper office or officers. 3. Concerning, in connection with an office, or its duty. 4. Having the virtue of authority. 5. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.
OFFICIAL, n. An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.
OFFICIALITY, n. By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested.
OFFICIALITY, n. The charge or office of an official.
OFFICIATE, v. t. 1. To act, as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. 2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.
OFFICIATING, pp. Performing the appropriate office of an office; performing the office of another.
OFFICIATE, v. t. To give in consequence of office.
OFFICIAN, a. [Fr. officier.] 1. Kind; obliging; doing kind acts. 2. Excessively forward in kindliness; importunately interposing services. 3. Busy; intermeddlesome, in which it has no concern.
OFFICIUM-LY, adv. Kindly; with solicitous care. 2. With importunate or excessive forwardness. Dryden.
OFFICIUM-NESS, n. 1. Eagerness to serve; usually, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness. Dryden.
OFFICIAL, a. [Fr. officier.] 1. Kindly; with solicitous care. 2. With importunate or excessive forwardness. Dryden.
OFFICIAL, n. a. [off and -er.] That which is at a good distance from the shore.
OFFENDING, a. [off and scorn.] That which is offensive; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.
OFFEND, v. t. 1. To cause to be offended; to hurt the feelings of; to act disrespectful or, or in a manner unworthy of someone; to cause to feel hurt; to make angry; to make to feel hurt; to make angry; to make to feel hurt.
OFFENSE, n. a. [off and set.] 1. A shout; a speer from the noon of a plant. Lack. 2. In research; a perpendicular fell from the statue line to the hedge, fence or extremity of an inclosure. 3. In accounts, a sum, account, or value set against another sum or account, as an equivalent. O. Wel. [This is also written set-of.
OFFENSE, v. t. To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another. Judges Swell.
OFFERING, n. 1. A child or children; a descendant. 2. A present, gift; a present of property or affection; a present of affection; a present of affection or affection. 3. A present of affection; a present of affection; a present of affection.
OFFERING, a. Often; frequently; not seldom; Pope. 4. Of, from; of; from; of.
OFFERING, n. [off and tim.] accompl. [often and times.] Frequently; not seldom. Offering; most often.
OFFERING, a. [off and tim.] Frequently; not seldom. Offering; most often; Milt. 4. See One.
OFFERING, a. In the old alphabet, H. (Gr. οὖ κύκλος and στρογγυλός). A poem of eight lines. [Little used. Selden.]
OFFERING, a. [off and tim.] Offering; most often. [Eng. architecture, a molding consisting of two or three orders. in geometry, an ornamental molding.]
OFFER-TO, n. L. olimus. The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snorting.
OFFER, v. t. A particular kind of stenography or writing in which passages may be read by the fingers, not with the eyes. O'GIVE, eig., Yv. a. In architecture; an arch or branch of the Gothic vault, which, passing diagonally from one angle to another, forms a cross between other similar branches. O'GIVE, S. d. To view with side glasses, in an ordinary manner. A glance or view.
OIL, n. A side glance or look; a side glance or look. A glance or view.
OIL, n. 1. To smooch or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil.
OIL-BAG, n. A bag, or the person intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.
OIL-COLOR, n. A color made by grading a coloring substance in oil. Bogie.
OIL-DER, pp. Smooched or anointed with oil. Holst.
OIL-DRIP, pp. The dealder and the oil dripped. Holst.
OIL-GAS, n. Inflammable gas procured from oil.
OIL-LESS, n. A substance equal or inferior in capacity to a given substance; a quality approaching that of oil.
OIL-MAN, n. One who deals in oil.
OIL-PLANT, n. A plant, a species of olea, the olive plant.
OIL-PLANT, n. A plant, a species of olea, the olive plant.
OIL-SHOP, n. A shop where oils and pigments are sold.
OILY, a. [off and tim.] To assist; to assist with an unctuous substance. Dryden.
OINTED, pp. Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.
OINTMENT, n. Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.
OINTMENT, n. A niter; a niter. A niter.
OINTMENT, n. A niter; a niter. A niter.
OINTMENT, n. A niter; a niter. A niter.
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OINTMENT, n. A niter; a niter. A niter.
OINTMENT, n. A niter; a niter. A niter.
from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance. 2. The formation of bones in animals.

OST-PIED, pp. Converted into bone, or a hard substance.

OST-PRIAGE, n. [L. os and fovea.] The osseous or sea-ea.

OST-A-LY, v., t. [L. os and facio.] To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bone.

OST-THING, n. To become changing from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OST-TO-DOU, n. [os and wre.] Feeding on bones; eating bone.

OST-TO-BY, n. [L. osterrum.] A channel bone; a bony canal or passage in which bone tissue is deposited.


OST-TO-SELY-TY, n. The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OST-TO-SELL, n. [L. ostensible.] 1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. 2. Plainable; colorable. 3. Apparing; seeming; shown, declared or open.

OST-TO-SELY, adv. In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended. W.Ind.

OST-TO-TEN, v. [Fr. showing; exhibiting.

OST-ENT, n. [L. ostentatio.] 1. Appearance; air; manner; men; little used.] 2. Show; manifestation; token; notice; observance. 3. To show or manifest anything important; [little used.] 4. To show. [little used.] Dryden.

OST-ENT-A-TIE, n. [L. ostentatio.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly.

OST-ENT-A-TIOUS, n. 1. A making a display (from vanity, boastfulness, and pretension of one's endowments or works) to another in an advantageous light. 2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display.


OST-ENT-A-TIOUS-NESS, n. Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.

OST-ENT-A-TOR, n. [L.] One who makes a vain show; a showy or ostentatious person.

OST-ENT-OUT, n. Food of making a show. [little used.]

OST-ENT-O-OLL, n. [Fr. osseus and os.] A carbonaceous substance of lime, a fossil.

OST-ENT-O-COP, n. [Gr. osseus and copus.] Bone in the body.

OST-ENT-O-GE, n. [Gr. osseus and ge.] One who describes the bones of.


OST-ENT-O-LOG, n. Pertaining to a description of.

OST-ENT-O-LOGI-CAL, adj. According to anatomy.

OST-ENT-O-LOGI-CAL, n. [Gr. osseus and logos.] 1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. 2. The system of animal bones.


OST-ENT-Y. See Hostlary.

OST-ENT-Y. See Hostlary.

OST-MEN, n. pl. Native; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. Lattin.

OST-REE-OM, n. [Gr. oromomos.] In Greece an oratory, a method of banishment by the people of Athens.

OST-REE-UM, n. Banishment; expulsion; separation. Familists.

OST-REE-CET, n. [Gr. oromomot.] An oyster shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell.

OST-TREE-CET, n. To banish by the popular voice.

OST-TRICH, n. [Fr. octrine.] A fowl constituting a distinct genus, the ostrich, being the largest of all the birds. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and show dress and showy dress.


OST-A-COUNT-CIT, n. Sex. other; G. oder.] 1. Not the same; different; not this or these. 2. Not this, but the contrary. 3. Nothing besides. 4. Correlative to each and applicable to any number of individuals. 5. Opposed to some. 6. The next. 7. The third part.—Other is used as a superlative for noother. In this use has the place number, and the sign of the possessive case.—The other day, at a certain time past, not distant but indefinite; not less.

OTHER-GATE, n. In another manner.

OTHER-OUT, n. [other and wire.] Of another kind.

OTHER-WHILE, n. [other and whiles.] In some other place; or in other places. Mildew.

OTHER-WHILE. [other and whiles.] At other.

OTHER-WHILE, n. [other and whiles.] At other.

OTHER-WHILE-DO, v. [other and whiles.] At other.

OTHER-WHILE, n. [other and whiles.] In another context.

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OUT

oat-head, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. - Out of print denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold.

OUT, v. t. To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

OUT-ACT, v. t. To do beyond; to exceed in act.

OUT-ADVANCE, v. t. To out go forward; to exceed in weight or effect. Dredge.

OUT-ACTION, prep. To out of action. To turn out of action.

OUT-ACTION, n. To exceed or surpass in quantity or quality.

OUT-ACTION, v. t. To surpass in Answerry.


OUT-LAND-ER, n. A foreigner; not a native. 1. Foreign; not native. 2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; to be rated or held in little account. 3. To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. Bacon.

OUT-LAW, v. t. [Ext. utage; out and law.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.

OUT-LAW, v. t. [Sax. utagias.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

OUT-LAW, v. t. From the benefit of law.

OUT-LAWING, prep. Depriving of the benefit of law.

OUT-LEAP, v. t. To leap away or expending; expenditure.

OUT-LEAP, v. t. To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.

OUT-LEAP, v. t. Sail; flight; escape. Locke.

OUT-LEAP, v. t. To leap backward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged.

OUT-LIE, v. t. In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the deck to steady the boat.

OUT-LIE, v. t. To exceed in lying. Hall.

OUT-LIE, v. t. One who does not reside in the place with which the act is done, or within whose daily concert he is not.

OUT-LINE, n. 1. Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line. 2. The first sketch of a figure. 3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.

OUT-LINE, v. t. To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to skilfully outline.

OUT-LINE, v. t. (out-lev) v. t. 1. To live beyond; to support himself on something is devoid. Dryden. 2. To live beyond one's means. Swift.

OUT-LI-VER, n. A survivor.

OUT-LI-VER, v. t. To face down; to browbeat. 2. To subject to the scorn of the public. Outlaw.

OUT-LI-VE, v. t. To live beyond the means.

OUT-LI-VE, v. t. Vigilant watch; forethought. Young.


OUT-LUS-TER, n. v. t. To exceed in brightness.

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OUT

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OVE

OUT-TOP/UE, v. t. To overtop. Williams.
OUT-WAL/UE, v. t. To exceed in price or value. Repl.
OUT-VIE, v. t. To exceed; to surpass. Addisen.
OUT-VILL/IUE, v. t. To exceed in villany. Shak.
OUT-VOL/IUE, v. t. To exceed in reading or claim.
OUT-VOTE, v. t. To exceed in the number of votes given; to make a majority of suffrages. Suck.
OUT-WALK, v. t. To walk farther; to leave behind in walking. 2. To exceed the walking of.
OUT-WASH, v. t. To wash out; to cleanse from. [L.]
OUT-WEAR, v. t. To wear out; [obs.] 2. To pass tediously to the end. 3. To last longer than something else.
OUT-WEED, v. t. To weed out; to extirpate.
OUT-WEEP, v. t. To exceed in weeping. Dryden.
OUT-WEIGHT, v. t. To exceed in weight.
OUT-WIND, v. t. To exceed in value, influence or importance.
OUT-WELL, v. n. t. To pour out. Syn.:
OUT-WEST, v. t. To exceed.
OUT-WHORE, v. t. To exceed in lewdness. Pope.
OUT-WIND, v. t. To exceed in amount of gross. 2. A spreading out.
OUT-WIND, v. t. To exceed in the prices of goods. Suck.
OUT-WIND, v. t. To exceed by wind; to unlouse.
OUT-WING, v. t. To move faster on the wing; to whet.
OUT-WIT, v. t. To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.
OUT-WOKE, v. t. To wake up. Syn.
OUT-WORTH, v. t. To exceed in value. Shak.
OUT-WREST, (out-rest') v. t. To extort; to draw from.
OUT-WHITE, v. t. To exceed in writing.
OUT-WROUGHT, (out-wroth) pp. Outdone; exceeded in.
OUT-ZANY, v. t. To exceed in buffoonery.
O'VAL, v. a. [Fr. oval; L. ovalis.] 1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oval. 2. Curved; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. It is sometimes synonymous with oval, but differs from it in being applied to eggs having the ellipsoidal form. O'VAL, a. A body or figure in the shape of an egg. O'VAL, v. a. Consisting of eggs. Tamm.
O'VAR, v. n. a. Female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or that in which the fetus is supposed to be formed.
O'VAR, a. [L. ovorum.] Egg-shaped.
O'VAR, v. t. Having something of the form of an egg and a lance, inclining to the latter.
O'VAR, v. a. Having something of the form of an egg, and a lance, inclined to the latter.
O'VAR, v. n. a. In Roman antiquity, a lesser triumph.
O'VA-TOUBLON, a. Oblong in the shape of an egg, or with the end lengthened. Merriam.
O'VEN, v. a. [Sp. oyer; Goth. ower; G. über; Dan. over.] 1. Across; from side to side. 2. Above in place or position; opposed to below. 3. Above, denoting superiority or excellence in dignity or value. 4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to under. 5. Upon the surface or whole extent of. 6. Upon the whole extent. 7. During the whole time; from beginning to end. 8. Above the top; covering; immersing—Over, in poetry, is often contracted to ov.
O'VER, adv. 1. From side to side; as, a board a foot over. 2. On the opposite side. 3. From one to another by passing. 4. From one country to another by passing. 5. On the surface. 6. Above the top. 7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond the limits. 8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE; BULL, UNITE; Cass., Ges. 3; 52 Z, CH AS OH; TIL as in this. Obsolete.
PAL

FALL, a. [L. pallium; Sp. paliC. A cloak; a mantle of state. The mantle of an archbishop. The cloak thrown over a dead body at funerals.]

FALL, a. In heraldry, a figure like the Greek Y. Engr.

FALL, v. t. To cloak; to cover or invest. Shak.

FALL, v. t. [Fr. pefal.] To become vain of strength, life, spirit or taste; to become insipid.

FALL, v. t. To make the veil or shawl spread. 2. To make appear; to disport; to depress. 3. To weaken; to impair. 4. To cloy.

FALL, v. t. (Archaic, Obs.) To dismount. Sandf.

FALL-ACIDUM, w. [Gr. paralzallon.] 1. Primarily, a statue of the goddess Pallis. 2. Something that affects official duties or occupation and safety. 3. A metal found in very small grains.

FALL-LET, a. [Fr. palette; It. palietta.] 1. Among painters, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used. 2. Among potters, crucible maker, a kind of instrument for forming, bearing and rounding their works. 3. In glasses, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail. In heraldry, a small pall; [see Parts.] 4. A small part belonging to the balance of a watch; the nut of a watch. 6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces.

FALL-LEC, a. [Fr. Lecce; It. paes; L. paes.] A small bed. Malon.

FALL-M-S, a. [L. palliun.; Fr. pues; It. paes.] A dress; a robe.

FALL-M-ARD, a. [Fr. passe; It. pasar.] A lector; a blind person.


FALL-RED, a. [L. reddere; Sp. rojo.] 1. To clothe. [See.] 2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen by by far worse examples. 3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen.

FALL-MATE, a. Enased; mitigated.

FALL-MAT-ED, pp. Covered by excuses; extenuated; soot.

FALL-M-ING, v. t. Concealing the enormity or most considerable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.

FALL-M-ITY, a. The act of offering as extenuation of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation. 2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement.

FALL-M-IVE, a. [Fr. palefif; It. palesa.] Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation.

FALL-M-NESS, a. Mitigating; alleviating; no pain or disease.

FALL-M-IVE, a. That which extenuates. 2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or excuses the violence of pain, disease or other evil. Swift.

FALL-LID, a. [L. palliditas.] Pale; wan; deficient in color.

FALL-LI-TY, a. Paleness.


FALL-MALL, (pel-fal) a. [L. pila and mallis; It. palla and malessa.] A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet, also the mallet.

FALL-LOM, a. [L. palaeon.] Taylor.

FALL-MON-DEAR, a. A part of the outer hand of the palm.

FALL-MON, a. Hand or hand's breadth; a linear measure of three inches. 2. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end opposite the shank, or the same part of a mast, yard, or other part of a ship. 3. The first joint of a finger, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm. 4. Branches of plants or trees in which the fruit of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph. 5. Among seamen, an instrument used in sewed canvas, instead of sewed leather. 6. A whole palm.

FALL, p.m. v. a. 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand. 2. To impose by fraud. 3. To handle. 4. To stroke with the hand.

FALL-ON-SUNDAY, (palm-sun-de) a. The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewn palm-branches in the way.

FALL-M-TEE, (palm-tee) a. The date tree.

FALL-MAR, a. [L. palmaris.] Of the breadth of the hand.


FALL-M-ED, a. [L. palmata; L. palmus; Sp. palma.] 1. Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. 2. Excellently needed.

FALMER, (palm'er) a. One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader.

FALMER-WORM, (palm'er-werm') a. A worm.

FALMOCTO, a. A species of palm-tree.

FALMOUTH, a. [L. palma; and palma.] Bearing palms. Dict.

FAL-M-PED, a. [L. palmas et pas.] Web-footed; having webbed feet or toes, especially related to the crayfish.

FAL-M-STRY, a. [L. palma.] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand. 2. Additions made to it harrumonously, for the action of the land.


PALM, n. [L. palus; Fr. pauc; It. paliu.] To feel. [Not nourished.

PAL-ME-LIT, y. [L. palpabilis.] The quality of being palpable; palpation; touch; roughness.

PAL-MI-BLY, adv. 1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.

PAL-MITE, a. [L. palmatic.] The act of touching.

PAL-MI-TATE, v. a. [L. palpaticis.] To best; gently; to beat; as the heart; to flatter, that is, to move with little trouble; as we say to get a pet.

PAL-MI-EXION, a. [L. palpestratis.] A beating of the heart; particularly, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease. 2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart.

PAL-MIS, n. [pawtis; gravis] a. [It. paliuag.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palaces.

PAL-MIS, a. Affected with palm; paralytic.

PALM-IE, part. Affected with palm.

PAL-SY, n. [contracted from Gr. napaloea.] The loss or deficiency of power to move muscular motions in the whole body, or in a particular part; paralysis.

PARA-LIZE, v. t. To paralyze; to deprive of the power of motion; to disable energy. Dug.

PARA-LIZE, v. t. To pass to; to fall into; to fall short; to talk in a paralyzing manner.

PATER-ET, n. Frat; to dodge; to play tricks. Jakes.

PATER-IT, n. One that pays pennies, an old name for a rich man.

PATER-MON, a. The state of being paid or paid.

PATER-TRY, a. [Sp. patera, plu. patera; Scot. patera, or polis.] A small book containing a sheet of paper; or a sheet stitched together but not bound.

PATER-MING, v. t. To write a pamphlet or pamphleteer.

PATER-MET, a. A writer of pamphlets; a scurril.

PAN, a. [Sax. far, penna; D. pen.] 1. A vessel bent and shaped; a pitcher; a vessel depressed in the middle and having a raised border. 2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge; also, a raised part. Among farmers, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil. 3. The top of the head.

PAN, n. A piece of cloth; to close together. [Latacl.


PAN-SAD, n. [Fr. passe.] A kind of food made by selling bread in the water in consistency of palm.


PANC-HE, n. [Sp. pasch.; It. pasch; Fr. pase; D. pasch.] A vessel bent and shaped; a pitcher; a vessel depressed in the middle and having a raised border.

PAN-CRATIC, a. [Gr. ecrac and opos.] Excelling in gymnastic exercises; very strong in muscles.

PAN-CRASE, a. [Gr. ecrac and opos.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the ver-.
and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of such debt.

PAPER-STEINER. n. One that stains, colors or stumps pages for laundering.

PAP-ENG. n. [from pap.] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. *Mannitic.

PAP-ENG. n. [from pap.] Hall.

PAP-LI-N. s. [L. papilla]. A small pap or nipple.


PAP-ILE. v. To resemble the butterfly.

PAP-IL-LAY-A, v. Pertaining to the pap or nipple; resembling.

PAP-IL-LOUS, v. Simulating the covered; with papules.

PAP-IL-LATE, v. To grow into a nipple. *Flamin.

PAP-IL-LOUS, n. Nippery covered with fleshly dots or papules.

PAP-IL-LOUS, v. To cover with papules or papillae.

PAPI, n. [from Fr. papie]. Popery. Redail.

PAPI, n. [from papie]. A Roman Catholic; one that subscribes to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

PAPYRISTIC, s. Papi; pertaining to popery; adhe-

rent to the church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, s. Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome.

PAPYCICAL, v. Conformed to popery. Fuller.

PAPYRUS, n. [L. papyri]. Downy; furnished with a papery texture or covering.

PAPYRUS, n. [L. papyrius]. Downy, furnishing the seed of certain plants, as those of the textile.

PAPYRUS, n. Soft; succulent.

PAPYRUS, n. [L.]. Papyrus; plants; eruptions on the skin.

PAPYRUS, n. Covered with vegetative points or with little blisters. Marple.

PAPYRUS, n. Full of pinnules or pinnules.

PAPYRUS, n. [L.]. An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancient made paper.

PAPYRUS, n. 1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. 2. Equality in condition.

PAPYRUS, n. [L. papyraceus]. Easily procured.

PAPYRUS, n. [Fr. parcelle; L. parcelae; Gr. ἄρτος]. A parcel; a portion; a division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PAPYRUS, n. [from parcelae]. Having the form of a parcel.


PAPYRUS, n. 2. In the form of a parcel.

PAPYRUS, n. Having the form of a parcel.

PAPYRUS, n. In the dissertation or division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PAPYRUS, n. A short division of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus: § 5; but, more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a blank line between it and what precedes or follows. A paragraph is distinguished only by a blank line between it and what precedes or follows. A paragraph is distinguished only by a blank line between it and what precedes or follows.

PAPYRUS, v. To form or write paragraphs.

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PAPYRUS, v. To form or write paragraphs.
PAR

PARDOON-A-BLENESS, n. The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness.

PARDOON-A-BLY, adv. In a manner admitting of pardon; with the submission which befits forgiveness.

PARDOONED, pp. Forgiven; excused.

PARDOON-EE, n. One that forgives; one that absolves or pardons, inspite of the offender's indispositions.

PARDOON-ING, prep. Forgiving; resulting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.

PAR. [Fr. parr.] 1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instruments. 2. To shave or clip down: little and little.

PARED, pp. Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PAR-ENOCHIC, [Gr. συνεκκρατικός.] Mitigating; assuaging.

PAR-E-GORIC, n. A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

PAR-REL-CION, [Gr. συνεργήτης.] In grammar, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another.

PAR-REMOBLE, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] In rhetoric, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period.

PAR-REN-MAT-IA, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] 1. In anatomy, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the intestines between the blood vessels of the viscera; a complex substance. 2. In botany, the pith or pulp of plants.

PAR-REN-SHA-MO-TOUS, s. Pertaining to parenchyma; parenchymatous. [Fr. parenchymateux; English, parenchymatous].

PAR-RE-NE-BIS, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] Persuasion; exhortation; earnest words. [Little said.] Dict.

PAR-REN-SH-IA, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.]


PAR-RE-NE-TIC-ID, s. [L. pareneticus.] One that produces young. [Little produced.]

PAR-RE-NE-TION, s. [From L. pareneticus.] Something done or said in honor of the dead. Petter.

PAR-RE-NE-THER-BIS, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthetic is usually included in brackets or curved lines, thus: (.)

PAR-RE-NE-TETIC, s. 1. Pertaining to a parenthesis; parenthetical. 2. Expressed in a parenthesis. Used in parenthetical; parenthetically; parenthetical.

PAR-RE-NE-TETI-CAL, s. In a parenthesis. Parenthetical.


PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] Deprived of parents.

PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] Here or there, or which parent; an instrument of government.

PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] Something unusual, or done by the by. Brevity.


PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [Sp. paroche.] 1. In the manner of prayer. 2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. 3. Paint.

PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, n. To plaster walls and roofs. 2. To paint. 3. Paint. [Covers.]

PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, n. To lay paint on the face. B. Jonesen.


PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] As a noun, plaster or stucco.

PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [Gr. συνεπιμελής.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the earth.


PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [L. parent.] Pertaining to or within the walls of a building. The parochial bones form the skeleton of a church and upper part of the skull. Potter.


PAR-RE-NE-TIC-LY, [L. parent.] A word, or word; hence, in the sense of words or oral declaration; word of mouth. 2. Pleadings in a court of justice.

PARE, v. I, a. Given by word of mouth; oral; not written.


PARE, v. I, a. Word of mouth; in military affairs, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has left to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. 2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies.

PARE, v. I, a. [From Gr. συνεκκρατικός.] To transgress.

PARE, v. I, a. Law or rule.

A rhetorical figure,

* See Synonyms. X, 2, f, o, y, en, -fere, FAL, FALL, WHAT. -FREY-, FON, MARINE, BIRD: - 1. Obeisate.
disregard.—To pass over. 1. To move from side to side; to pass from one to another. 2. To go through or over. 3. To move through; to go to or come to; a license to pass; a passport. 4. An order for sending vagrants or insolent persons to their places of residence. 5. A graphic symbol or device; a sign; a post or a touch; a palm; a touch; to attempt at stab or strike. 6. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.

PASSED, PAST. [A.D. passus.] In military affairs, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

PASSED-AWAY, adv. 1. That may be passed. 2. That may be traveled or navigated. 3. That may be penetrated. 4. Current; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand. 5. Popular; well received. 6. Supportable.

PASSED-BY, adv. Torily. See PAsS-BY.

PASSED-BY, n. A push or thrust.

PASSED-BY, n. [Fr.] In the passage, a turn or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground.

PASSED, n. [Fr. passage]. 1. The act of passing or moving by land or water; or through the air or other substances.

PASSED, m. 1. The case of passing one place to another.

PASSED, m. 2. Passed; by the way; slightly; in haste.

PASSED, or PART, p.p. Gone by; done; accomplished; ended. 2. Having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.

PASSENGER, n. One who is traveling either in a public coach, or on a ship, or on foot.

PASSENGER-FALCON, n. [See Falcon]. A kind of falcon.

PASSENGER, n. One that passes; a passenger. [It.]

PASSENGER-IN-E, n. [L. passeur]. Pertaining to sparrowrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrowrows belong, the passerine.
PEL-LAT, n. To form into little balls. Skal.
PEL-LI-BER-E, n. [L. pilula]. 1. A skin or thin film. 2. Among chemists, a thin, salute crust formed on the surface of some substances when evaporated to dryness.
PEL-LI-TO-RE, n. [Sp. pilare]. The name of several plants of different genus.
PELLA, n. [L. pella]. Pelt, or clerk of the pelts, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every tiller's bill into the register, and signs pelts acceptee, pelts accep- tees, peltry, and makes also another roll called pelleto acceptees, a roll of pelts acceptees, and a second roll of pelts acceptees, in which the name of one person, or another, is enrolled.
PELL-LUC-ID-IV, n. A perfect clearness; transparency.
PELLA, n. [G. peil; L. polla]. 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. 3. A blow or stroke from something thrown.
PELL, n. t. [Fr. pelote; from pelote]. 1. Properly, to strike with something thrown, driven or falling. 2. To drive by throwing something. Dictionaries.
PELLA, n. [L. pella]. In hunting, having the shape of a pelt, of a target or round shield.
PELLA-TED, adj. In the form of a target. Etens.
PELLA, pp. Struck with something thrown or driven.
PELLA, n. [L. pellis, a skin]. 1. The skin of a beast. 2. The skin of a fish in general. 3. The skin of a fish in general.
PELLA-Y, n. The skins of animals producing fur; skins with hair attached; the skin in general.
PELL-VIMET, n. [L. pellis, and G. pays]. An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis.
PELL-Y, n. [L. pellis]. The cavity of the body formed by the body of the bones of the upper part of the abdomen.
PELL, n. t. and pp. piano; piano, piano. To write; to compose and transmit to paper. Addison.
PELL, n. pp. A small inclusure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.
PELL, pp. and pp., piano; piano, piano. To write in a pen; to confine in a small inclusure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place. Milnes.
PELLA, n. [Sp. penaza]. 1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offences. 2. Inflicting punishment. 3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty.
PELLA, n. [Sp. penaza]. 1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the guilt of him who is deemed a trumposer, offender.
PELLA, n. 1. A point or spot. 2. To strike with something without ink. 3. An aggregate or collection of rays of light.
PELLA, n. 1. To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. 2. To draw or write with a pencil.
PELLCILED, pp. Painted, drawn or marked with a penciled. Penciled.
PELLCILED, pp. Painting, drawing or marking with a pencil.
PELL-CISED, n. Having the shape of a pencil. Penciled.
PELL-CISED, n. [Fr. pecier; Sp. pincel]. 1. A small brush used by painters for laying on colors. 3. A pen formed of carabue of iron or plumago, black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing. 3. A brush of brushwood without ink. 4. An aggregate or collection of rays of light.
PELLCILED, pp. Painted, drawn or marked with a penciled. Penciled.
PELL-CLED, pp. Painting, drawing or marking with a pencil.
PELL-CLED, pp. Having the shape of a pencil. Penciled.
PEN

PEN-KNIFE, n. [See Pan and Knap.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.

PEN-MAN, n. pl. Pan-man. 1. A man that professes or teaches writing. 2. One that writes a good hand.

PEN-MAN-SHIP, n. 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. 2. The art of writing.

PEN-NACHIE, n. [Fr. panaché.] Radiated; diversified with wavy stripes or edges; as a flower. [L. u.]

PEN-NON, n. or PEN NON, n. [Fr. pénon, penne; L. pen- nus, Sp. peno.] A small flag; a banner; [see Pan- non.]

PEN-NA-TED, a. [L. penatus.] Winged. — In PEN- na-TED, a., a penneate leaf is a compound leaf in which several pinnae are attached to each side of it.

PENNED, pp. Written.

PENNE, n. or PENNE. 1. A writer. 2. A pen-case; [local.]

PEN-PEN, n. A pen-case or pen-box; composition. Skit.

PEN-NING, pp. Committing to writing.

PEN-NON, see PEN-NANT.

PEN-NOSE, n. A nose; [Pen nose, or French. Pénose] denotes the number of coins; also the amount of money in value.

PEN-PLACE, n. [L. penula, penulae.] 1. That may be penetrated, entered or pierced by another body. 2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

PEN-PLACE, n. Any place, parts.


PEN-PUR-ITAN, n. [L. penitentia.] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtil. Heptl.

PEN-ETR-ATE, v. t. [L. penetrare.] 1. To enter or pierce; to pass through or into a body. 2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. 3. To reach by the intellect; to understand; to penetrate into the soul of. Sec.


PEN-ETR-ANT, pp. Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.


PEN-ETR-ATION, n. The act of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtil. Sub.


PEN-ETR-ATION, n. The quality of being penetrating.

PEN-FISH, n. A kind of eelput with a smooth skin.


PEN-IL, n. [L. penna.] 1. Among physicians, a test or pledge for wounds or ulcers. 2. A species of shell.

PEN-IN-SUL-A, n. [L. penis and insula; L. penisula.] A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. 2. The bounding land on the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself.

PEN-IN-SUL-A, v. t. To form or state a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

PEN-IN-SUL-A, n. To encompass almost with water; insular. King's High. Col.


PEN-ITEN-CY, a. [Fr. repentance; L. pennisia.] Red.

PEN-ITENCES, n. [Fr. repentance; L. pennisia.] Red.

PEN-ITENT, n. 1. One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. 3. One under the direction of a confessor. — Penance is an appellation given by the Jews to God's bearers in the Old Testament; the Catholic countries.

PEN-ITENTIAL, a. [Fr. pénitential.] Proceeding from or expressing the contrition of heart.

PEN-ITENTIAL, a. Among the Romanists, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliations of sins.

PEN-ITENT-IC, a. As referring to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. Banhott.

PEN-ITEN-TIA, n. 1. That which preserves the rules and measures of penance. 2. A penitent; one that does penance. Homewod. — At the court of Rome, an office of large extent in territory as well as in jurisdiction, with large patronage, dispensation, power to impose or benefit any; vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases served to him. 3. A house of correction in which offenders are committed for punishment, reform, and labor, and to labor a workhouse.

PEN-ITENT-LY, a. With penitence; with repentance, sorrow or correction for sin.

— See Synonyms. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BILL; UNITE.—C is K; G is J; Z is Z; CH is SH; TH as in this. (Obsolete.)
equivalent to durable or lasting, but not to unchanging or unalterable.

PERM. [pertaining to] m., with lunatic expression; durably; in a fixed state or place.

PERM-ANNUL-LY, ad. With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place.

PERM-ANNUL-LY, m., the quality or state of being permanent.

PERM-A-BILE, m., That may be passed through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance or substance of a substance; a permeable.


PERM-A-TING, ppv. Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.

PERM-A-TION, m. The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

PERM-BLE, adj. That may be mixed.

PERM-I-RIBLE, m. That may be permitted or allowed.

PERM-MIS-SIBLE, m. 1. The act of permitting or allowing. 2. Authorization; license or permit granted.


PERM-VABLE, adj. By allowance; without prohibition of the act itself.

PERM-VATION, m. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

PER-MIT, v. t. 1. [Permit.] To allow; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent. 2. To allow by silent consent; to allow, by a course of life, without giving express authority. 3. To afford ability or means. 4. To leave; to give or resign.

PERM-WRIT, m. A written license or permission from the custom-house officer or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons. 3. Warrent.

PER-MIT-TANCE, m. Allowance; forbearance or permission by authority; 1. Permission.

PER-MIX-TION, m. Intermixing; the act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

PER-MUT-TATION, m., [Permutative.] 1. In chemistry, exchange of one element for another. — Figurative. In the case, the exchange of one benevolent for another. — In algebra, change or different combination of any number of quantities.

PER-MUT-TATE, v. t. [Permutate.] To exchange; to transpose.

PER-NANCY, m., [Norm. vernacular.] A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or titles in kind.

PERNOCITATION, m., [Pernocitation.] 1. Descriptive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. 2. Descriptive; tending to injure or destroy. 3. [Pernoc.] Quick; [see].

PER-NOCIOUS-LY, adv. Descriptively; with ruinous tendency or effect.

PER-NOCIOUS-LY, adv. The quality of being very injurious, mischievous or destructive.

PER-NOCIOUS-NESS, m. [Pernociousness.] Swiftness of motion; acceleration.

PER-NOCIOUS-NESS, m., [Pernociousness.] Littleness said. Ray.

PER-NOC-TATION, m., [Pernocott.] The act of passing the whole night without remaining all night.

PER-NOC-TATION, n. A nocturnal.

PER-O-BATION, m., [Perobation.] The concluding part of an episodic narration by the speaker; recapitulates the principal points of his discourse.

PER-OXID, m., [per ox.]. A substance containing an unusual quantity of oxygen.

PER-OXYDIZE, v. t. To oxidize to the utmost degree.

PER-PEND, v. t. [Perpend.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

PER-PEND, m., [Pendulum.] Something hanging down in a direct line; a plum-line.

PER-PENDICULAR-LY, m., [Perpendiculartyl.] 1. Hanging or curving upward from any point towards the centre of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon. 2. In geometry, falling directly at right angles.

PER-PENDICULAR-LY, m., [Perpendicularity.] 1. A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon. 2. In geometry, a line falling at right angles.

PER-PENDICULARIZATION, m., [Perpendicularization.] The being of perpendicular.

PER-PENDICULARIZE, v. t. [Perpendicularize.] To equip to or adapt to.

PER-PENDICULARIZE, v. t. [Perpendicularize.] To equip or adapt to.

PER-PENDICULARIZE, v. t. [Perpendicularize.] To equip or adapt to.
PER...
PHRASE, v. To call; to style; to express in words or in particular words. Slang.

PHRASE, v. To employ particular expressions.

PHRASE-LOGIC, n. See LOGIC.

PHRASE-LOGICAL, adj. Pertaining to a peculiar form of expression.

PHRASE-LOGICAL-ICAL, adj. Pertaining to a peculiar form of expression.

PHRASE-LOGICAL-ICALY, adv. According to the principles.

PHRASE-LOGICAL-ICALY, adv. According to the principles.

PHRENOLOGY, n. See PHRENOLOGY.

PHRENOLOGICAL, adj. Pertaining to phrenology.

PHRENOLOGICALICAL, adj. Pertaining to phrenology.

PHRENOLOGICAL-ICALLY, adv. Pertaining to phrenology.

PHRENOLOGICALICALITY, n. The quality of being phrenological.

PHRENOLOGICALICALIST, n. A person who is skilled in the science of the nature or the science of natural objects.

PHRENOLOGIST, n. A physician who is skilled in the science of the nature or the science of natural objects.

PHRYS-LOGICAL, adj. Pertaining to physiology.

PHYSIS, n. The science of living beings, or the science of the properties and functions of animate and inanimate objects. It is the science of the properties and functions of animate and inanimate objects.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL, adj. Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHYSIOGRAPHICALICAL, adj. Pertaining to the description of plants.

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PHYSIOGRAPHICALICALY, adv. Pertaining to the description of plants.
small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning. 6. To Pierce, is strike with a pointed instrument: to prick the surface; to make a hole; to puncture. 8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands. 9. To prick a piece of paper; a pin or needle. 10. To select; to cut; to separate particular things from others.—To pic out, to select.—To pic up, to take up; to gather; to glean.

PICT. v. i. 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. 2. To do any thing leisurely or by attending to small things.

Pick-A-Pack, adv. In a manner of a pack. [Falser]

Pic-Ax, n. [pick and ax.] An axe with a sharp point on one or both blades of the head. [Hilders]

Pick Back, v. On the back. [Hebrews]

Picked, pp. Puckered off by the fingers, teeth or claws; cleansed by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.

Picked, or Pickered, P. Pointed; sharp. [Middle English]

Picked-Ness, n. 1. State of being pointed at the end; fast. 2. Pointy; spiny.

Pick-Ee, o. [Fr. picere.] 1. To pillicate; to pirrate. 2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outposts of an army, or in pillaging parties.

Picker, n. 1. One that picks or calls. 2. A pickaxe or instrument for picking or separating. [Middle English]

Pickerel, n. A small picker, a fish.

Pickerel, n. A pickerel, or pickerel. [Middle English]

Pickerel, v. n. 1. A state sharpened or pointed. 2. A narrow board pointed; used in making frame. 3. To sharpen or point, to be the notice of the approach of the enemy. [Middle English]

Picnic, n. In cards [see Figure.] A punishment which consists in being whipped in public with a rod and a sharp nail. [Middle English]

Picket, v. n. 1. To fortify with pointed stakes. 2. To cut with a pick; to cut or force with narrow pointed boards. 3. To fasten to a picket. [Middle English]

Picket Fencing, v. To fortify or inclosed with pickets.

Picketing, v. n. Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.

Picking, v. n. Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; scaling.

Pickling, n. The act of pickling; selection; gathering; gleaning.

Pickling, v. To pickle in vinegar. [Middle English]

Pickle, n. [D. pekel.] 1. Brine; a solution of salt and water, or simply vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which fish, fowl or other substance is preserv ed. 2. A thing preserved in pickle. 3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder. 4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge or fence.

Pickled, v. t. To preserve in brine or pickle. 2. To season in pickle. 3. To imbue highly with any thing bad.

Pickling, n. A merry-andrew; a many a buffoon. [Middle English]

Picklock, n. An instrument for opening locks by force. [Middle English]

Pickover, n. One that steals from the pocket of another. [Middle English]

Pickover, n. One that steals from the purse of another.

Pickaxe, n. A pick-tool.

Pickathank, n. An officious fellow, who does what he is not wanted to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite. [Middle English]

Pick Pock-Et, n. One who steals from the pocket of another. [Middle English]

Pick-Tool, n. An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. [Middle English]

Pico, n. [Sp. See Picas.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.


Pico-Mel, n. [Gr. eikos.] The characteristic principle of blood. [Middle English]

Pico-Tox, n. [Gr. mykon, and L. vaccinius.] The bitter and poisonous principle of the common vaccinius.

Pick, v. n. [L. picca.] A person whose body is painted. [Middle English]

Picerel, n. A painter; a painter; a painting. [Middle English]

Picture, n. [L. picture.] A painting exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colors. 2. The works of painters; painting. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding.

Picture, v. t. 1. To paint a resemblance. 2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.

Picture-Like, a. Like a picture; according to the likeness of a picture.

Pictured, pp. Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; colored.

Pict, n. A painter. [Sp. Pint]

Pict, v. t. [Fr. pitterer; It. pittero.] Expressing that peculiar kind of being which makes itself evident in nature, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. [Middle English]

Pictorial, adj. In a picturesque manner.

Pictorial, adv. In a picturesque manner.

Pictorial, n. The state of being pictorial.


Piddle, v. [This is a different spelling of pledge.] 1. To deal in trinkes; to spend time on trifling objects; to attend to too small or trifling matters. 2. To talk at table; to eat unequably without appetite.

Piddle, v. n. 1. One who busies himself about little things. 2. One that eats unequably or without appetite. [Middle English]

Pics, n. [Allow.] 1. The magpie, a party-colored bird of the genus corvus. It is sometimes written pyg. 2. The old peepish service book. 3. Printers' types mixed or unordered; Caak and pie, an adhesion by the pie or service book, and by the sacred name of the Duty corrupted.

Pied, a. [Sp. pic.] Of various colors; diversified in color; as, a piedish house. [Middle English]

Pice, n. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking or tearing. 2. A part of any thing, divided or in fragments; a part or a separate cut off from the whole; a portion. 3. A distinct part or quantity. 4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind, or in a different state, size, or condition. 5. A common mass; any in a great size or quantity. 6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor; a separate matter. 7. A sum of money; a small sum; a gun or single part of ordnance. 8. In heraldry, an ordinary or charge. 9. In heraldry or郡, a piece of a lawyer is a single piece of land, a building or a vessel; a building or a vessel. 10. A piece, as to each; as, he paid the men a dollar a piece. 11. Of a piece, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same mold.

Piece, n. To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch. [Middle English]

Piece, v. t. To cut or cut out, or to enlarge by addition of a piece or piece. [Middle English]

_piece, n. To unite by coalescence of parts; to be connected; to be united.

Piece End, n. Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces. [Middle English]

Pieceless, a. Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire whole.

Piecely, adv. In pieces. [Middle English]

Piece-Made, a. [piece and Sex. and Qu. 1.] In pieces; in fragments. 2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.

Piece-Made, a. Single; separate; made of parts or pieces.

Piece-Made, e. Divided into small pieces.

Piece-Maker, n. A person who makes a piece.

Piece, n. [Sp. pica.] 1. A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building. 2. A mass of stone-work or a mode projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor. 3. A mass of solid work between the windows. [Middle English]

Piece, a. A glass which hangs against a pier, between windows.

Piece, n. [pier, or päder.] v. t. [Fr. person.] 1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. 3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions. 1 Tim. vi. 4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or a secret place.

Piece, n. [pier, or päder.] v. t. 1. To enter, as a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through a thing. 3. To penetrate or dive, or penetrate, or enter into, as a secret. 4. To affect deeply.

Piece-Caul, n. [pier, or pädér.] b. That may be pierced.

Pierced, pp. Penetrated; entered by force; trans fixed.

Pierce, v. n. A person, or pader. [Middle English]

Piercer, n. An instrument that pierces, penetrates or bores. 2. One that pierces or perforates.
PIL

PIL, n. [{D. pêl; Sw. Dûl; pl. pêlæ.}] 1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth. 2. One side of a coin; originally, a punch or punchmark used in marking coins, or in marking the coinage of a country, and indicating the figure to be impressed. 3. In heraldry, an ordinary in form of a point inverted or a stake sharpened.

PILF, n. [{D. pilf; Sw. pil; L. pilum.}] The head of an arrow.

PILF, n. [{L. pilus.}] Properly, a hair; the fibres of wool, cotton, and the like; the nap, the fine, hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILFY, v. To say or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass. 2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate. 3. To fill with something heaped. 4. To fill all the room or top. 5. To break off the awns of threshed barley; {local.}

PILF-AY, n. [{L. pilae.}] Having the form of a cap or pile.

PILF-ERT, n. One who piles or forms a pile.

PILFERT, n. [{W. pêlliant; Sp. pilbar.] To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft.

PILFE, v. To steal and pay by petty theft; to pilfer.

PILFERED, pp. Stolen in small parcels.

PILFERER, n. One that pilfers.

PILFERING, v. Petty pilfering; practicing petty thefts.

PILFERING-LY, adv. With petty theft; thriftily.


PIL-F-AGE, n. With petty theft; thriftily.


PILF-ED, adj. Having a large head; stupid.

PIL-FER, n. [Sp. picar; or, from picah.] A small, pointed, hollow instrument with a pointed end; a lance.

PILF-ER-AGE, n. A long journey, particularly a journey to some distant and sacred vessel, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. 2. In locomotive engines, the period of human life. Gen. xvi. 3. Time irrationally spent. Steal.

PILF-ER-RAGE, n. To wander about as a pilgrim.

PILF-ER, v. To wander without a goal.

PILFE-AGE, n. To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to pillage.

PILFE-AGE, n. That which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly, from enemies in war. 3. The act of plundering. 4. In architecture, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the cornice. 5. A medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole. Any thing nauseous. Young.

PILFE, v. To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to pill; to strip.

PILES, n. pl. To be poisoned; to come off in flakes. Dryskin.

PILFE, v. To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to pill; to strip.

PILF, v. To be poisoned; to come off in flakes. Dryskin.

PILES, n. One that plunderes by open violence.

PILO-AGE, n. Plundering; pillaging.

PILO-AGE, n. Sp. Port. pilgar; pilgae. 1. A kind of irregular columns, round and insulate, but deviating from the circular column of a just column. 2. A leaf, a medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole. Any thing nauseous. 3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction. 4. Something resembling a pillar. Gen. xiv. 5. Foundation; support. Job ix. 6. In shape, a square or round timber fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks. 7. In the measure, the centre of the vault, ring or manege-ground, around which a horse turns.


PILO, n. One that plunders or plunderers. Chaucer.


PILO-ION, n. [{fr. pilius.}] A cushion for a woman to sit on, or a person on horseback. 2. A pad; a cushion; a low saddle. 3. The pad of a saddle on the horse's back.

PILO-ION, n. In a pillar.

PILO-ROARY, n. [{fr. pilori; pelor.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and loopholes, through which the culprit puts the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PILO-ROARY, v. To punish with the pilory.

PILO-ROARY, n. Plunder; plunderers; plunderers.

PILO-ROARY, n. 1. A large mound or mass of building, an edifice. 2. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidal form.

See Sympath. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BULL, UNITE.
repair the road or cleave it of obstructions. 2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for an answer. 

PISCO-NO, n. The work of pioneering. Spenser.

PTO-NO, or PTO-NY, n. [Zsl. piausia; L. perennis]. A plant; a perennial.

PIPO, or PIP, n. [Sp. piopas, piopas]. A species of the genus Passiflora, the edible passion fruit. Sp. L. 

PIRE, or PIR, n. [L. piper; Fr. pierre]. 1. A stone used for building. 2. A pillar; a column.

PI-RETT, or PIERETT, n. [Fr. pierre]. A stone; a rock.

PI-RETT, or PIERETT, n. [Fr. pierre]. A stone; a rock.

PIRIE, or PIRIE, n. [L. piria; Fr. pile]. A cairn; a heap of stones.

PIROSCOP, n. [Sp. piroskop]. A device for examining the interior of the body, especially the eye.

PIRUS, or PRUS, n. [L. prunus; Fr. prunus]. A species of the genus Prunus, the plum.

PI-RI, or PLI-RI, n. [L. prae-rex; Fr. prêtre]. A priest; a clergyman.

PIST-A, n. [L. pistis; Fr. piste]. AAS. 1. A species of the genus Pistia, the water hyacinth. 2. A species of the genus Pistacia, the pistachio.

PIST-A-TA, n. [L. pistacia; Fr. pistache]. A species of the genus Pistacia, the pistachio.

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PIST-A, n. [L. pistis; Fr. piste]. AAS. 1. A species of the genus Pistia, the water hyacinth. 2. A species of the genus Pistacia, the pistachio.
species of birds that frequent the banks of rivers and the
PLU, v. t. [Sax. plūcan; L. plūcar; Dan. plūke; Fr. plucher.] 1. To pull with sudden
force; to pull, as a rope, with great force. 2. To strip of feathers, as a
bird. 3. To strip by plucking; as, to pluck a fowl.
PLUCKED, pp. Pulled off; striped of feathers or hair.
PLUCKER, n. One that plucks. Mortiscer.
PLUG, n. [D. plug.] A stopper; any piece of pointed wood or other
substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a
PLUGGED, pp. Plugged; of a stopper or plug.
PLUM, n. [Sax. plum; L. prūma.] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the
genus prunus. 2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.
PLUM, v. t. To dry in the sun; a raisin. 4. A kind of play.
PLUM, n. The old word for plum. Florio.
PLUMAGE, n. [Fr.] The feathers that cover a fowl.
PLUMERIA, n. A tree of the genus plumeria.
PLUMERIA, n. [L. mineral consisting of carbon and
PLUM-FLUSH, n. A pitch or a charm; a charm
PLUM-FLUSH, n. A charm or a charm
PLUM-FLUSH, n. A charm or a charm
PLUM-LEAF, n. A charm or a charm
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POK

POK-ER, n. An icean bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel. [Sp.]

POK-ER, n. [Dan. pokker.] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bogey; a word in common use in America.

POKING, prp. Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poke; thrusting; putting by the nose.

POKING, n. Drudging; servile. [Colloquial; Scot.]

POKING-STICK, n. An instrument formerly used in ad

PO-LA-CER, n. [Sp. picale; Fr. palais, polaque.] A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

PO-LA, n. [Fr. palais; Sp. palacio.] 1. Pertaining
to the poles of the earth, north or south, or to the points of the compass, as, lying in the vicinity of the poles. 2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles. 3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

PO-LA-RITY, n. That quality of a body, in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; usually, as in electricity, in magnets, two poles in a lodestone, cored on magnetic poles and repulsive or, the power of taking a certain direction.

POL, n. The property of pointing to the poles, which is peculiar to the magnetic needle. A mineral is said to possess polarity when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels

PO-LA-RIZ-ATION, n. The act of giving polarity to a body. - Polarization of light, a change produced upon light by the action of electricity, by which it establishes the appearance of having polarity, or poles possessing different properties.

PO-LA-RIZ-ED, adj. Having polarity communicated to.

PO-LA-IZ-ING, prp. Giving polarity to.

PO-LA-MON, tr. To give direction to a pole. [L.]

PO-LA-MON, n. A pole; a post; p. n., pol; p. adj., poli;

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PO-LA-IZ-ING, n. Giving polarity to.

PO-LA-IZ-ING, tr. To communicate polarity to.

PO-LA-RIZ-ED, adj. Having polarity communicated to.

PO-LA-IZ-ING, prp. Giving polarity to.

PO-LA-IZ-ING, n. Giving polarity to.

PO-LA-MON, tr. To give direction to a pole. [L.]

PO-LA-MON, n. A pole; a post; p. n., pol; p. adj., poli;

PO-LA-IZ-ED, adj. Having polarity communicated.

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PO-LA-MON, n. A pole; a post; p. n., pol; p. adj., poli;

PO-LA-IZ-ED, adj. Having polarity communicated.
PRE-JUDICATE, v. a. Forming an opinion or judgment without examination. More.

PRE-JUDICIAL, n. a. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to arrive at final determination. Prejudice, previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession. 3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury formed.

PRE-JUDICE, n. v. t. To possessing with unexamined opinions; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and thus render it susceptible to false impressions or cause. Waters. 2. To obstruct or injury by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damp; to hinder; to impair.

PRE-JUDGED, pp. or. a. Possessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PRE-JUDICIAL, n. a. Biased or blinded by prejudices; [esp.] 2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair. 

PRE-JUDICIALITY, n. The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. 3. Bishops, collectively.

PRE-LATERAL, n. PRE-LATERAL, n. A lateral or derivative prelate.


PRE-LATICE, n. PRE-LATICE, n. An oblong or rectangular form of glass, used for windows.

PRE-LATIC, n. PRE-LATIC, n. A pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

PRE-LATICALLY, adv. With reference to prelates.

PRE-LATION, n. [L. praesidium]. Preference; the setting aside of anything, by a prelate, as sacred or holy; a high-chapel or sanctuary. T. Scott.

PRE-LATITUDE, n. [Fr. latitudes]. The state or estate of a prelate.


PRE-LATITARY, n. [Fra. latitudes]. To read a lecture or public discourse. Harmer.

PRE-LEAGUON, n. [L. praesidium]. A lecture or discourse delivered by a select company.

PRE-LEAGUE, v. t. To possess with prepossession.

PRE-LEAGUE, n. That which precedes the main discourse, work, design or business; something previous or preparatory.

PRE-LIMP, n. Low L. praesidium. 1. A short light of music, or irregular air, played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert. 2. A something introductory, or that shows what is to follow. 3. A forewarning; something which indicates or announces a preceding event or action.

PRE-LODER, n. v. t. 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play before. 2. To precede, as an introduction or forewarning.

PRE-LODE, n. v. t. To serve as an introduction to.


PRE-LORD, n. One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.


PRE-LODOUS, a. Previous; introductory. Clesse.


PRE-LODUVE, n. Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

PRE-LONG, n. Previous; introductory; progressive.

PRE-MA-TOCRE, a. [Fr. prematuré; L. præmaturus]. 1. Ripen before the natural or proper time. 2. Happening, arising, or taking place before the proper time. 3. Arriving or receiving without due authentication or evidence.

PRE-MATREALLY, adv. 1. Too soon; too early; before the proper time. 2. Without due evidence or authentication.

PRE-MATURENESS, n. a. Ripeness before the natural or proper time. Too great or premature youth.

PRE-MEDITATE, v. t. [Fr. prémediter; L. præmeditatus]. To think on and resolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate with previous consideration.

PRE-MEDITATE, v. t. To think, consider or resolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate. Hooker.

PRE-MEDITATE, n. Contrived by previous meditation.

PRE-MEDITATED, pp. 1. Previously considered or

PRE-OPTATION, n. [Fr.: L. propositio.] In grammar, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified.

PRE-OPTATION-AL, a. Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position. Expec.


PRE-POSITIVE, n. A word or particle put before another word. Jess.

PRE-POSITIVE, n. [L. propositer.] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars.

PRE-POS-TURE, n. The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PRE-POS-SESS, e. [L. posse.] 1. To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. 2. To preoccupy the mind or feelings; as to preoccupy other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. See *Posses.

PRE-POS-SESS-ED, (pre-pos-se)-pp. Preoccupied; inclined.

PRE-POS-SESS-ING, pp. 1. Taking previous possession.

PRE-POS-SESS-ION, n. 1. Preoccupation; prior possession. 2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart; hence, preconceived or preconceived idea, opinion or thing.

PRE-POS-TEROUS, e. [L. posterus.] Superior power; predominance. [Little used.] [Obs.]

PRE-POSE, n. A preposition, or a word or particle that is used as a preposition; an element in the form of a word that precedes a word or phrase to indicate a relation or connection between it and another word.

PRE-POSE, v. to. [L. postumus; Fr. postumer.] 1. To make something post, or to make it appear or seem post, as something that is not what it appears to be.

PRE-POSE, v. [L. postumus; Fr. postumer.] 1. To make something post, or to make it appear or seem post, as something that is not what it appears to be.

PRE-POSED, (preposed) pp. Pasted; attached; made available; ready; provided.

PRE-POSED, (preposed) adj. With previous measures.

PRE-POSED-NESS, n. The state of being prepared or in advance.

PRE-POSE-WHISPER, n. One that prepares, fits or makes ready.

PRE-PARD, (pre-pard) pp. Pasted; adapted; made suitable; ready; provided.

PRE-PARD, (pre-pard) adj. With previous measures.

PRE-PARD-NESS, n. The state of being prepared or in advance.

PRE-PART, n. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition. 2. Measures of preparation.

PRE-PART, v. to. 1. To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order. 2. To take the necessary previous measures. 3. To make one’s self ready.

PRE-PARTICIPATION, n. [See Participle.] The act of participating in a particular event, or in some way, or in the service of, by any possible means.


PRE-PARTICIPATOR, n. [See Participle.] A person who participates in a particular event, or in some way, or in the service of, by any possible means.

PRE-PARTICIPATOR-ATION, n. [See Participle.] 1. An event in which a participation is given to a particular event, or in some way, or in the service of, by any possible means.

PRE-PARTICIPATION, n. [See Participle.] The act of participating in a particular event, or in some way, or in the service of, by any possible means.

PRE-PARTICIPATION-AL, a. Pertaining to a participation, or to preceding position. Expec.

PRE-PARTICIPATION-ER, n. A person who participates in a particular event, or in some way, or in the service of, by any possible means.

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PRIVACY, n. 1. A state of being in retirement from the company and observation of others. To do things in private. 2. The place of seclusion from company or observation; retirement; solitude; retirement. 3. Privacy [see.] 4. Tactfulness; delicacy; reserve. 5. Conspicuous among private men. 6. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 7. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 8. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 9. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 10. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 11. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 12. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 13. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 14. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 15. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 16. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 17. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 18. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 19. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 20. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 21. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 22. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 23. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 24. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 25. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 26. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 27. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 28. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 29. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 30. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 31. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 32. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 33. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 34. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 35. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 36. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 37. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 38. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 39. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 40. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 41. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 42. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 43. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 44. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 45. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 46. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 47. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 48. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 49. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 50. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 51. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 52. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 53. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 54. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 55. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 56. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 57. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 58. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 59. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 60. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 61. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 62. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 63. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 64. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 65. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 66. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 67. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 68. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 69. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 70. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 71. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 72. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 73. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 74. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 75. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 76. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 77. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 78. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 79. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 80. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 81. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 82. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 83. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 84. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 85. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 86. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 87. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 88. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 89. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 90. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 91. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 92. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 93. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 94. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 95. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 96. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 97. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 98. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 99. Particular; secret; to the private eye. 100. Particular; secret; to the private eye.
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which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest. 4. The reward gained by any performance. — In colloquial language, any valuable thing gained. 6. The money given as a prize; a sum or price; anything offered to a person as an inducement to do a thing. PRIZE, n. [Fr. prix.] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate. 2. To value highly; to estimate to be of value. PRIZE, v. t. To raise with a lever. See Pav. PRIZE, v. n. Rated; valued; esteemed.

PROB-OF-HIPT-EE, n. One thatights publicly for a reward.

PROB-A-BIL-IT-Y, n. [Fr. probabilite; L. probabilitas.] 1. Likelihood; probability. 2. Having more evidence than the contrary. 3. That renders something probable. 4. That may be proved; [see.]

PROB-AB-IL-I-TY, n. Likelihood; in likelihood of; in the appearance of truth or reality. L’Etrange.

PRO-BANG, n. Surgery, an instrument of whelon bone saw, for removing obstructions in the throat or esopagus.

PRO-B-RACT, n. [L. probacta.] The prostate of a Wild or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity. 2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. 3. Proof.

PRO-B-ACT, n. [L. probacta.] The act of proving; proof. Locke. 3. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to determine a case. 4. A suit to determine a case, trial, or the year of novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue, piety, and his love for the patient appearances of the rule, moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state. 5. In America, the trial of a clergyman’s qualifications as a minister of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement.

PRO-BATION, n. [L. probatio.] The proving of a question or a fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore fails short of moral certainty, but produces an effectual and lasting qualification. 2. Any event which has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word "admits" of the plural number.

PROBABILITY, n. [L. probabilitas.] 1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. 2. That renders something probable. 3. That may be proved; [see.]

PROBABLE, adj. Likely; in likelihood of; in the appearance of truth or reality. L’Etrange.

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PRO-B-ACT-ING, n. A serving for trial, or proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.


PRO-BATION-ER, n. One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of character for a position or state. 2. A admirer. — In Scotland, a state of divisiveness, which seeks for license to preach. — Pro-bation-ship, n. The state of being a probator; novice. [Little used.]

PRO-BATION-ISH, n. A state of probation; novitiate; novice. [Little used.]

PRO-BATE, v. t. To serve for trial or proof. South.

PRO-BATE, v. t. [L.] 1. An examiner; an appraiser. 2. To examine; in law, an accuser. 3. To examine. 4. To examine a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been ordered or perused.

PRO-DD, n. [L. proba; Fr. preuve.] A surgeon’s instrument for examining a wound, ulcer or cavity.

PRO-DD, n. To examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. 2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine closely into causes and circumstances. 3. To search into the causes and circumstances of an event or affair. 4. To examine the cause of, or the reason for, an action or event. 5. To examine the cause of, or the reason for, an action or event.

PRO-BLEM, n. [L. probléma; Gr. probléma.] A question proposed. — In logic, a proposition that appears impossible or that is in a state of doubt. It may be asserted either in the affirmative or the negative. — In geometry, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required. — In general, any question involving doubt or uncertainty.

PROBLEM-AT-IC, adj. Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful; clcubious.

PROBLEM-AT-IC-LY, adv. Doubtfully; dubiously.

PROBLEM-A-TIST, n. One who proposes problems.


PRO-BUS-CUS, n. [L.] The thick or trunk of an elephant and of other animals, particularly of insects.

PRO-CALC-ED, adj. [L. procursus.] Pest; pestilence; amary. [Little used.]

PRO-CALC-ED, adj. Pestilence; pestilence.

PRO-CALC-TIC, adj. [L. calculatis.] Pre-existing, or predisposing, or remote.


PRO-CERU-SER, n. [Fr.] 1. The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions. 2. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. 3. That which proceeds from something; produces.

PRO-CERED, v. t. [Sp. Proceda, Fort. proceder; L. procedere.] 1. To move, pass or go forward from one place to another. 2. To pass from one point, stage or topic to another. 3. To issue or come as from a source or fountain. 4. To come from a person or place. 5. To prosecute any design. 6. To be or proceed or carry on; [see.] 7. To make progress; to advance.

PRO-CED, adj. [See.]

PRO-CED, v. t. To carry on a series of actions or processes. 9. To transact; to act; to carry on methodically. 10. To have the efficacy of something; to be in the process of being propagated. 12. To be produced by an efficacious cause.

PRO-CODB-ER, n. One who goes forward, or who makes progress.

PRO-COE-PING, prep. Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transmitting; carrying on.

PRO-COR-RUS, n. [L. procedere.] A course or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the plural, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. — In law, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an action is described as proceeding.

PRO-CREEDS, n. pl. I. Issue; rent; produce. 2. In commerce, the sum; amount or value of goods sold or conveyed.

PRO-CREUS, n. [Gr. prokremia.] Latching; animating; encouraging; Johnson.


PRO-IN-CEPTION, n. [Pr. prooinception.] The act of proceeding. 2. A suit of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

PRO-IN-CESS, n. [L. procedere.] To go in procession.

PRO-IN-CESS-AL, adj. Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. Success. Trans.


PRO-IN-CESS-AL, n. [L. procedere.] To promulgate; to announce; to publish. 3. To denounce; to give official notice of; to publicize. 4. To alter openly; to make public. 5. To outlaw by public denunciation.

PRO-IN-CESS-AL, (pro-ktmer.) n. Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PRO-NOSTIC, a. Foreseeing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.

PROGNOSIS, n. The act of forecasting or predicting. 

PRO-HIBIT, v. t. [Fr. prohiber.] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. 2. To hinder; to deceive; to prevent; to preclude.

PRO-HIBIT-E-R, n. One who prohibits or forbids; a forbider; an interdictor.

PRO-HIBITING, pp. Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PRO-HIBITION, n. [Fr.; I. prohibere.] 1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict. —2. In law, a writ of prohibition is a writ by which a superior is bound to refer a cause to a tribunal of inferior jurisdiction; a writ of prohibition is a writ by which a superior is bound to refer a cause to a tribunal of inferior jurisdiction. 

PRO-JECT, v. t. [L. projectus.] 1. To throw out; to cast forward. 2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done. 3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to represent. 

PRO-JECT, n. A body projected or impelled; a ferrar rendered impelled or driven; an impelling force. 

PRO-JECTED, pp. Cast out or forward; shot out; cast; shot; shooting; contriving; committing.

PRO-JEXTIVE, pp. Throwing out or forward; shooting out; planting; contriving; committing.

PRO-JOCTION, n. 1. The act of throwing or shooting forward. 

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PROPER-IING, pp. Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth or any good.

PROPEROUS, a. [L. prosperus.] 1. Advancing in the pursuit of any desirable thing; making gain or increase; successful. 2. Favorable, succeeding.

PROPEROUSLY, adv. With gain or increase; successfully.

PRO-PICIENCE, n. [L. prospiciens.] The act of looking forward.

PRO-SCHISM, n. Division, estrangement, hatred.

PRO-SPER-ABLE, adj. Being of a kind capable of prosperity.

PROSPEROUS, a. The state of being successful.

PROSPEROUS-ES, n. Art. A person successful in any business or enterprise.

PROSPERITY, n. The state of being prosperous.

PROST-CI, n. [L. praestae.] A small stigmate; a papule; also, a small excoration on the skin.

PROSTRATE, a. [From Gr. prostrate.] 1. Struck down, thrown prostrate on the ground. 2. Lying down, sleeping on the ground.

PROSTRATE, adj. 1. Lying flat, not rising; depressed.

PRO-STITUTE, n. [L. prostituere.] A person who is in the profession of prostitution.

PROSTITUTE, v. t. To offer, sell, or transmit for a price; to prostitute.

PROSTITUTE, n. 1. A person who practices or is engaged in prostitution. 2. A person who is sold or purchased for sexual purposes.

PROSTITUTION, n. The act of prostituting.

PROSTITUTE, v. t. To make a person the subject of prostitution.

PROSTITUTE, n. A person who is engaged in the profession of prostitution.

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PROSTITUTION, n. The act of prostituting.
PROVERBS

A word used by Scotch writers for the parti-

cular present.

PROVERBS, n. [Fr. proverbes.] Pertaining to Pro-

erence, in France.

PROVERBS-BOOK, n. [Fr. proverbes; Germ. pro-

verben.] 1. Dry

ness; a mixture of sense and

cut straw or hay. 2. Provisions; meat; food. Cos.

PROVERB, n. [Fr. proverb; It. proverbio; L. pro-

verbium.] 1. A short sentence often repeated, examing a well

known truth, and expressive of experience or observation; a

maxim of wisdom. 2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and,

hence, frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. 3. A

verse of sacred or moral poetry, sometimes signifying a moral

sentence or maxim that is emi-

nating; a dark saying of the wise that requires to be pondered


To provide with a proverb. Shak.


PROVERBS, v. 1. Composed in a proverb; used or current as a proverb. Pope.

2. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; suitable

for a proverb.


PRO-VER-BI-AL-IZE, v. i. To make a proverb; to turn

into a proverb; to transform. [Obs.]


PRO-VER-BI-A-TIVE, v. i. To make a proverb; to

compose a proverb. Lord Byron.

PRO-VER-BI-ALS, n. 1. A maxims or...
of the Scriptural psalms.—3. In the church of Rome, a cleric, preacher, singer or leader of music in the church.

PSAL. MOD. 1C.

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PSAL. MOD. B.

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PUD

PUDIN

PUDGING-GRASS, a. A plant of the genus Miscanthus.


PUDIN-GRAPE, a. A pudding with mast and figs in it.

PUDING-PINE-REE, a. A plant of the genus Casuarina.

PUDING-REEVE, a. A sleeve of the full dress which is called a

PUDING-STONE, a. Compendium; a corner sandstone croup. Can be easily rubbed, and, after being

PUDING-TIME, a. 1. The time of dinner, pudding being

PuDDLE, n. [It. zollello; G. zule.] A small stand of

PuDDLE, v., to. 1. To make feel or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. 2. To make thick or close.

PuDDLE, v., to. To make a dirty stor. Julian.

PuDDLE, v. m. Make muddy or foamy. Fudling.

PuDDLE, v. m. Make muddy or foamy. Fudling.

PuDDLE-LY, a. Muddy; foal; dirty. Carew.

PuDDLE, v. m. Make muddy or foamy. Fudling.

PuDDLE, v. m. Make muddy or foamy. Fudling.

PuDDLE, v. m. Make muddy or foamy. Fudling.

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QUA

PYR-A-MONTIC, o. One who pretends to divine by fire.
PYR-KOM-TEE, [Gr. ywp and μέτρον]. 1. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.
PYR-KO-MOSOUS, o. [G. ywp and μέτρον]. The pyreumos is obtained by the distillation of sugar.
PYR-OPE, o. [Gr. μέτρον]. A mineral.
PYR-PO-IA, o. [Gr. ywp and φαινειν]. A mineral.
PYR-PO-IOUS, o. Rendered transparent by heat.
PYR-PO-IOUS, a. Pertaining to pyrophorus.
PYR-PO-IOUS, o. [Gr. ywp and φαινειν]. A substance which may be fired on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.
PYR-PO-THE-IA, o. See THERM and PHTAL.
PYR-RO-BITIC, o. A mineral resembling orbite.
PYR-RO-SCOPE, o. [G. ywp and σκόπος]. An instrument for measuring the pulmonary motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.
PYR-RO-SMAUS, o. A mineral of a liver-brown color.
PYR-RO-TAR-ATIC, o. [G. ywp, and ταρατός]. DenotetIce.
PYR-RO-TAR-IC, o. Forming an acid obtained by distilling pure tartar of potash.
PYR-RO-TE, o. A salt formed by the combination of pyrogenous acid with another substance.
PYR-RO-TECHNIC, o. [G. ywp, and τεχνές]. Pertaining to fire-works or the art of forming them.
PYR-RO-TECHNICAL, o. or PYR-RO-TECHNY, o. The art of making pyrogenous substances, which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets, &c.
PYR-RO-FIBRIOUS, o. A fiber bled in pyretchyna.
PYR-ROUTE, o. [G. ywp, and τεχνές]. A cautery.
PYR-ROTIC, o. [G. ywp, and τεχνές]. Caustic. See Caustic.
PYR-ROTIC, o. A caustic medicinice.
PYR-ROSCY, o. [G. ywp, and ὠσς]. Angiote; a species of mineral belonging to class of stone.
PYR-RO-SCY, o. Pertaining to pyrocyce or partaking of its qualities.
PYR-RObic, o. [L. pyroclydies]. In poetry, a foot consisting of two short syllables. It is an ancient military dance.
PYR-RO-SCY, o. A vegetal vegetable substance.
PYR-RO-RIGID, o. Pertaining to pyrocyce.
PYR-RO-NIM, o. [N. from Pyro, the founder of the sceptic school]. Of doubtful.
PYR-RO-NIST, o. A scepique; one who doubts in every thing.
PYR-RO-A-CY, o. [G. ywp, and κτις, gen.]. A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oriental answers at Delphi, in Greece.
PYR-RO-A-CY, o. Pretending to foretell future events.
PYR-RO-A-CY, o. [L. pyros, and νῦττρα]. The box in which the Brahmans keep the host. Grammar.

Q.

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English Alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the oriental κατά, κατά, κατά. It is used to mark an articulation more deeply guttural than that of K; indeed it might have been pronounced as we pronounce θ when we observe that, in the Latin language, which has borrowed the letter, it is always followed by m, as it is in English. Q never ends an English word. Its name, κατά, is said to be formed from the Greek σκατά, a tail.

As a numeral, Q stands for 500, and with a dash, ȡ, for 500,000.

Among mathematicians, Q, R. E. stands for quaddatum, which was to be demonstrated. In English, Q is an abbreviation for question.

Q is the source of all woe; weak; dead; week. A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water.

QUA-CHI-L JON, o. A Brazilian bowi of the moor hound kind.
QUACK, o. [D. Quacksalbern; Quacke; Dan. Quacker].

1. To cry like a duck or goose. Κατά. 2. To boast; to bellow; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.

QUACK, o. A. A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess. 2. A boasting pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; an ignorant practising physician.

QUACKER-Y, o. The boaster pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACKISH, o. Like a quack; boasting of skill or possession; wishful. Surpr.

QUACKERY, o. The practice of quackery. Aακ.

QUACKLE, o. v. I. To almost choke; to suffocate.

QUACKLE, o. Or QUACKLED, o. Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACKSALVER, o. [Sw. quacksalver]. One who boasts of his skill in medicines and surgery; a charlatan.

QUAL, o. [F. qualité; Sp. calidad]. See this. | Obsolete.

* See Synopa. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE. — BHI, UNITE. — C "K; G "J; S "Z; C "SH; T in this. | Obsolete.
RAB
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RAB

dead without covenants of warranty; to convey to another without all or any of the title and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. Blackstone.
QUITE-CLAIMED. a. Deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant of warranty, express or implied. 2. Swift.
QUIT-CLAIMED, pp. Released by deed.
QUIT-DEED. 1. [From quitus.] a. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly; as, the work is not quite done.
QUIT-ENTRY. n. [L. quitus reductus.] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit or quit from all other service.
QUIT-TAKING, n. A transaction similar to a quit rent. An explanation used when mutual demands are adjusted and the parties are even, each quit of the other.
QUIT-TABLE, a. That may be vacated; that may be given up. Maryland.
QUIT-TAKE. v. t. To reap, Shak.
QUIT-TANCE, a. [Fr.] 1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. Shak. 2. Recompense; return; repayment. Shak.
QUIT-TANCE, v. t. To reap, Shak.
QUIT-TEE, pp. Lept.; relinquished; acquitted.
QUIT-TEEING, pp. Delivering ter; liberating a Deliverer. [Obs.]
QUIT-WAY, v. t. To slacken. Shak.
QUIT-WAYING, pp. To wind or wind round, circularly, on the coronet, between the head and the hoist.
QUIVER, n. [Qv. Fr. esser.] A case or sheath for arrows.
QUIVERED, a. [From quiver.] Shaken or shaken as in a quiver.
QUIVERING, pp. Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.
QUIVERING, n. The act of shaking or trembling; agitation; shivering.
QUIX-O-TIC, a. Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.
QUIXOTISH, a. Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions of those of Don Quixote.
QUIZ, n. [Qv. quiz, quizz.] An enigma; a riddle or obscure question.
QUIZICAL, a. Curious or difficult. Shak.
QUI-Z-X, n. [As an elegant word.]
QUO, adv. In Latin, a word brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire why warrant a person of corporation may be served.
QUO, a. [-prescribed.] To move, as the fetus in utero, to breathe. [Local and little used.]
QUOD, a. [As quod, so is.] Chaucer.
QUOD-LI-BET, a. [L. what you please.] A nice point; a difficulty.
QUOD-LI-BET-CAL, a. Not restrained to a particular subject; used or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.
QUOD-LI-BET-CAL-LY, adv. At pleasure; for curiosity.
QUOD-LI-BET-CAL, n. [L. quodlibet.] A cap or hood. [See Cori.] Shak.
QUOD-LI-BET, v. t. To cover or dress with a colt. Addis
QUOD-LESS, a. See col.
QUOD-LESS, n. The better word.
QUOD-LON, a. [Fr. coin, a corner; Sp. cufia. See Cori.] 1. A corner. 2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon. —3. In architecture, the corner of a brick or stone wall.
QUOD-T, a. [D. ceite.] 1. A kind of horse-shoe to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play. —In common practice, a small iron bar, by the forming of the price of commodities, the dicing of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength, &c. to speak.
QUOD, v. t. To throw quoits; to play at quoits. Dryden.
QUOIT, v. i. To throw. Shak.
QUOIT, n. An animal of New Holland.
QUOITEMAN, used occasionally. [L.] Having been formerly; former; ex; as, a quoideman friend. Shak.
QUOT, a. See QUO.
QUOTUM, a. [L. gen., plu. of qui.] 1. A branch of justice; a part of the board. —2. A branch of business; a portion of the business.
QUOTA, a. [L. quantus; fr. quantus.] A just part or share; or the share, part or proportion assigned to each. [See COUNT.] 1. QUO-TEE, pp. The act of quoting or citing. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated or added as evidence or illustration. —2. In statistical languages, the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent. 4. QUOT, a. See QUO.
QUOT, v. t. See QUOT.
QUOT, v. t. See QUOT.
QUOT, v. t. See QUOT.
QUOT, v. i. See QUOT.
QUOT, n. A measurement of price. Quot.
QUOT, a. See QUO.
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QUOT, a. See QUO.
QUOT, v. t. See QUOT.
QUOT, n. A measurement of price. Quot.
or shivering; the act of freezing. 2. The mark by which a letter, word or any part of a writing is erased, effaced or obliterated; an erasure.

RAT, n. [Sp. rata; O. Fr. ratte; L. rata]. 1. A small quadruped of the genus mus.—To small a rat, to be suspicion-able; to be on the watch from suspicion.

RAT-A-DAM-SE-DAM, adv. by rate or proportion; proportionally.

RAT-A-FAY' or RAT-A-FAY', n. [Sp.]. A fine spirituous liquor, prepared in a variety of flavors, some being made of a number of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots and peaches.

RATAN, n. [Malay, rattan; Java, reisang]. A small cane, the stems of which in their raw state are tough and hard, but become soft and pliable when they are split or gnawed, and therefore best suited for work that requires a great deal of bending or twisting..

RAT-CATCH-ER, n. One who makes it his business to catch rats.

RATCHET, n. In clock work, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs, which serve to lift the detents every hour and four minutes, and arrest the movement of a watch.

RATTLE, n. [catched; past part. rattled]. 1. A small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which rings it in winding up.

RATTEN, n. L. rattanum, a plant, the tiges of which furnish the stems of rattan. Rattan is a kind of cane furnished by different species of rattan.

RATTLE, n. L. ratton. 1. The proportion or rate by which quantity or value is increased. 2. A price or rate of exchange; the rate of exchange between goods or classes of ships, according to its magnitude or force.

RATTLE, n. 1. To set a certain value on; to value at a certain rate or price; to compute the value of excellence. 2. To fix the magnitude, force or order, as of ships.

RATTLE, n. 1. To set or consider in a class, as a ship.

RATTLE, n. [Sw. ratte, råfte; I. rata]. To chide with vehemence; to reproach; to scold; to censure violently.

RATON, n. [Lat.]. 1. A set or estimate; a series of estimates.

RATON, n. [Lat. rata]. A hill. Spear.

RATON, n. [Sp. rata, raton]. A small animal from Sweden.

RATON, n. [Sp. rata, raton]. 1. The act of rating; confirmation. 2. The act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another.

RATON, n. [Sp. ratón]. To sanction; to make valid.

RATON, n. [Sp. rato]. He or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RATON, n. [Sp. ratón]. 1. To confirm; to establish; to ratify; to ratify; to settle. 2. To approve and sanction; to make valid.

RATON, n. [Sp. ratón]. Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning.

RATON, n. [Sp. ratón]. 1. Setting at a certain value; assigning rank to; estimating. 2. Chiding; reproving.

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REALIZED, pp. Brought into actual being; converted into a real estate; improved; rendered realizable, realizable; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible or effective.

REALIZING, prp. 1. Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; improving; making realizable, realizable; making felt its true force; making actual, tangible or effective.

REALM, n. 1. A state or domain, as of a prince. 2. A region or territory over which a sovereign has jurisdiction. 3. A domain or province of thought, work, etc. 4. A realm of existence or reality.

REALM, v. 1. To make or become real. 2. To bring to reality or actuality.

REALIZED, pp. Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; improved; rendered realizable, realizable; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible or effective.

REALIZATION, n. 1. The act of realizing, or bringing to reality.

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gation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty or claim of any kind; acquiescence.—In law, a release or deed of release by a tenant of land to his landlord, or any other tenant to another who has some estate in possession; a quittance.

REL. 596. (rə-lév′-ən) v. t. [Fr. reléver; L. relevare.] 1. To raise, support, or lift up. 2. To remove, esp. from slavery or servitude. 3. To release from debt. 4. To扬起，提拔；提升，振作。

REL-LE, v., t. [Fr. relever; L. relevare.] 1. To raise, support, or lift up. 2. To restore to health or vigor. 3. To release from debt. 4. To扬起，提拔；提升，振作。

REL-LE-EVEV, n. One that releaves; he or that which gives ease.

REL-LIVING, pp. Removing pain or distress, or shewing the violence of it; easeth; curing; assailing; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.

REL-LIGHT, n. [L. lumen.] Prominence of figures in statues, architecture, &c.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.

REL-LIGHT-ING, n. Lighting; brightening.

REL-LIGHT-PEN, v., t. [Fr. reléver; L. relevare.] 1. To lighten, brighten, etc.; to abandon, give up, etc. 2. To lighten, brighten; to relieve, etc.; applied to sales, &c. 3. To become less intense; [little used.] 4. To lighten, brighten; to feel less intense.

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free from doubt or perplexity. 5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain. 6. To confirm; to fix in constancy. 7. To solidify; to set or determine. 8. To form or constitute by combination; to make up; to compose; to determine; vote or determination—9. In music, to resolve a discord or dissonance, to carry it, according to rule, into a consonance in the same or another chord. 10. To pass, to disperse or scatter; to discourse, as inflammation or a tumult. 11. To resolve a disputed question or uncertainty. 12. In algebra, to resolve an equation is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other side. 13. To become a part of. 14. To resolve into its component parts or into distinct principles. 5. To be settled in opinion. 6. To resolve (solved) n. 1. Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution. 2. Legal or official determination; the act of deciding, determining, or settling a question or a dispute, by a court, or corporation, or concerning some private business. 3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.

RESOLVED, (solved) pp. 1. Separated into its component parts; divided. 2. Determined in purpose. 3. Determined officially or by vote.

RESOLVING, adj. With firmness of purpose. 2. RESOLVED, pp. Firmness of purpose; firmness; resolution, Decoy of Piety.

RESOLVING, n. That which has the power of causing solution.

RESOLVE, n. One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RESOLVING, pp. Separating into component parts; analyzing; discarding, as tumors; determining.

RESOLUTION, n. The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution. Clarenden.

RESOLVABLE, adj. Resoluble; resolvable; resolvent. 2. A sound from the sides of a horse or other animal. 3. A reverberated sound or sounds. 4. A sound returned.

RESOLVABLE, n. A resoluble; a resolvable; a resolvent. 2. A resounding; a sound from the sides of a horse or other animal. 3. A reverberated sound or sounds. 4. A sound returned.

RESOLVABLE, adj. Resoluble; resolvable; resolvent.

RESOLVING, pp. Separating into component parts; analyzing; discarding, as tumors; determining.

RE-SONATING, pp. Resounding, resounding. 2. Resounding; a sound from the sides of a horse or other animal. 3. A reverberated sound or sounds. 4. A sound returned.

REASON, n. One that reasons or frequently reason.

REASONING, pp. Reasoning; reasoning; reasoning; reasoning.

REASONABLE, adj. Reasonable; reasonable; reasonable.

REASONABLE, adverb. Reasonable; reasonable; reasonable.

REASONABLE, adj. Reasonable; reasonable; reasonable.

REASONABLE, adverb. Reasonable; reasonable; reasonable.

REASONABLE, adj. Reasonable; reasonable; reasonable.

REASONABLE, adverb. Reasonable; reasonable; reasonable.
obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn.
2. Unyielding.
3. Retard; hold back.

RE-STAFF, n. A stubborn horse.

RE-STAFF-NESS, n. 1. Obstinacy or refusal or imposition of will; obstinate unwillingness.
2. Obduracy.

RE-STATION, n. [L. resitutio]. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

RE-STIRRING, pp. Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or stirred; ceasing to be agitated; lying; resting; standing; depending upon.

RE-STIRRING-PLACE, n. A place for rest.

RE-STIR-GUSH, n. e. t. [L. restigusus]. To quench or extinguish.

RE-STIR-TUTE, t. e. t. [L. restitutio]. To restore to a former state.

RE-STIR-TUTIO, n. [L. restitutio]. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived. 2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage or injury; indemnification.
3. The act of recovering a former state or posture.Grant.-Restitution of all the benefits and advantages of the making the world in a holy and happy state.

RE-STIR-TU-TOR, n. One who makes restitution. [L. n.]

RE-STIVE, RE-STIVE-NESS. See RE-STIRRING.

RE-STLESS, a. [from rest; Sax. restless]. 1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving.
2. Being without sleep; uneasy.
3. Passèd in unquietness. 4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied at rest or in peace.
5. Uneasy; turbulent; fretful.
6. Disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

RE-STLESSNESS, a. Without rest; uneasy. South.

RE-STLESS-NESS, n. 1. Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind.
2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness.
3. Motion; agitation.

RE-STOR-A-BLE, n. [from restor]. That may be restored to a former condition.


2. Renewal; revival; re-establishment.
3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness.
4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state.
5. Recovery of a passed state.
6. Obsequent recovery; the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness.
7. The return of the dominion of the Lord.
8. The return of the king Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy.

RE-STOR-A-TIVE, n. A medicine efficacious in restoring the strength and vigor of a sick person or in reviving the vital powers. Arth.

RE-STOR-E, v. t. [Fr. restaurer; It. restaurare; Sp. Fort. restaurar; L. restaurare]. 1. To return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and restored.
2. To reintroduce.
3. To return to a former thing or form, place.
4. To bring back.
5. To bring back or recover from ignominy, degeneracy, or from its former state, his fortune, wealth, income, health, credit; to recover from disease.
6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else.
7. To relieve; to heal; to cure; to recover from disease.
8. To make reparation; to make reparation for a thing wrong or unsatisfactory.
9. To make to a person who has been wronged;
10. To take back or recover after loss or injury.

RE-STOR-RING, pp. Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re-establishing.

RE-STOR-RING, a. (transitive) 1. To restore to a person.
2. To reintroduce.
3. To bring back to life.
4. To return, or bring back after absence. 5. To bring back to a former state.

RE-STOR-RATION, n. 1. Restoration.
2. Restoration of health; cure of disease.
3. Restoration of a thing lost or taken.
4. Restoration of a state of things.
5. Restoration of a thing wronged or unsatisfactory.
6. Restoration of a person who has been wronged.
7. Restoration of a person who has been lost or taken.
8. Restoration of a thing wronged or unsatisfactory.
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REV-ER-E-LER, s. a. One that discloses or makes known. [Rev. - Ell.] From verb.

REV-ER-E-LING, v. Disclosing; making known.

REV-ER-E-LMENT, n. The act of revealing. [L. reverellentia.]

REV-ER-E-LY, adv. (rev-er-ly) a. [Fr. reveller.] In military operations, the act of reflecting light and heat, or repelling sound.

REV-ER-E-RAT-ORY, s. Returning or driving back.

REV-ER-E-RATORY, s. A furnace with a chimney or a dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it.

REV-ER-ED, s. [Fr. referer; It. reverire; L. reverire.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to reverence.


REV-ER-ENTLY, s. [Fr. L. reverentia.] Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneratio.-Reverentie is nearly equivalent to reverential, but expresses something less of the sentiment, and more of the motive. 

REV-E-RETIC, adj. Withholding respect or reverence.

REV-E-RISC, s. A title of the clergy. 4. A poetical title of a father.

REV-E-RE-NCE, s. 1. To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV-E-RE-NCE, s. pp. Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV-E-RE-NER, s. One that regards with reverence.

REV-E-RE-NING, pp. Regarding with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV-E-RE-NISS, s. [From L. reverens, reverentia.] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it. See South.

REV-E-RIENT, adj. With reverence, or show of reverence.

REV-E-RENT, s. With reverence; with respect and affection.

REV-E-RENT, adj. With respect.

REV-E-RENT, s. One who reveres or venerates.

REV-E-RING, v. Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.

REV-E-RAL, s. Intended to reverse; implying reverse.

REV-E-RAL, s. A change or overthrowing.

REV-E-RAL, v. (rev-er-al) s. [L. reversus.] To turn upside down. 2. To overturn; to subvert. 3. To turn back. 4. To turn in the contrary way; to annul. 7. To recall. 

REV-E-RAL, s. (rev-er-al) p. To return. 

REV-E-RAL, s. (rev-er-al) e. 1. Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; in a good sense. 2. Change for the worse; misfortune; misadventure; in a contrary sense; an opportunity, esp. from fortune or age. The reverse of a medal or coin is the second or back side; opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is reversed. 

REV-E-RAL, s. (rev-er-al) p. 1. Turned side for side or end for end; opposite; contrary. 4. In law, overthrown or annulled.-3a. In scat., the design of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. 5. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment. 

REV-E-RAL, e. In a reverse sense. 

REV-E-RAL, s. Not to be reversed; irreversible.

REV-E-RAL, s. On the other hand; on the opposite.

REV-E-RAL, s. That may be reversed.

REV-E-RAL, s. Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

REV-E-RATION, s. [Fr. L. reverentia.] 1. In a general sense, the annual rents, profits, interest or issue of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to income. In modern usage, income is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and revenue to those of the state. 2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c. which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use. 3. Return; reward. 4. A flashy lump on the head.
ROUGHNESS, (roughness), n. 1. Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences;asperity of surface. 2. Aversion to the taste. 3. Taste of astrigency. 4. Inclination to be sharp, incisive. 5. Ruggedness of manner or behavior; rudeness. 6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness. 7. Want of delicacy or refinement. 8. Severity. 9. Inaptitude for discipline or training. 10. Voice of operation in medicines. 11. Unpolished or unfinished state. 12. Insolence or display or appearance of a person. 13. Tem- perament, disposition, or temperance; judgment; as, wise or weather.


ROUGH-TO-WOKE, (roum-to-uke) v. t. To rough over, or roughen, without regard to nicety, smoothness or finish. 18. Roughen, (roum-yen) v. t. To make rough or done coarsely. 19. Rouleau, (roum-oh) n. [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of guinea in England.

Rouge, (roug) v. t. [O. Fr.; læg. Sax. raugen.]. To whiten. 20. Rouge, (roug) v. t. [O. Fr. læg. Sax. raugen.]. To whiten.

Rouge, (roug) v. t. (From Sp. Roux.): A variety of ore.

Rou-Chree, or Roan-Tree, or. The mountain ash. 21. A Riesling grape grown on a hillside.

Round, (round) v. t. [O. Fr. read, lit., Bord. rounda]. 1. Circumferentially, or in a circle or in a circle.

Round, (round) adj. All around; or in a circle.

Round, (round) prep. On every side of; at every point of; at every point of; in every direction.

Round, (round) n. On every side of; at every point of; in every direction.

Round, (round) n. On every side of; at every point of; in every direction.

Round a ST. n. A large strut con. 22. Round, (round) n. A large strut con. 23. Round, (round) n. A large strut con.

Roundel, Roundelay, or Roundo, n. [Fr. roundel]. 1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. 2. A round form or figure; [fig.]

Round, (round) adj. Circumference; inclosure.

Round-head, (round-head) n. Head. A name formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of chopping the hair round. 24. A name formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of chopping the hair round. 25. A name formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of chopping the hair round. 26. A name formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of chopping the hair round.

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Round-head-Ed, (round-head) n. A name formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of chopping the hair round.

Row, (row) n. 1. A vessel for rowing; a boat propelled by oarsmen. 2. A vessel for rowing; a boat propelled by oarsmen.

Row, (row) n. A vessel for rowing; a boat propelled by oarsmen.

Row, (row) n. A vessel for rowing; a boat propelled by oarsmen.

Row, (row) n. 1. The little wheel of a boat, for the purpose of steering. 2. The little wheel of a boat, for the purpose of steering.

Row, (row) n. A feather, or part of the latter, used as a brush or a brush.

RUG·E, ru·g. [rj. rug: Dan. rug.] a. 1. Of the sort used for covering the floor of the carpet. 2. A woven covering for the floor. 3. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover. 4. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover. 5. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover. 6. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover. 7. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover. 8. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover. 9. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover. 10. A coarse, woolen cloth used for bed-cover.
S.

The nineteenth letter of the English Alphabet, is a small and short sound, in the same syllable as the sound of "s" in "saw." It is represented in writing by making a drawn break between the line of the sentence and the line of the word, using a small circle or dot to indicate the position of the sound. In common usage, it sounds as in "save," "saw," "sash," etc. It is the 19th letter of the English alphabet and is used in many words and phrases in the English language.
SA-LI-VANT-ION, n. [Fr. salivaire]. Hearty and noble in flavor.

SA-LI-VATION, n. [L. salutare; salm?] Salvation by grace, through faith in Christ.

SA-LI-VI-NES, n. [Fr. salive]. A sweet and fragrant perfume.

SA-LI-VATE, v. t. To fill with saliva; to excite to a state of enthusiasm.

SA-LI-VATION, n. [L. salutare; salm?] Salvation by grace, through faith in Christ.

SA-LI-VATIONARY, n. [Fr. salivaire]. A person who lectures on the salvation of souls.

SA-LI-VATE, v. t. To fill with saliva; to excite to a state of enthusiasm.

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SAN

Author of man's salvation. Pr. xxxvi. 6. Is a term of praise or benediction. Rev. xix.

BAN, n. [L. sanctus, sancta.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. Hale.

BA-LE, [L. salva, salus, salvi.] To save, to rescue; from L. salus, which means salvation, or what is saved, or preserved. It is used in connection with the words in which salvation, or welfare, or safety, or help, or rescue, or deliverance, or protection, or escape, or means, or thing, as in to save, to rescue, to protect, to escape, to deliver, to help, to save, etc.

BA-LVER, n. A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which any thing is presented. Pops.

BA-LVO, n. [L. salva, salus, salvi.] An exception; a reservation; a saving of life; a safeguard.

BA-LVO, n. One who saves a ship or goods at sea.

BA-M, n. [L. sanctus, sancta.] A sacred place; particularly, among the Jewish, the most holy part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the Holy of Holies. 2. The temple at Jericho, called the Holy City.

BA-N, n. [L. sanctus, sancta.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. Shak.

BA-NUS-BY, n. [Fr. sanctuaire, ital., sp. santuario; L. sancta, sancta.] A sacred place; particularly, among the Jews, the sanctuary, the most holy part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the Holy of Holies. 2. The temple at Jericho, called the Holy City.

BA-NUS, n. [L. sanctus, sancta.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. Shak.

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SAT-MATIAN, a. Pertaining to Sarmatia and its inhabit.
SAT-MAY-COS, n. [L. meritum; L. meruit.] A meritum stem.
SAT-MYTOUS, a. [L. servitutum; L. servitus, A servitutum stem.
in botany, is one that is tall and almost naked.
SAT-MYTOUS, v. To cure with keen.
SAT-OBED, v. To bow or crouch.
SAT-OBED, v. To be obedient.
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which one endeavors to get the thing before another. 9. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCROCHE, v. To climb, go up, or ascend by the help of the hands.

SCROOMEL, s. One who scrambles, or climbs by the help of the hands.

SCROMLING, s. 1. Climbing by the help of the hands. 2. Catching at eagles and without ceremony.

SCRUNCH, v. To grind with the teeth, and with cracking sound; to make a scraping noise; to come to a grinding stop; to scrape together, to gather by close industry or small gains or savings.

SCTR, s. [from scrape]. A small piece; a fragment; a scrap; a detached piece; a trash, a seam of history or poetry. A small piece of paper.

SCTR, s. [from scrape]. A small piece of paper.

SCTR, s. [from scrape]. A scraping instrument, or instrument for scraping. To scrape away, to remove or take off by rubbing. To act upon the surface with a scraping noise. —To scrape off, to remove by scraping; to scrape together, to gather by close industry or small gains or savings.

SCREW, s. [Dan. srew; Sw. srew]. A rubbing; to scrape, to rub; to scrape away, to clean; to clean the surface with a scraping noise.

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In a sense, Receiv's language, to be driven with precipitation be-
twixt a tempest. 3. To run with precipitation; to fly.

SEAL, n. 1. A small, thin cloud, or thin clouds driven by the
wind. 2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation.

SEALING, v. 1. Driving or being driven before a tempest; 
running with precipitation.

SEAS, n. 1. The state of being southerly.

SEALED, a. 1. Closed with a kind of affected taste; 
pronounced soentastic. [A low word.]

SEALED-GLASS, n. [See GLASS.] Glass of different kind of glass.

SEALED-PAPER, n. A letter tied or sealed with a wax to
prevent other's being able to open it, or to close the
letter.

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prevent other's being able to open it, or to close the
letter.

SEALED-SIGNED, v. To sign or make known any writing or 
other document, so that it cannot be altered or changed.

SEALED-UP, a. 1. To keep from being opened or 
uncovered; not to be opened or uncovered.

SEALED, n. A letter tied or sealed with a wax to
prevent other's being able to open it, or to close the
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SEA, BOY, n. A boy employed on shipboard.

SEA, BREACH, n. [sea and breach.] Irruption of the sea.

SEA, BREEZE, n. A wind or current of air blowing from the sea.

SEA, BRIGHT, n. A flash or light seen in the sea.


SEA, CALL, n. A common seal, a species of phoca.

SEA, CARD, n. The mariner's card or compass.

SEA, CARP, n. [sea and carp.] A spotted fish living among rocks and shores.

SEA, CHANGE, n. A change wrought by the sea.

SEA, CHART, n. A chart or map on which the line of the shore, islands, shoals, harbors, etc., are delineated.

SEA, CIRCLED, v. Surrounded by the sea.

SEA, COB, n. A fish, called, also, sea-gull.

SEA, COLE-WORTH, n. Sea-cake, which sea.

SEA, CONDOR, n. Sea and condor. The mariner's card and needle, the compass constructed for use at sea.

SEA, DONAT, n. [sea and donat.] A form of the gull kind.

SEA, DEVIL, n. The fishing-frog or land-fish.

SEA, DOG, w. A fish. 2. The sea-calf or common seal.


SEA, EEL, n. Sea and eel. Caught in salt with a line.

SEA, EN-CIRCLED, v. [sea and circled.] Encompassed by the sea.

SEA, FARE, N. One that follows the sea; a mariner.

SEA, FARING, n. Following the business of a seaman; a mariner's occupation.

SEA, FISH, n. Any marine fish.

SEA, FOWL, n. [sea and fowl.] A marine fowl.

SEA, FOX, n. A species of apusus.

SEA, GAGE, n. [sea and gage.] The depth that vessel sinks in the sea.

SEA, GAR-LAND, n. [sea and garland.] A plant.


SEA, GPI, n. [sea and gpi.] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean.

SEA, GREEN, n. 1. The color of sea water. 2. A plant.

SEA, GULL, n. [sea and gull.] A kind of the genus larus; a species of gull; called, also, sea-crow.

SEA, HARE, n. [sea and hare.] A marine animal.

SEA, HARE, n. A sea fox, a species of eurhyncus.

SEA, HEN, n. Another name of the guillemot.

SEA, HOOD, n. [sea and hood.] The porpoise, which sea.

SEA, HOLLY, n. A plant of the genus oregonean.

SEA, HOLT, n. [sea and holt.] A small, uninhabited island.

SEA, HORSE, n. In ichthyology, the more. The hippocampus, or river-horse.

SEA, LEGS, n. The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling. Mar. Dict.

SEA, LEM, n. [sea and lem.] A marine animal.

SEA, LIKE, n. [sea and like.] Resembling the sea.

SEA, LIME, n. A plant growing on the sea shore.

SEA, LODGE, n. Any low place on the seashore where water congregates.

SEA, MAID, n. 1. The mermaid. 2. A sea nymph.

SEA, MAIL, n. [sea and mail.] A fish, a species of gull.

SEA, MAN, n. [sea and man.] A sailor; a mariner.

SEA, MARK, n. Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon.

SEA, MEW, n. A fowl, or species of gull or tern.

SEA, METER, n. A huge marine animal.

SEA, MIERS, n. A name given to coral.

SEA, MOUSE, n. A marine animal.


SEA, NEE-DLE, n. A name of the gar or garfish.

SEA, NET, n. Another name of the animal flower, or sea-net. L.Cotgrave.


SEA, OXY-GEN, n. A sympa or goddess of the sea. Shutts.

SEA, ONION, n. [sea and onion.] A plant. Dicksworth.

SEA, OOZE, n. [sea and ooze.] The soft mud or ooze near the seashore. Dicksworth.

SEA, PIE, n. A fish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together.

SEA, PIECE, n. A picture representing a scene at sea.


SEA, PORT, n. [sea and port.] 1. A harbor near the sea, for ships or by a bay. 2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.

SEA, RISE-MBLING, n. Like the sea; sea-like.

SEA, RANK, n. [sea and rank.] A species of the plant family.

SEA, RAMPANT, n. The pin-tailed duck.

SEA, RAP, n. A fowl of the genus lomatau, and grizzled order.

SEA, RICE, n. A plant of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together.

SEA, RUFF, n. A kind of sea fish. [L. erithau.] The ruff.

SEA, RUFFLE, n. [sea and ruffle.] A very large marine creature. Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.


SEA, SHORE, n. [sea and shore.] The coast of the sea; the land that borders on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it. Pope.

SEA, STAR, n. [sea and star.] The star-fish.

SEA, SURGEON, n. A surgeon employed on board.

SEA, SUTURE, n. A stitch or seam. Encompassed by the sea.

SEA, TERN, n. A word or term used approximately by seamen in reference to the art of navigation; a navigator.

SEA, THISTLE, n. [sea and thistle.] A pirate; one that robs of goods, etc.

SEA, TORN, n. [sea and torn.] Torn by or at sea.

SEA, TOSSED, n. Tossed by the sea. Skel.

SEA, WAVE, n. A sea, water, or oceang. A genus of marine animals.

SEA, WALLOW, n. Surrounded or defended by the sea.

SEA, WARD, n. Directed towards the sea. Dunne.


SEA, WATER, n. [sea and water.] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. Bacon.

SEA, WEE, n. [sea and weed.] A marine plant.

SEA, WIND, n. A wind blowing from the ocean.

SEA, WOOD, n. The woods arborescens.


SEA, WORTH, n. The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather; applied to a ship.

SEA, WORTHY, n. Fit for a voyage, worthy of being trusted in transport or voyage, with safety.

SEA, A. [sea and a.] A sailor; a mariner.

SEA, B. [sea and b.] A ship. A vessel.

SEA, C. [sea and c.] A coast, a seashore.

SEA, D. [sea and d.] A depth, a depth of ocean.

SEA, E. [sea and e.] A sea eagle.

SEA, F. [sea and f.] The sea-fish, a species of fish used for food.

SEA, G. [sea and g.] A gull, a species of sea-bird.

SEA, H. [sea and h.] A sea horse, a species of fish.

SEA, I. [sea and i.] A sea, a sea of ocean.

SEA, J. [sea and j.] A jet, a jet of water.

SEA, K. [sea and k.] A king, a king of the ocean.

SEA, L. [sea and l.] A lake, a lake in the ocean.

*See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, BILL, UNITE.
SELF-DE-LOPTION, a. [self and delusion.] The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self. Suck.

SELF-DE-NECAL, a. The denial of one's self; the forbearance of any one's appetites or desires.

SELF-DE-NUING, a. Denying one's self; a forbearing to indulge the appetites or desires.

SELF-DE-PENDENT, a. Depending on one's self.

SELF-DE-PENDING, a. [Scotch.]

SELF-DE-PONATION, a. [self and destruction.] The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.

SELF-DE-STRUCTIVE, a. Tending to the destruction of one's self.

SELF-DE-TERM-N-ATION, a. Determination by one's own power, without extraneous influence or influence.

SELF-DE-TERMINING, a. Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence.

SELF-DE-VOTED, a. [self and devote.] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.

SELF-DE-VOTEMENT, a. The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.

SELF-DE-VOURING, a. Devouring one's self or itself.

SELF-DE-VENT, a. [self and extremity.] Internal satisfaction by one's own self.

SELF-DE-STATE, a. [self and esteem.] The reteem or good opinion of one's self.

SELF-DE-TI-MATION, a. The esteem or good opinion of one's self. Mixtur.

SELF-DE-VISION, a. Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas of

SELF-DE-VISION, a. [self and absence of doubt or reason; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare preposition.


SELF-EX-AL-TATION, a. The exaltation of one's self.

SELF-EX-ALTIT-ED, a. Exalting one's self.

SELF-EX-AM-INTION, a. An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in respect to the advantages and disadvantages.

SELF-EX-COMING, a. Excusing one's self. Scutt.

SELF-EX-ISTERANCE, a. Inherent existence; the existence possessed by being one's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

SELF-EX-ISTENT, a. Existing by its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause.

SELF-EX-PLORING, a. Exploring one's self.

SELF-EX-PLORING, a. Platter of one's self.

SELF-GLIORIOUS, a. [self and glorious.] Springing from values that are beautiful; beautiful in itself.

SELF-HAVING, a. [self and having.] Injury or hurting one's self or itself.

SELF-HEALING, a. Having the power or property of healing one's self.

SELF-HOMICIDE, a. The killing of one's self.

SELF-INDULGED, a. [self and indulged.] Imparting by its own power and will.

SELF-IM-POSTER, a. [self and impostor.] Imposture practiced on one's self.

SELF-INTEREST, a. [self and interest.] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

SELF-INTERESTED, a. Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.

SELF-INTERPLAY, a. One who excesses or justifies himself.

SELF-INDULGED, a. [self and kindred.] Kindled of itself, or without external occasion or cause.

SELF-KNOWING, a. [self and know.] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.

SELF-LOVING, a. Loving one's self. Wallen.

SELF-LUCK, a. [self and luck.] The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth or demerit.

SELF-LOVE, a. [self and love.] The love of one's own person or happiness.

SELF-LOYING, a. Loving one's self. Wallen.


SELF-O-PINION, a. One's own opinion.
set apart or on one side; to reject. 9. To examine; to em-
ployed by the police, to search by ret
in money, 10. To search by ret
set 11. To search by ret
set apart, to restore to position on
set aside, to vacate. To set ab
ready to be moved. 8. To
set apart, to separate from a partic
11. To cast or throw away; to
denomination, firm, obstin
set down. 1. To be
set down on the ground or floor. 2. To enter in writi
genial; to study. 6. To exhibit; to prepare for show;
ning, to search by ret in money. 7. To search by ret

large needle, by which a small opening is made and con-
ducted for the discharge of humor.

SET, v. t. [set, set; sated; set, etc.]. 1. In botany, briefly;
possessing the surface set with bristles. [Setum.]

SET-TEE, n. 1. A long seat with a back to it. 2. A ves-
ticle with a wide, long, upstanding, or projecting rim;
two or three masts with sail; used in the Mediter-
anean seas.

SETTER, n. 1. One that sets. 2. A dog that beats the
field and starts birds for sportmen. 3. A man that per-
fected the art of setting off of the wounds of the
wounded deer. 4. A place of business which does not
be plundered. 5. One that adapts words to music in com-
petition. 5. Whatever sets off, adorns or recommends;
[Sett, etc.]

SETTER-WORT, n. A plant, of a species of heliotrope.

SETTING, n. Planting; putting; setting; establishing.

SETTLE, v. i. 1. The act of putting, placing, fixing or
establishing. 2. The act of sinking below the horizon.

SETTLEMENT, n. 1. The act of settling or settling on
business or way of life. 4. To marry. 5. To establish;
confirm. 6. To determine what is uncertain; to estab-
lish. 9. To fix or establish; to make certain or permanent.
8. To fix or establish; to place; to make close or com-
 pact. 10. To cause to subside after being heaved and
loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. 11.
To make steady by any small addition of water or any
other liquid. 12. To fix firmly. 12. To cause to sink or
subside, as extraneous matter in liquor. 13. To compose;
to tranquillize. 16. To make sure of or certain.
15. To establish or form several offices; to ordain over
a church and society, or parish. 17. To settle. 18. To
establish. 17. To adjust; to close by amicable agreement
or otherwise. 18. To adjust; to balance; or to pay for
values. 19. To make close or compact, in a state to cause
it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

SETTLE, v. i. 1. To fail to the bottom of liquor; to sub-
side in the sink and rest on the bottom. 2. To lose motion
or fermentation; to deposit, as feaces. 3. To fix one's
inhabitation or residence. 4. To marry and establish a
domestic state. 5. To become fixed after change has
occurred. 6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling
or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one.
7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form
or state. 8. To rest; to repose. 9. To become calm; to
counteract; to soothe. 10. To make a journey for a wife.
11. To sink by its weight; and, in some bodies, to become
more compact. 12. To sink after being heaved, and to
dry. 13. To be ordained or inducted over a church or
congregation. 14. To adjust differences or accounts.

SETTLED, pp. Placed; established; fixed; determined;
composed; adjusted.

SETTLEDLY, adv. 1. The state of being settled; confirm-
ed state. [Little used.] K. Charles.

SETTLEMENT, n. 1. The act of settling, or state of be-
ing settled or established. 2. The fixing of the matter
of liquor to the bottom. 3. The manner that subordinates;
prices; &c. 4. The act of giving possession by legal
security. 5. A journey gratis to a wife, or the act of granting it. 6. The act of taking a do-
main establishment; as a colony, also, the place, or
the colony established. 7. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the bal-
ance due. 8. Adjustment; preparation for execution; pa-
cification; reconciliation. 11. The ordaining or install-
ing of a clergyman over a parish or congregation. 12. A
municipality; or public authority, or government, either
on his ordinance, exclusive of his salary. 13. Legal rea-
sons for establishment of a person in a particular parish
or town.

SETTLING, pp. Planting; fixing; establishing; regular-
ing; adjusting; placing. 2. The act of setting up or
establishing. 3. The adjustment of differences. 4. Set-
manship, etc. (Settled, settled, etc.)

SET-TO, n. An argument; a debate. Bracket.

SETTLE, v. t. 1. To make a settlement; to make a settle-
ment. 2. To fix; to place; to establish; to make close or
compact. 3. To adjust differences; to settle; to com-
nigrate or install.

SET-WALL, n. [set and wall.] A plant. The garden set-
wall is a species of colchicum.

* See Syngenes. MOVE, BOKK, DOVE; — BILL, UNITE. — C as R; G as J; S as Z; CH as HH; TH as in this. — Obsolete.
SHA-GREEN, n. [Par.] A kind of grained leather prepared from the skin of a fish, a species of salmon.
SHA-GREEN, n. Slice of the leather called shagreen.
SHA-LONG, n. A long shrub [shrub] in China, and Moors, an old man; and hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence.
SHAK, v.t. To walk sidewise. L'Extrage.
SHAKE, v.t. [prot. shake; pp. shaken. [Sax. shakan; Sw. shaka; D. schudden.] 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move in waves one upon another; or in gusts. 2. To make to totter or tremble. 3. To cause to make noise; to set into motion by an agency from without; to move violently; to throw away; to drive off. 6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. 7. To cause to tremble with fear or anger.
SHAKEN, a. Shaken; oft shaken; moved; moved by violence.
SHAKE, v.t. To agitate with a waving or vibrating motion. 2. To tremble; to shiver; to quaze. 3. To totter.
SHAKE, v.t. 1. Convulsion; a violent, convulsive, or waving motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation. 2. A trembling or shivering; agitation. 3. A motion of hands clasped. 4. In a stile, a; a rapid repetition of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one semitone; more or less than a semitone.
SHAKE-BACK, n. A fish, with its flesh being an excellent article to eat.
SHAKE-TOOTH, n. A tooth which shakes or agitates. [Page. 11. In the United States, Shakers is the name given to a sect of Christians.
SHAKE, v.t. 1. Impelling to a waving motion; causing to vibrate or wave; agitating; shaking; quaking.
SHALL, a. Cracked, Creaked. Shall, shall have. [Sax. shall; Sw. skal; D. schall.] 1. verb auxiliaries: shall. [Sax. shall; Sw. skal; D. schall.] 1. Shall, a verb auxiliary: shall. [Sax. shall; Sw. skal; D. schall.] 1. Shall, a verb auxiliary: shall. [Sax. shall; Sw. skal; D. schall.] 1. Shall, a verb auxiliary: shall.
SHALLOT, n. A species of onion or garlic, the flower of which is used in cooking.
SHALE, n. Soil. To peep. See Shall.
SHALE, n. [Gr. schyl]. 1. A shell or bank. — In natural history, a species of shell or atoll clay; slate clay.
SHALLOON, n. Said to be from Chalons, in France; Sp. adlons. 2. A light vessel; a small, light vessel.
SHALLOP, n. [Fr. chaloupe; Port. chaopla.] A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner. 3. A small, light vessel.
SHALLOT, n. A sedge, which see.
SHALLOT, n. [Sax. shal; Sw. skal.] 1. Not deep; shallow. 2. Not deepened. 3. Not deepened or deepened into the earth. 4. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not deepened; not made deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial. 5. Slight; not deep.
SHALLOW, a. A shell; a shell; a shell (banks): a shell (banks); any place where the water is shallow. [Sax. skal; Sw. skal; D. schaal; It. schiella; Sp. saluela; L. saxula.] 1. Shallow; not deep; shallow.
SHALLOW, n. To make shallow. [L. herbett.]
SHALLOW-BEADED, a. Weak in intellect; foolish; empty headed; a fool; an ass.
SHALLOT-LY, adv. 1. With little depth. 2. Superficially; given; not wise; a showman; a shallow fellow; a showman; a shallow fellow.
SHALLOTNESS, n. Want of depth; small depth. 2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into abstruse subjects; superficialness.
SHALLOT, n. The French shalote anglicized.
SHAM-STONE, n. A mineral, taftitaphite.
SHALT, v.t. The second person singular of shall.
SHAM, n. 1. A trick, device, or stratagem which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud, or device that deceives and disappoints; deceit; delusion; deception. 2. A sham, show, phony,假造, invented.
SHAM, v.t. False; counterfeit; pretended; see, a sham fight.
SHAM, v.t. [W. sym.] 1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to delude with false pretenses; [not eleg.] 2. To obstruct by fraud or imposition.
SHAM, v.t. To make mock. Prinz.
SHAMAN, n. A shaman, a conjurer. Fargbe.
SHAMBLE, v.t. [Sax. scasum; L. sacrum.] 1. The place wherein bones are disposed of in a flesh market. 2. In a saw, a piece of timber left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.
SHAMBLED, a. [From scramble, resembling. Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace. Smile.
SHAMBLING, a. An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.
SHAME, n. [Sax. sacmen, sacmen, sac men; G. scham.] 1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which makes one expose oneself to contempt. 2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. 3. Envy of reputation; desire; contempt. 4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. 5. Dishonor; disgrace. Pp. ix.
SHAME, v.t. To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause disgrace. 3. To mock at.
SHAME, v.t. To be ashamed.
SHAME, v.t. Made ashamed.
SHAMEFUL, a. Foolish; easily confused or put out of countenance.
SHAME-FACED, a. Foolish; easily confused or out of countenance.
SHAME-FACED-NESS, a. Foolishness; excess of modesty.
SHAMEFULLY, adv. Deeply. 
SHAMEFULLY, adv. [shame and fully.] 1. That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. 2. With indignity or inaccuracy; in a manner to cause shame.
SHAMEFULLY, adv. Deeply; in a manner to cause shame.
SHAMELESS, a. Shameless; want of shame; want of modesty; impudent; brash-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace. Pp. Done without shame; indicating want of shame.
SHAMELESS-NESS, n. Want of shame; want of modesty.
SHAMELESS, a. Want of shame; want of modesty.
SHAMELESS-NESS, n. Of a destitute of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.
SHAMELESS, a. One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.
SHAMING, v.t. Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding; dishonoring.
SHAMMER, n. One that shames; an imposter.
SHAMMOIS, a. (shammy) m. [Fr. chamoise; It. camosci.] SHAM, n. [Sax. sacmen, sacmen, sac men; G. scham.] A species of wild goat.
SHAMROCK, n. The Irish name for three-leaved grass.
SHAM, n. [Sax. sacmen; Sw. skesh.] 1. The whole joint at the end of the animal. The tibia or large bone of the leg. 3. The long part of an instrument.
SHANK, v.t. HAVING A SHANK.
SHANKER, n. [Fr. chamousse.] A malignant ulcer, usually occasioned by some venereal complaint.
SHANK-POINT-ER, n. With small, short rope and chain which sustain the shank and fluxes of an anchor against the ship's side.
SHANKET, n. The same as Shanker.
SHARP, a. The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindostan. See Sanscrit.
SHARLI, n. The same as Shanker.
SHARITY, n. The same as Shanker.
SHAPE, v.t. [pret. shaped; pp. shaped, or shayed. [Sax. scapen, scapan, cypan, or eypan; D. scheppen, scheffen.] 1. To shape or make to a particular form; to give form or figure to. 2. To mold; to cast; to fashion; to form; to adapt to a purpose. 4. To direct. 5. To image; to conceive.
SHAPED, a. To square; to suit; to be adjusted.
SHAPED, a. Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles. 2. External appearance. 3. The form of the trunk of the human body. 4. A being endowed with form.
SHAPED, a. [Sax. shapen, shapen; L. scaphae, scaphae, scapha.] 1. A form, or a pattern. 2. A form, or a pattern.
SHAPED, or SHAPEN, pp. Formed; molded; cast; conveined.
SHAPLESS, a. Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. Shekh.
SHAPELLINGS-NESS, n. Destination of regular form.

SHAPELINESS, n. [Shapeliness,]=Beauty or proportion of form. [Little work.]

SHAPEN, v. [from shape.]. Well-formed; having a regular shape. [Descriptive.]

SHAPER, n. One that undercuts to improve the form of the work. [Tool.]

SHAPING, pp. Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form.


SHARP, adj. [sharp.]=1. [See also.]=A part; a portion; a quantity. 2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common. 3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; divided; separate portion. 4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed or enjoyed by one. 5. A broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground or a furrow; a scythe. —To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned.

SHARD, n. [See also.]=1. A pieces or fragments. 2. A part; a portion; a quantity. 3. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common. 4. A plot of land; a parcel of land.

SHARDED, pp. Held or enjoyed a share with another; or divided; distributed in shares.

SHARER, n. One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property. [Med. Repose.]

SHARER, n. A partner; one that participates any thing with another; one that enjoys or suffers in common with another or others.

SHARING, n. Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHARING, n. Participation.

SHARIF, n. [Ar. sharif.=A varouge sheikh of the genus saceus, of several species. 2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by six tricks; [loc.]=3. To fill up; [loc.]=4. To fill up; to fill; [loc.]=5. To fill up; to fill; [loc.]

SHARK, n. [See also.]=1. A large fish; a sea fish. [In New England the common pronunciation is shark.]=2. To cheat; to trick; [loc.]=3. To claim upon a dinner; to beg—To shark out, to slip out or become loving. [Slang.]=4. To be loved for love's sake.

SHARKER, n. One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow; [loc.]

SHARKING, pp. Picking up in haste; living by petty rine, or by shifts and devices.

SHARP, adj. [sharp.]=1. Pointed; cut; trick; [loc.]=2. To fill up; to fill; [loc.]=3. To fill up; to fill; [loc.]=4. To fill up; to fill; [loc.]=5. To fill up; to fill; [loc.]

SHARPEN, v. [sharp.]=1. To make keen or acute. 2. To make more pungent and natural. 4. To sharpen; to make in the manner of. 5. To sharpen; to make in the manner of. 6. To render perceptions more quick or acute. 6. To render more keen. 7. A sharpener for eating food or for any other purpose. 7. To take a bite, or to be keen or acute. 8. To be bright, or to be keen or acute. 9. To be keen or acute. 10. To be keen or acute.

SHARPEN, v. [sharp.]=1. To make keen or acute. 2. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 3. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 4. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 5. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 6. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 7. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 8. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 9. To make sharp; to make in the manner of. 10. To make sharp; to make in the manner of.

PRECEDING OR FOLLOWING OF A SENTENCE OR DISCOURSE.
SHE is sometimes used as a noun for woman or female.
SHE is sometimes used in composition for femininity.
x; as, she-bear.

SHE, SHE.
[She, she.]
SHEILA, s. pl. sheelas. [Shealas, shealas.] In the isle of Man, a riding, litning, or division.
BESKAF, s. pl. Beskafs. [Beksaf; D. beskof.] 1. A queer instrument, a filly, ryd, or baule, bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw. 2. Any bundle or collection.

SHEA, s. To collect and bind; to make sheaves. Sheaf.
SHELL. To shell. Sshe.
SHEILA, s. A kind of prec. shool; pp. shooled, or shoirn. The old prec. shool is entirely obsolete. [Shealas, shepyns, sheirn; G. scholen.] 1. To cut or clip something from the surface of an instrument with two blade. 2. To separate by shears. 3. To resp; [of yer. Shear.
SHEAR, s. To sear. See Shear.
SHEARER, n. A shearer; a person who shears wool.
SHEARERMAN, n. One whose occupation is to shear sheep.

SHEARS, s. pl. [from the verb.] 1. An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and similar substances. 2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. 3. Wings; [fig.]
4. An engine for raising heavy weights on [see shear.]
5. The determination of the age of wood from the canination of the teeth; [loc.]

SHEATH, s. A scabbard; a sheath; a case; a sheath of shears or of scissors. To sheath the sword, a figurative phrase, to put an end to war or enmity, to make peace.

SHEATHED, pp. Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered; covered; lined; invested with a membrane.
SHEATHING, pp. Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; lining; invested with a membrane.
SHEATHING, n. The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

SHEATHLESS, a. Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed. Pericle's Mysiea.

SHEATH-WINGED, a. [sheath and wing.] Having cases along the edges of the wings of certain butterflies and moths.

SHEATHY, a. Forming a sheath or case. Brown.

SHEAVE, n. In seamans language, a wheel on which the linage is wound.

SHEAVE, n. To bring together; to collect.

SHEAVE-HOLE, n. A channel cut in a mast; yard or other timber, in which to fix a sheave. Mar. Dict.


SHEAF-LA-TO-N, n. [Fr. celine.] A kind of gift leather.

SHEER, n. [pret. and pp. sheared. [Sex. sexed.] 1. To pour out; to effuse; to spill; to suffer to flow out. 2. To let fall to cast. 3. To scatter; to emit; to throw off; to diffuse.

SHEER, s. To let fall its part. Mortiser.

SHEER, s. [Sex. sced; Sw. sked.] 1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, &c. for shelter against rain and the inclemence of weather; a poor house or bower.
2. In composition, effusion; as in blood-sheer.

SHEER, s. A deep, fast stream of water; a fall or cataract resulting from entering.
SHEERER, n. One that sheers or causes to flow out.
SHEERING, n. Shearing; enfiguring; causing to flow out; letting fall; causing to come scudding or passing.
SHEEN, or SHEEY, n. [Sex. sexen, sexen.] Bright; glimmering; shining; spangled. Milian.
SHEEN, s. Brightness; splendor. Milian.

SHEEPSHEEP, s. [Sex. sexen, sexen.] Bright; glimmering; shining; spangled. Milian.

SHEEP, or SHEEY, n. [Sex. sexen, sexen.] Bright; glimmering; shining; spangled. Milian.

SHEEP-BITE, n. To practice petty thefts.
SHEEP-BITE, n. One who practices petty thefts.
SHEEP-FOLD, n. A place where sheep are kept or enclosed. Fold.
SHEEPFOLD, n. [Sheep and fold.] A place where sheep are confined or preserved.

SHEEPFISH, s. A book fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.
SHEEPISH, adj. Like a sheep. Miserable, timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident. 2. Pertaining to sheep.
SHEEPISH-LY, adv. Bashfully; with mean timidity.
SHEEPISHNESS, n. Bashfulness; excessmodesty or deficiency; mean timorousness. Bashful.
SHEEP-MASTER, n. A shepherd; a sheaper where sheep are sold.
SHEEP-MASTER, n. [Sheep and master.] A feeder of sheep; one who has the care of sheep.
SHEEPISH-COUNT, n. A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island.
SHEEP-SHED, n. One that sheers sheep.
SHEEPSHEARING, n. The act of shearing sheep.
SHEEP-SHEARING, n. The act of shearing sheep.
SHEEP-SHEET, n. A sheet made on that occasion.
SHEEPSKIN, n. The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.
SHEEPSHEETERS, n. [Sheep and steel.] One that steals sheep.
SHEEPSHEERING, n. The act of stealing sheep.
SHEEP-WALK, n. [Sheep and walk.] Pasture for sheep.
SHEEP, s. [Sax. es, scep; U. schaek; Dan. schoeir.] 1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled.

SHEEP, s. [Sax. es, scep; U. schaek; Dan. schoeir.] 1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled.

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SHEEP, s. [Sax. es, scep; U. schaek; Dan. schoeir.] 1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled.

SHEEP, s. [Sax. es, scep; U. schaek; Dan. schoeir.] 1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled.
2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulation.
3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving.
4. A lay; a strain; a poem. Poetry; poetry; verses. Notes of notes.
5. BOesen, sket. BOUSA. on or off, to be on or off. 
6. O.S. sket. BOSEN, sket. BOUSA. on or off, to be on or off.
7. BOS. sket. BOSEN, sket. BOUSA. on or off, to be on or off.
8. A. sket. BOSEN, sket. BOUSA. on or off, to be on or off.
9. B.O. sket. BOSEN, sket. BOUSA. on or off, to be on or off.
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50. B.O. sket. BOSEN, sket. BOUSA. on or off, to be on or off.
with a sharp-pointed weapon. 3. An injury given in the act of killing or slaying. 4. Brisk, active, ready to engage in action.

STALL, pp. Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STAFF, n. 1. A long, slender, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 2. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 3. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 4. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 5. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 6. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 7. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 8. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 9. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 10. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 11. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 12. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 13. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 14. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 15. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 16. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 17. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 18. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 19. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 20. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 21. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 22. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 23. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 24. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 25. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 26. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 27. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 28. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 29. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 30. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 31. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 32. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 33. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 34. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 35. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 36. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 37. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 38. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 39. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 40. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 41. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 42. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 43. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 44. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 45. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 46. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 47. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 48. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 49. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways. 50. A long, flexible rod, with a handle, used in various ways.
STEADY, adj. [stem (d) (c) (b) (a).] Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking. 2. Constant; mind, purpose or pursuit; not fickle, changeable or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded. 3. Steadfast, regular; constant; undeviating. 4. Regular; not fluctuating; as, a steady breeze of wind.

STEADFAST, adj. To hold or keep from shaking, trembling or failing, to support; to make or keep firm.

STEAK, n. [Dan. steak, skag; Sw. stak.] A slice of beef or veal; a fillet, or cut of flesh; a steak.

STEAL, v. t. To pilfer or to pilfer; to pilfer or pilfer; to pilfer.

STEALTHY, adj. Stealthy. Done by stealth; clandestine; secret.

STEAM, n. [Sax. steam; D. stoom.] 1. The vapor of water; or the elastic, enervating fluid generated by heating a liquid, or water, and passed off from a vessel in which it is contained. 2. The medium by which horses, etc., are heated. 3. To pass off in visible vapor.

STEAM-BAT, or STEAM-YES-SEL, n. A vessel propelled through the water by steam.

STEAM-BOILER, n. A boiler for steaming food for cooking.

STEAMED, pp. Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam; prepared for eating by steam.

STEAM-ENDIGINE, n. An engine worked by steam.

STEAM-ENGROSS, pp. Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for eating by steam.

STEAM, v. n. To cook, steam, or boil in a steamer.

STEAMISH, adj. Asthma; sickness; sickness.

STEAM-ISH, adj. Asthma; sickness; sickness.

STEAP, n. [From steak.]

STEAP, v. t. To make hard or extremely hard. To make inedible or odorous.

STEAPED, pp. Pointed or edged with steam; hardened; made inedible.

STEAPERS, n. [From steap.] Great hardness.

STEAPING, pp. Pointing or edging with steam; hardening; making inedible or unedible.

STEAP, v. t. To make hard or extremely hard.

STEAPYARD, n. [Steep and yard.] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies.

STEEN, or STEAN, n. A vessel of clay or stone.

STEEP, n. A very long or very steep place. A very long or very steep place.

STEEP, n. A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock or ascent; a precipice.

STEEP, v. t. To make a liquid or a vessel; to make; to make, to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed or penetrated it.

STEEPED, pp. Soaked, macerated; imbued.

STEEPERS, n. A vessel, vat or cistern in which things are steeped or soaked.

STEEPNESS, n. State or quality of being steep. Steepness.

STEEPNESS, n. State or quality of being steep. Steepness.

STEPPLE-HOUSE, n. A church.

STEPPLE, n. With steepnesses; with precipices determined.

STEPPLED, pp. Steeped; or stemed; stemed.

STEPPLED, pp. Steeped; or stemed; stemed.

STEPPLED, pp. Steeped; or stemed; stemed.

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STEPPLED, pp. Steeped; or stemed; stemed.

STEPPLED, pp. Steeped; or stemed; stemed.

STEPPLED, pp. Steeped; or stemed; stemed.

STEPPLED, pp. Steeped; or stemed; stemed.
a brand. 2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy.

STIPMA-TEED, pp. Marked with disgrace.

STIPMATOR, a. Marked with disgrace.


STIL-BITE, n. [Gr. étrèos.] A mineral.

STILL, a. 1. Stilled. 2. Hoarse. See Bryll and Stiller.

A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

STILL, n. [Sax. stigel.] A step or set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall. Scot.

STILL,-CIRE, n. [F. et. from stilet.] A small dagger with a round, pointed blade.

STILL, v. t. [Sax. stillen; G. and G. stillen; Dan. stiller.] 1. To make or cause to be still. 2. To make quiet or silent. 3. To quiet; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement.

STILL,-LY, adv. Calm; silent; quiet; at ease; untroubled.

STILL,-N, adv. Calm; silence; freedom from noise. [A poetical sense.]

STILL,-N, adj. 1. To this time; till now. 2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. 3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree. 4. Always; ever; continually. Prop. After that; after what is stated. 6. In silence.

STILL, n. [L. stilla.] A vessel, boiler or copper used in the distillation of liquors. Scient.

STILLED, adj. Calm; spirited; not excited; quiet; at ease. See Bryll and Stiller.

STILL,-N, t. To stop, as noise; to silence. 3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement.

STILL,-N, a. Silent; uttering no sound. 2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise. 3. Motionless. 4. Quies.; calm; not agitated.

STILL,-NESS, n. Calmness; silence; freedom from noise. [A poetical sense.]

STILL,-LY, adv. Calmly; silently; quietly; at rest; at ease.

STILL,-N, n. A silencer; a vessel for distillation.

STILL,-BUS,-N, t. To burn in the process of distillation.

STILL,-E, (-é) adj. [Little used.] Not excited; quiet; at ease.

STILL,-ED, pp. Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILL,-ED, t. To calm; to quiet. 2. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement.

STILL,-ICED, n. [Little used.] A continual falling or precipitation.

STILL,-ICED, t. To precipitate; to cause to fall in drops.


STILL,-ING, n. Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILL,-ING, t. To calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement.

STILL,-ING, n. A stand for cakes.

STILL,-LIFE, n. 1. Things that have only vegetable life. 2. Dead animals, or paintings representing the dead.

STILL,-NESS, n. 1. Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; silence. 2. Freedom from agitation or excitement. 3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

STILL-F I A N D, n. Absence of motion. [Little used.]

STILL,-LY, adv. Silently; without noise. 2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILL,-LY, adj. [Gr. étrèos, and sideréos.] A mineral of a brownish-black color.

STILL, n. [L. stitis; D. stiel.] A stall is a piece of wood with a partition, to hinder the horse from eating or drinking.

STILL,-T, t. To raise on stilts; to elevate. 2. to raise by unnatural means.


STIMUL-, a. [L. stimulare; to stimulate.] 1. To excite; to stimulate.

STIMUL-, n. [L. stimulis.] Increasing or exciting additional, particularly the action of the organs of an animal body; stimulating.

STIMUL-, a. A medicine that excites and increases the action of the moving fibers of organs of an animal body; stimulating.

STIMUL-, n. A medicine that excites and increases the action of the moving fibers of organs of an animal body.

STIMUL,-ATE, v. t. [L. stimulare.] 1. To excite; to stimulate; to make more vigorous action.

STIMUL,-ATE, v. i. 1. The act of exciting or stimulating.

2. Excitement; the increased action of the moving fibers or organs of an animal body.

STIMUL,-ATIVE, a. Having the quality of exciting action in the animal system.

STIMUL,-ATIVE, n. That which stimulates; that which rooses into more vigorous action.

STIMUL,-T, n. One that stimulates.

STIMUL,-URE, n. Lettuce; a good; hence, some thing that rooses from langour; that excites or incites to action in the animal system; or that which rooses the mind or spirits.

STIMUL,-URE, n. t. A stimulant.

STING, v. i. and pp. stung. Stung is obsolete. [Goth. stigan; to incite; to stimulate; to excite; to pro duce; to produce; to cause action; to act.] 1. To stimulus with a sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are

* See Synonym. MOVES, BOOK, DOVE—STILL, UNITE—G as K; C as S; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH in this. [Obsol.]
of parts. 6. A continued current or course [see jet]. 7. A current of air or gas, or of light. 8. Current; drift; as of electricity. STREEAM, n. 1. To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. 2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. 3. To bear with confluence or by the current. 4. To extend; to stretch in a long line. 5. To extend; to stretch in a long line. 6. To extend; to stretch in a long line.

STREAMER, n. An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; a poetic use of the word.

STREAMING, v. To flow; running in a current. STREAMLING; pouring out in abundance. STREAMING; floating hoarly, as a flag.

STREAM-AM, v. To move or run in a continuous current. STREAM-TIN, n. Particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground. EXC. STREAM-Y, v. 1. To keep running water. 2. Flowing with a current or stream. PERS. STREAM, v. [Sax. streama.] To lay out, as a dead body.

STREAM, n. [Sax. streama; G. strasse; D. straat; F. route; Sp. cruzada; It. strada.]. A small stream; a rivulet; a rivulet. PROPERLY, a paved way or road; but in sense, any way or road in a city, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley, the people of the city being assembled in any public highway. -STREET, plural, any public way, road or place.

STREAM-WALKER, n. [street and walk.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.

STREET, noun, v. 1. To call out and see someone. 2. To announce the case of a person who had the care of the streets. EXC. STREET, n. A narrow. See Strait.

STRENGTH, n. [Sax. strengthe, from strong, strong.] 1. The force or power of a man, or of any animal or body. 2. The act of strengthening or increasing the power or force of anything. 3. The power or force of anything. 4. The act of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to weakness. 5. Firmness; solidity; toughness; the quality of being strong, or the state of being strong, or the state of being strong.

STRENGTHEN, v. 1. To make stronger or stiffen. 2. To increase the strength of anything. 3. To increase the power of anything. 4. To increase the force of anything. 5. To increase the power of anything.

STRENGTHENING, v. 1. To strengthen. 2. To increase the strength of anything.

STRENGTHS, n. [strengths, from strong, strong.] 1. The condition of being strong. 2. The quality of being strong. 3. The power or force of anything. 4. The act of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to weakness. 5. Firmness; solidity; toughness; the quality of being strong, or the state of being strong, or the state of being strong.

STRENGTHENING, v. 1. To strengthen. 2. To increase the strength of anything. 3. To increase the power of anything. 4. To increase the force of anything. 5. To increase the power of anything.
to cut or be cut, to be cut, to cut. 5. To deprive. 6. To cause to fall or be displaced. 7. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 8. To cut or be cut, to be cut, to cut. 9. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 10. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 11. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 12. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 13. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 14. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 15. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 16. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 17. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 18. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 19. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 20. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 21. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 22. To deprive of life, to destroy, to murder, to slay. 23. 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tion. 5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to temporary employment. 6. Deep cogitation; perplexity; [tattle].

STUDY, n. [L. studere.] 1. To fix the mind closely upon any object, or upon oneself. 2. To meditate. 3. To apply the mind to books. 3. To endeavor diligently.

STUDY, v. t. 1. To apply the mind to; to read and exam- ine; to make minute and diligent research. 2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. 3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory, by means of careful study. 4. To study a subject, in order to explain it.

STUFF, n. [D. stof, stoffe; G. stoff; Dan. stof; Sw. stoff; 1. Anything of common use, a collection of substances. 2. The matter of which any thing is formed. 3. Material; clothes; goods; domestic vessels in general; that which answers, or is used as an expression of essence, elemental part. 4. A medicine [saw-saw].

5. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as, woolen stuff.

6. Matter or thing; particularly, that which is tritely or worthless. —Among peasants, a united mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides and bottom of a ship are smeared.

STUFF, v. t. To fill. 2. To fill very full; to crowd. 3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press. 4. To fill by being put into any thing. 5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in. 6. To fill with something improper. 7. To obstruct, as any of the organs. 8. To fill most with seasoning. 9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for preserving and preserving his form. 10. To form by filling.

STUFF, v. i. To feed glutonously. SW. To stuff.

STUFFED, v. a. Filled; crammed.

STUFFING, n. Filling; crowding.

STUFFING, v. t. 1. That which is used for filling any thing.

2. To fill paper for tobacco; that which is put into most to give it a higher relish.

STUFFY, adj. For the sake of...

STULL, n. A shaft to draw water out of a mine. Bailey.

STULGE, n. A post. [Local.]...[

STULGE, n. One of the salix and sallow.] 1. To make foolish; to make one a fool. 2. In a lay or to prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

STUMBLING-QUENCE [L. stulta, impertiens.] Foolish talk; a babbling. Dict.

STUMBLE, n. 1. A fall in walking or running. 2. A blunder.

STUMBLE, v. t. 1. To fall or be stumbled; to beam; to be raised a new fermentation. 2. To lame a cask of wine with burning brimstone. [local].

STUMBLE-QUCE, n. [S. amance.] 1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall. 2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error. 3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance.

STUMBLE, v. t. 1. To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop. 2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonce.

STUMBLE, v. t. 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; a failure.

STUMBLE, n. One that stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUMBLING, n. Stumbling; erring; puzzling.

STUMBLING-QUANCE, n. Any cause of stumbling; that which causes a stumble.

STUMBLING-QUANCE-QUCE, n. [which causes to err.

STUMBLING-QUANCE-QUCE, n. [S. amance]. With failure; with blunder. Sidney.

STUMP, n. [S.W. Dan. stump; Dan. stumper; D. stomp; G. stumper.] 1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the slyne or sickle.

2. The part of limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed, Syd.

STUMP, n. 1. To strike any thing fixed and hard with the axe or club. 2. To challenge. [magyar.]

STUMPY, adj. 1. Full of stumps or stubs. 2. Blot; strong. [I.]

STUMPY, n. Short; stubby; [little used.]

STUMP, v. t. On fr. stumper. 1. To make a nonsense or dizzy with a blow on the head. 2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blant or stupidly the organs of the feet, confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

STUMPED, adj. On fr. stumper. 1. To make from stumper. 2. On fr. stumper. 3. To blant or stupidly the organs of the feet, confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

STUMPY, v. t. (on fr. stumper, Sax. stumer, stumper.) To blant from growth. SW.

STUMP, n. Hindering from growth or increase.

STUMPY-NESS, n. The state of being stumped.

STUMPING, n. Hindering from growth or increase.

STUMP, v. t. [L. stuper.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medic- ines, as a cure for a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweatin-bath.

STUP, v. t. To foment. Wymran.

STUP, n. A stupid person.

STUP-FACTION, n. [L. stuperfacie.] 1. The act of render- ing stupid. 2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.

STUP-FACTIVE, n. Causing insensibility; deadening or blinding the sense of feeling or understanding; na- nocic.

STUP-PE-FIXER, n. [from stuper-] That which causes dull- ness or stupidity.

STUP-PE-FIXE, n. [Fr. stuperfixe.] 1. To make stupid; to dull; to make stupid, the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. 2. To de- prive of material motion; [obs.] Bazeen.

STUP-PE-FIXING, n. Bending extremely dull or insen- sible.

STUPID-NESS, n. [Low L. stupendnus.] Literally, strik- ing dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonder- ful; amazing; particularly, of astonishing magnitude or elevation. Dryard.

STUPIDITY, n. Stupidity. 1. A very dull; insen- sible; stupid; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish. 2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius. 3. Stupor; stupid-ness; dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness. Dryard.

STUPIDITY, n. With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; listlessly; absurdly; without warmth or earnestness of judgment. Dryard.

STUPID-NESS, n. Stupidity.

STUPOR, n. [L.] 1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility, suppression of sense, numbness. 2. Intellec- tual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or in- attention to one's interests.

STUPOR-IT- [L. stupor. To ravish; to debouch.

STUPOR-ITION, n. Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STUPIDITY, n. Stupidity.

STUPIDITY, adj. Stupid, obstructive.


STUPIDITY, n. [S. sterig.] 1. Hard; stout; foolishly ob- stinate; implying carelessness or rudeness. 2. Strong, forcible; lusty. 3. Violent; laid on with strength. 4. Stiff; stout; strong.

STUPIDITY, n. A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupidity. Syd

STUPIDITY, n. Stupidity.

STUPIDITY, v. t. Stammering; speaking with hesita- tion.

STUPIDITY-ING, n. [S. stampering.] Speaking with stammering.

STUPIDITY-ING, n. D. stampering; G. stutten. 1. A place of bestial debauchery. 3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

STUR, v. t. [S. sturp.] 1. To up in a sty. Shav.

STUT, v. t. [S. stute, Goth. stiehan.] To roar; to ascend. See STURCH.

STUCA, n. A agony copper cull of the lowest value.

STUC-Y-AN, n. [L. Stypae, Sp. costao; pertaining to Tyx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell; hence, hellish; infernal.

STYLE, n. [L. stius.] 1. D. G. Sty. 2. Sp. stile; Fr. style, or stil.] 1. Manner of writing with regard to lan- guage, or the choice and arrangement of words. 2. Man- ner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or, in general, the character of the language used. 3. Mode of painting; any manner of painting which is characteristic or peculiar to a particular painter or to a particular character of music. 4. Title; appellation. 5. Course of writing; [obs.]-7. Style of court is, properly the observance by any court in its way of behaving. —B. Sp. stile, Fr. stil. —Obs. —8. A painted instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery. 10. Something with which a printer marks the pin of a dial; written, also, stil.-11. In botany, the middle portion of the pistil, con- necting the ovary to the calyx; a short pedicel or stalk.-12. In chronology, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Style is Old or New. Syd.

STYLE, n. 1. To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing.

STYLE, n. Named; denominate; called.
SUR

SURRENDERED, pp. Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.

Surrendered, a. In law, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the conveyee or vee.

Surrendered, vb. Giving or giving up to the power of another; resigning.

SURRENDER-EE, a. The tenant who surrenders an estate to the lord.

SURRENDER, vb. To give up; deliver over.

SURRENDER, a. A surrender.

SURRENDER, vb. To give up; deliver over.

SURRENDER, a. In general usage, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; particularly, the deputy of an ecclesiastical office.

SURRENDER, vb. To put in the place of another.

SURRENDER, a. The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [Latin sub-erare.]

SURRENDERED, pp. Encompassed; enclosed; beat.

SURRENDER, vb. Encompassing; enclosing.

SURRENDER, a. Sanctioned, or sanctioned in. In mathematics, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root.

SURRENDER, vb. To denote a problem is.

Surrendered problems that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.

SURRENDER, a. [French surrendier.] Not used much. [Gloucester.]

SURRENDERED, pp. Implied, without proof; unsustained.

SURRENDERED, a. That may be suspected. [Latin sub-erare.

SURRENDERED, pp. Imagined without proof; unsustained.

SURRENDERED, a. As to excise suspicion.

SURRENDERED, a. State of being suspected.

SURRENDERER, a. One who suspects.

SURRENDERER, a. Aor. to suspect or mistrust.

SURRENDERED, pp. Mistrusting; distrusting, without slight grounds.

SURRENDERED, a. Not suspecting; having no suspicion.

SURRENDERED, a. Untrustworthy. Not suspected; not mistrusted.


SURRENDERED, pp. Indeterminacy; ind extremely. 2. Stop; cessation for a time.

SURRENDER, a. In law; suspension; a temporary cessation of a misbelief.

SURRENDERED, a. Held from proceeding. [Latin sub-erare.

SURRENDERED, pp.マルイ delays; held indefinitely.

SURRENDERED, a. State of being suspended or sustained from sinking.

SURRENDERED, a. Doublet. Suspension.

SURRENDERED, pp. In anatomy, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SUS

SUS-TRY-VOR-SHIP, a. The state of outliving another.

SUS-TRY-VOR-SHIP, a. In law, the right of a joint tenant, or other person who has an interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

SUS-TRY-VOR-SHIP, a. [French sus-terprete.] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection or passion.

SUS-TRY-VOR-SHIP, a. [French sus-terprete.] 1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection or influence. 2. Tender; capable of impression; impressionable, not easily influenced.

SUS-TRY-VOR-SHIP, a. Susceptibility, which see.

SUS-TRY-VOR-SHIP, a. The act of taking.

SUS-TRY-VOR-SHIP, a. Capable of admitting; readily admitting.


SUS-TRY-VOR, a. [Latin. Who undertakes; a godfather.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Reception; admission.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Receiving; admitting.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. One who takes or admits; one that receives.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. To make timid. [Latin.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. A spotted animal of the ant kind.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. A beast. [Latin.]


SUS-TRY-VOR, a. That may be suspected. [Latin sub-erare.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Imagined without proof; unsustained.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. As to excise suspicion.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. State of being suspected.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. One who suspects.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Aor. to suspect or mistrust.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Mistrusting; distrusting, without slight grounds.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Not suspecting; having no suspicion.


Brounall.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. [French sus-terprete.] La. To hang; to attach to something above. 2. To make to depend on. 3. To interpose; to cause to cease for a time. 4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time. 5. To hold in a state undetermined. 6. To oblige from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income. 7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. In law; suspension; a temporary cessation of a misbelief.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Held from proceeding. [Latin.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Held indefinitely.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Capable of being suspended or sustained from sinking.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. Doublet. Suspension.

SUS-TRY-VOR, a. In anatomy, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SWELL, pp. Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing louder.

SWELL, n. 1. A mound, or any modified enlargement of the natural size. 2. Protuberance; prominence. 3. A rising or enlargement by passion. 4. (mus.) Swell. [See swell.]

SWELT, v. t. [Sax. swelten; Goth. swulsten, ge-swulsten.]
To swell; to puff up.

SWELT, n. t. To over-power, as water; to cause to fail; to overpower; to overcome.

SWELLER, n. t. [from swell.] To be overcome and fail with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELTER, v. t. To oppress with heat. [Bentley.]

SWELTER-ING, pp. Tainting or languishing with heat; oppressed with heat.

SWELTRY, a. Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

SWEEP, pp. and pp. of sweep.

SWERD, n. a sword.

SWERVE, (swewr) n. 1. To wander to; to go astray. 2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty or custom; to deviate. 3. To bend; to incline. 4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

SWERVING, pp. Wandering; deviating from any rule, duty or custom; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.

SWERVING, n. The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, duty, or custom.

SWEVEN, n. A dream. [W. svein.]

SWIFT, a. [Sax. swift.] 1. Moving a great distance or over a large surface in a short time; [now used] with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. 2. Ready; prompt; speedily, to that which is without delay.

SWIFT, n. t. 1. The current of a stream; 2. A domestic fire; a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. 3. A swallow, a small bird, fluttered from the rapidity of its flight. 4. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard.

SWIFT, n. t. In a zigzag, a rope used to confine the hogs of the captain in their vessels, while men are turning them.

SWIFTER, n. t. To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.


SWIFTLY, adv. Swiftly; rapidly, with celerity.

SWIFTNESS, n. Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity.

SWIG, v. i. or i. [sic. yeg. Qu. sake.] To drink by large draughts; to drink greedily.

SWIG, n. 1. A large draught; [from German.]
2. In a general manner; a swallow, a small bird, fluttered from the rapidity of its flight.

SWIG, n. t. [Sax. swiggon.]
To castigate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tightly with a string; [Local.]

SWILL, n. t. [Sax. swul, swinnen.]
To drink grossly or greedily; so, to swill down great quantities of liquors.

SWILL, n. t. To wash; to drench.

SWILL, n. t. To inebriate; to intoxicate; to stuff; to cram.

SWILLED, pp. Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILLER, a. One who drinks voraciously.

SWELLED, pp. Swollen excessively of quantities of liquors.

SWILLING, n. Swilling. [Sax. wylg.]

SWIM, v. i. or i. [Sax. wimen; Sw. vimen; Dan. vime; G. schwimen, scheimen.]
1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not fastify.
2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins.
3. To float; to be borne along by a current.
4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion. 5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a wavering motion of the head or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body.
6. To float; to be overflooded or drenched.
7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance.

SWIM, v. i. 1. To pass or move on. [Dryden.]
2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim.

SWIMMEN, a. The art or skill of being in water, and of swimming.

SWIMMER, n. One that swims.

SWIMMING, pp. Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; overflooded; swelling.

SWIMMINGLY, adv. Swimmerly; smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [About swimming.]
SYN

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SYS

from the middle of the word. 2. Inverted, as the mean-
ning of an inverted word. SYN-CO-PATION. n. 1. The con-
traction of a word by tak-
ing a letter, letters or a syllable from the middle. — 2. In
music, the abbreviation of a measure or melody, by in-
version of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note, begun
on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of
the bar. SYN-CO-PE, a. [Gr. ecope.] In music, the same as
SYN-CO-MEL, n. Suspension; the division of a note introduced
with the same note of one part answer to a single
note of another.—South. In grammar, an elision or retrench-
ment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle
of a word.—South. A relaxation, a relaxing or annulment.
SYN-CO-PIS, n. One who contracts words.
SYN-DTO, a. — From the omission of a letter or
SYN-DIC, n. [L. syndicus; Gr. syndicus.] An officer of
government, invested with different powers in different
countries; a kind of magistrate entrusted with the affairs of
a city or community.
SYN-DICATE, n. i. A council or
SYN-DICATE, v. t. To judge, or to assure.
SYN-DRO-ME, n. [Gr. enurique.] Concurrence, Glut;
SYN-DROMO, n. [L. syndromus; Gr. enurique.] A compound
or combination of symptoms in a disease.
SYN-EC-DOSI-CAL, a. [Gr. enurique.] A
implying a syndocious. Symp.
SYN-EC-DOSI-CA-LY, adv. According to the syn-
dosistic principles. Poms.
SYN-EC-FHI-OSIS, n. A contraction of two syllables
into one. Poms.
SYN-ER-GET IC, n. Coopering. Dean Tucker.
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TAB

SYTLE, v. t. To mow. Skat.
SYTH, n. A brast, or huge, as a chariot.
SYTHMAN, n. One who uses a sythe; a mower.
SYZYG, n. Gr. σύζυγος. The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

Tis the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllable to, as, at, so, ut, in attempting to articulate this, the voice is completely intermitted. It is therefore enunciated among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from 4 chiefly in its closure. This issue and necessitated, for the convenience of passing into the sound of 0, as in noises, mixture, particle. In this case, 4), because it is its proper sound. In a few words, it is a clear sound of the English 4, as in Christian, comus.

T. as an abbreviation, means for theology; as, B. T. D. sectaque theologian doctor, doctor of divinity.

TAB. As a number, stands for the Latin, stood for 10, and, with a dash over the top, T., for 100,000.

TABARD, n. [W. taber.] A short gown; a herald's coat. [Not used in the U. States.]

TABARINE, n. A tabaric, or tabarian, to wear a tabard.

TAB-A-SHEER, n. A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo.

TABBY, n. Watered; marbled.

TABBY, v. To brush; to smear; to diversify in color.

TABBY, v. [Fr. bâti; Sp., Port. tabi; It. taba.] A kind of woven silk, usually watered. 2. A mixture of stone or shells and mortar, which becomes hard as a rock.

TABBY, n. A codfish, a kind of hake. [Hence, to back water, to go back towards the land.

TABBY-ING, n. The marking of stuffs under a calender to give them a swam appearance.

TABBOT, n. A young and fawn. A wasting away; a gradual lessen of body by disease.

TABBY, v. To consume; to waste gradually.

TABER, n. [H. taber.] T. [Cattle used.] Norway.

TABERD. See Tabard.

TABEL-A-CARE, n. Existing on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design. 2. In music, the expression of sounds of composition, by letters, notes, and cipher, or other characters. In anatomy, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

TABELLE, n. [L. tabella.] A consumption; a wasting away by disease. Cokewain.

TABELLA-TUBE, n. Existing on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design. 2. In music, the expression of sounds of composition, by letters, notes, and cipher, or other characters. In anatomy, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

TABELLE, n. [L. tabella.] A consumption; a wasting away by disease. Cokewain.

TABEL, v. To dwell; to reside for a time; to board.

TABER-NACULAR, n. Latticed, Warton.

TABER, n. [Fr. tabies; L. tabes.] Wasted by disease; consumed.

TABI-NNES, n. State of being wasted by disease; consumption.

TABI-TUTE, n. [L. tabidus.] A consumption; a wasting away by disease. Cokewain.

TAPE, n. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface. 2. An article of furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding diabases of meat, for writing on, &c. 3. Form or entertainment of provisions. 4. The appearance of the at surface, or massing of entertainment. 5. A tablet; a surface on which anything is written or engraved. 6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of anything on a flat surface. 7. Among Chemists, the Ether, or Lord's taffy, is the sweetener, or holy communion of the Lord's supper. 8. The altar of burnt-offering. Mat. 1. 9. In architecture, a smooth, simple member or ornament, of various forms, most usually in that of a long square. 10. In perspective, a plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon. 11. In anatomy, a division of the cranial or skull. 12. In the gospels, a flat surface. 13. In literature, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found. 14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. 15. The palm of the hand. 16. Draught; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

TAPESTRY, v. t. To make a tapestry, as a chariot.

TAPESTRYMAN, n. One who uses a tapestry; a minter.

TAPESTRY, n. Gr. τάπεστρον. The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

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TAL-LOW-ING, n. The act, practice or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming a kind of oil or ghee in droppings or excreta.

TAL-WISH, n. Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TAL-W-Y, v. A; being eager; having the qualities of tallow.

TAL-LY, n. Fr. taller; Port. taller; Sp. talar. 1. A piece of wood on which notches or score are cut, as the tail of a horse or other animal. 2. Number of. 3. To make notches.

TAL, n. Fr. talon; Port. talon; Sp. talón. 1. To score with corresponding notches; to file the heel or toe; to make to correspond. 2. In grammar, to pull the tail or corners of the main and fore-

TAL-LY, n. To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

TAL-LY, ad. Stoutly; with spirit. Bousculer.

TAL-LING, vpr. 1. Fitting to each other; making to cor-

TAL-LY, vpr. 2. Agreeing; corresponding. 3. Filling itself with the marks of the main and fore-

TAL-LY-MAN, n. 1. One who sells for weekly payment.

TAL-LY-DIC, n. Ed. In the Talmud; ed. Talmudic and

TAL-LY-DIC, n. Pertaining to the Talmud; contained

TAL-LY-DIC, n. Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling

TAL-LY, n. [Sp. tela.] The claw of a fowl. Be-

TAL-LY, n. In architecture, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom, and convex at the top.

TAL-LY, n. In anatomy, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg. In architecture, a slope; the inclination of any work. In fountains, a slope of so much in a foot.

TAL-LY, n. That may be taunted; capable of being re-

TAL-LY, n. Quality of being tamable.

TAL-MAR, n. A small monkey of South America.

TAL-AIND, n. [Sp. tamarindo; Port. plu. tamarindas; H. tamarindus.] Fr. tamarin. A tree, native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt.

TAM-BINE, n. The preserved, sundried pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp.

TAM-BINE, n. A tree or shrub of the genus tamarind.

TAM-BAC, n. A mixture of gold and copper.

TAM-BOR, [Sp. Port. tambor; L. tamburus.] 1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flagship. 2. In architecture, a term applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. 3. A little box of timber worked over with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches. 4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter. 5. In art, a species of embroidery.

TAM-BOR, v. To embosom with a tambor.

TAM-BOR, v. To tambourine of tambourines. 1. To frisk about;

TAM-BO-RIN, n. Small drum. 2. A lively French dance in double time, and in vogue in opera.

TAM, n. [Sax., Dan., D. samt; Sw. samt, tamd.] 1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to domestication. 2. Converted to domestic service; domestic. 3. Converted to domestic service; domestic.

TAM, n. That is tamed; or subdued; one that reclines from wild to domestic state; to make gentle and familiar. 2. To subdue; to conquer; to depress. 4. To subdue; to repress.

TAM, pp. Reclaimed from wilderness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TAMELESS, n. Wild; untamed; untameable. [L. w.]

TAMELY, ad. With unremitting submission; meekly; meekly; without manifesting spirit.

TAMENESS, n. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication. 2. Unresisting submission; meekness; unG% injury; want of spirit.

TAMER, n. One that tames or subdues; one that reclines from wild to domestic state. Port.

TAMING, pp. Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.

TAMING, n. Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.


TAM, n. A stopper. See TAM.

TAMBER, n. To meddle; to be busy; to try little cares or disturbances. 2. To meddle with; to have to do with without fitness or necessity. 3. To deal; to practice secretly.

TAMBER-ING, npr. Meddling; dealing; practicing; acting.

TAMING, n. The matter that is driven into the hole bored into any thing for blasting.

TAR

TANT, v. (said to be from the root of a heathening bow, to be driven, to be driven against; hence, to drive, to ride with great speed.) Johnson.

TANTALIZE, v. (see Tantalan.) One seized with the desire of, or pleasure in, something unattainable. Skeu.

TANTALUM, n. in. (white; freaks; balsas of ill-human; after Tantalus.) See Tantalum.

TAN, v. [Fr. taper; Dan. tapper.] To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch.

TAN, n. 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing. 2. A pile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.

TAN, v. (see Tats.) To tan a piece of woven work, used for strings and the like.

TAP, n. A small wax candle; a small lighted candle, or a small light.

TAP, v. To strike a taper gently on the head of (a person). Regularly narrowed towards the point; becoming small towards one end; conical; pyramidal.

TAP, v. i. To diminish or become gradually smaller towards one end.

TAPER, v. i. To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TAPERING, pr. v. Making gradually smaller. 2. a. Becoming regularly smaller in diameter towards one end; conical; pyramidal.

TAPERLESSNESS, n. The state of being taperless.

TAPS, n. [Fr. tape, tappe; L. tappea.] A kind of wood used in the manufacture of violin and viola, and of oboes, and for ornamental purposes; a kind of silver and gold work, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c. Cyc.

TAPERED, adj. Worked or figured stuff. Spoon.

TAPETUM, n. An American animal of the bare kind.

TAPETUM-LUCIDUM, n. See Tapatam, lucidum.

TAP, v. [Fr. Tapete.]—Upon the tapete, under consideration.

TAPPED, p. p. Trodden; broken.

TAPPING, v. n. Tapping; opening for the discharge of a thing.

TAP-ROOT, n. The main root of a plant.

TAPSTER, n. One whose business it is to draw liquor.

TAR, n. [Sax. tarz, tyr, tyss; D. tarz; G. tars.] A thick, rich, unctuous substance, of a dark-brown or black color, obtained from pitch and tar-flakes, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. 2. A sailor's coat from his tarred clothes.

TAR, v. i. To smear with tar; to tar ropes. 3. [Sax. tirra, tyrnas.] To tease; to provoke; [arch.] Skeu.

TAR, v. i. To burn; to sear with a red heat. Cyc.

TARANTULA, n. [L. tarantula.] A species of spider, the arrows tarantula, a venomous insect.

TARANTINE, n. [Fr. tapetaine.] To excite or govern emotions by music.


TARBARBLE, n. The tar-barble; the tar-barbler.

TARDIGRADE, or TARDIGRA-DOUS, n. [L. tardi-

TARDIGRADES, n. The tardigrades are a genus of edentate quadrupeds, including the genus bradypus.

TARDY, adj. Slowly; with slow pace or motion.

TARDINESS, n. 1. Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace. 2. Unwishtness; reluctance manifested by slowness. 3. Lateness.

TAR-DITY, n. [L. tarditas.] Slowness; tardiness.

TARDIF, n. [Fr. tardif; Sp. tarda, from L. tardus.] 1. Slow; with slow pace or motion. 2. Late; dilatory; not being in season. 3. Slow; implying reluctance. 4. Usurary; [arch.] Criminal. 5. Criminal.

TARDY, v. i. [Fr. tarder.] To delay.

TARDY-GAITED, adj. [tardy and gait.] Slow-paced; not in a step.

TAR, n. 1. A weed that grows among corn.—In agriculture, a plant of the vetch kind, much cultivated in England for fodder. Cyc.

TAR, n. [Fr. tare; It. spa, d. tare.] In commerce, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer; the weight or quantity of the least weight or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity.

TAR, v. i. To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.

TAR, old past. of tar. We now use tare.

TARE, n. A having been unhealed and marked.

TARE, n. For target. Spoon.

TARGET, n. [Sax. laruge, Fr. large, It. larga.] 1. A shield or breastplate, used as a defensive weapon in war. 2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TARGETTED, adj. Furnished or armed with a target.

TARGETLESS, n. One armed with a target. Skeu.

TARGET-SENSE, n. (Ch. DUTY) target-sense. A transmis sion or understanding of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldean language or dialect. Pérk. Ht.


TARFF, v. To make a list of duties on goods.


TARRYING, pp. Tarrying or marking the amount of tare.

TARRY, n. [see tarry.] A bag; a march; a fun.

TARRINESS, n. t. [Fr. tarryness, tarran.] 1. To tarry; to delay by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust and the like; to diminish or destroy lustre. 2. To diminish or destroy the purity of.

TARNISH, v. t. To tarry; to become dull.

TARNISHED, pp. Tarnished; leaving lost its brightness by oxidation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to dust and like.

TARNISHING, pp. Tarnishing; losing brightness.

TARN-FULLEN, n. A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways of a ship to prevent water or rain from entering the hold. 3. A sailor's coat; tarpaulin.

TAR-RA-CES, TAR-RASS, TAR-RASS, or TRASS, n. A volcanic earth, resembling pumicolus, used as a cement or a coarse sort of plaster, for masonry, &c., and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water.

TARAGUON, n. A plant of the genus artemisia, cultivated for performing vinegar.

TARRIED, pp. Tarrying with tar.

TARRIANCE, n. A tarrying; delay; intermission.

TARRIER, n. A person who tarry or delays.

TARRING, n. pp. Tarrying; hanging.


TARRY, v. t. [W. tarryes.] 1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to remain behind. 2. To stay in expectation; to wait. 4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer. Gen. 11. 5. To remain; to stay.

TARRY, v. t. To wait for. Skeu.

TARRY, v. t. [from tarry.] Consisting of tar, or like tar.

TARRYING, v. n. Staying; tarrying.

TARRYING-IN, n. Delay. 21.

TARSEL, n. A kind of hawk. Skeu.

TARNMENT, n. That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the tarsus.

TART, n. [Sax. tart; D. tarze; L. tartus.] 1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous. 2. Sharp; keen; severe.

TART, v. n. [D. tarze; Sw. tarte; Fr. tarte; It. tarte; G. tarte.] A species of pie or pudding, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TARTAN, n. [Sp. tartano.] A small coarsely woven cloth.

TARTAR, n. [Sp. tarrato; tartareo.] The root of tartar; the root of tarragon.

TARTAR, n. 1. An acid, concrete salt, formed from wines completely fermented, and washing the sides of casks in the form of a hard crust. 2. A person of a keen, irritable temper. 3. A native of Tartary.

TARTAR, n. a. [Tartar.] Tartar, or Tatars. The Tartars.

TARTARIZED, pp. Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.

TARTARIZING, pp. Impregnating with tartar; refining by tartar.

TARTAROUS, adj. Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties. Grew.

TARTARY, n. A. Fixed vegetable alkali or potash.

TARTAR-BIND, n. [Tartar.] Combined with tartar.


TARTIZED, pp. Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.

TARTARI-ZING, pp. Impregnating with tartar; refining by tartar.

TARTISH, n. [from tart.] Somewhat tart.

TARTLY, adv. Sharp; acid; with piquancy; severely. 2. With some sourness of a aspect.

TARTNESS, n. 1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste. 2. Sharpness of language or manner; piquancy; keenness; severity.

* See Syrupes. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE; B; LIT. UNITE.—Gen. 4: K as G; 1 as Z; CH as H; TH as TH. 1 Obsolete.
TET

TES

TESSELLATION, pp. 1. Checkboard; formed in little squares or mosaic work.—2. In botany, spotted or checkered like a chess-board.

TESSELLATION, n. 1. In music, the work, or the operation of making it. Perugia, Italy.

TESSELAIRE, n. 1. [It. tessera]. Deteriorated by squares; a tessellated pavement.

TEST, n. 1. (L. testis; It. testo, or testa; Fr. téte). In metallurgy, a large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted, and subjected to examination; the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. 2. Medical. a. 4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. b. Discriminative characteristic; standard. 6. Judgment; distinction; decision. 7. The examination imposed on a candidate who is supposed to possess some unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property.

TEST, n. 1. (L. testa). In England, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were heretofore obliged to take within six months after their admission.

TEST, n. 1. To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard. Job. Rev. 2. To attest and date.—3. In metallurgy, to refine gold or silver by melting with lead and subjecting the melted metal to various operations, consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell.

TESTATA-PORTA-PHYPHY. See TESTICHOLOLOGY.

TESTATA-PORTA-PHYPHY. See TESTICHOLOLOGY.

TESTAT-A-OY, n. [L. testa-tum]. The name of a several general class of the canonical books of the scriptures; as the Old Testament; the New Testament.

TESTATT-A-MENTARY, n. 1. Pertaining to a will or wills. 2. Signed or witnessed by will; given by testament.

TESTATT-A-MENTATION, n. The act or power of giving a will. Burke.

TESTATA, n. [L. testa-tum]. Having made and left a will.

TESTATA, n. [L. testa-tum]. A witnessing or mortar.

TESTATE, n. [L. testa-tum]. A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TESTATE, n. A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TESTATE, pp. Tried or approved by a test. Salat.

TESTATE, n. [Fr. téte]. The top covering of a bed.

TESTER, n. A French coin, of the value of about six pence sterling.

TESTER, n. A six pence.

TESTERY, n. To present with six-pence.

TESTICHOLOLOGY, n. [L. testa-tum]. The testicles are made of generation. Cyc.

TESTICHOLOLOGY, n. In botany, shaped like a testicle.


TESTICHOLOLOGY, n. One who gives evidence.

TESTI-FY, v. t. From testi. 1. To make a solemn declaration; to establish; to set down; to put in writing. 2. To give testimony. 3. In judicial proceedings, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact or court. 4. To declare a charge against one. 4. To protest; to declare against.

TESTI-FY, v. t. 1. To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.—2. In law, to swear or deify in the sight before the court, for the purpose of proving some fact. 3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony. 4. To publish and declare freely. 5. To affirm solemnly, under oath; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TESTI-FY, v. t. Deftly; possibly; with petulance.

TESTIMONIA, n. [L. testi-monium]. A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct.

TESTIMONIA, n. [L. testi-monium]. 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation, in judicial proceeding, is made in the sight of the court, under oath. Testimony differs from evidence; testimony is the declaration of a witness, and evidence is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which is af-

THE-OL-O-GI-CAL-LY, adv. According to the principles
of theology.

THE-OL-O-GI-ST, n. A divine; one studious in the science and well of divinity, feared in that art and professed.

THE-OL-O-GIZE, v. t. To render theological. 2. a. To write in theological language. 3. Theology, or a professor of theology.

(Theological.)

THE-OL-O-GY, n. [Fr. théologie; L., Sp. teología; Gr. theología.] Divinity; the science of God and divine things; the attributes of God, the nature, existence, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to perform.


THE-OP-A-THY, n. [Gr. θεοπάθεια and συνέργος.] Religious suffering; suffering caused by divine agents. 2. The suffering of brethren in the church; the suffering of souls by reason of the truth of God, as opposed to sinners.

THE-OP-I-CAL, n. Pertaining to a theorem; consisting of theorems.


THE-OP-TIXIC, n. [Gr. θεοπτικός and ταύτας.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

THE-OP-TICAL-LY, adv. In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.

THEOPHANY, n. A manifestation of God. 2. A manifestation of the divine essence; a revelation of the divine nature.

THE-THE-ORIC, for theoric. See Theoretical.

THE-THE-O-RIST, n. One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; a speculator.

THE-THE-RO-ZE, n. I. To form a theory or theories; to speculate. 2. To form a theory or theories; to speculate.

THE-THE-O-RY, n. [Fr. théorie; L. theorēma; Gr. theorēmat.] 1. Specification; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. 2. An exposition of the general principles of any science. 3. The science distinguished from the art. 4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral. — Theory is distinguished from hypothesis, in that it is not founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition presumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence except the truth, that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. D. Olmstead.

THE-O-SOP-HI-CAL, n. Pertaining to theosophists or to theosophism.


THE-O-SOP-HISM, n. [Gr. θεοσόφις and σφήμα.] Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THE-O-SOP-HIST, n. One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine inspiration.


THE-O-SPU-RIFER, n. [Gr. θεοσπυριφός.] Carnivity; that pertains to the healing art. Writers.

THE-O-SPU-RIFICA, n. That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devoted to religion.

THE-R, adv. [Gr. θερ.; Goth. ther; D. dier; Sw. dr.; Dan. dier.] 1. In that place. 2. It is sometimes opposed to here; here denoting the place most distant. — Here and there, in one place and another. 4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling attention to something distant. — There is used to begin sentences, or before a word or phrase, to intensify, and give it especial emphasis, without signification; but it is so firmly established that it cannot be dispensed with. — In compound words, there is the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; an, thereby, which signifies by that.

THER, adv. [Gr. θερίς and εὐθυς.] 1. Near. 2. There is no number, degree or quantity. 3. Concerning that; 4. Hence; in there.

THERE-AFTER, adv. [there and after.] 1. According to that; accordingly; 2. After that.

The text contains a mix of theological and philosophical terms, discussing the nature of God, divine things, and the practices of theologians. It references concepts such as divinity, the science of God, and various logical and theoretical considerations. The language is dense, with many references to classical and philosophical terminology.
TOP

845

whirling it on its point, continuing the motion with a whip.—1. In ship-building, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides.

TOP-A-R-M, n. In ships, a railing on the top, supported by strakes and equipped with netting.

TOP-BEAR, n. In ships, a horse, or a piece of an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP-CHAIN, n. In ships, a chain to sting the lower yards in time of gale to prevent their falling when the ropes, by which they are hung, are shot away.

TOP-CLOTH, n. In ships, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP-DRAINING, n. The act or practice of draining the surface of the soil of top. 

TOP-DRESSING, n. A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. 

TOP-FILLER, n. Fills to the brim. 

TOP-GALLANT, n. Top. 2. Highest ; ele- vated ; splendid.

TOP-HEAVY, n. (top-heav-y) a. (top heavy). Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. 

TOP-KNOT, n. A nautical knot. A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOPLESS, a. Having no top; as, a topless height. 

TOP-MAN, n. 1. The man who stands above, in sailing.—2. In ships, a man standing in the top. 

TOP-MAST, a. In ships, the second mast, or that which is next above the top-mast.

TOP-MOST, a. (top and mast) Highest; uppermost.

TOP-PIECE, n. a. Proud to the highest degree. 

TOP-ROPE, n. A rope to sway up a top-mast, &c.

TOP-SAIL, a. A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-mast.

TOP-SHAPED, a. In sepia, turbinate. 

TOP-SHOT, n. The act of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun. 

TOP-STONE, a. A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top. 

TOP-TAC-KLE, n. A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast, and led to the deck. 

TOP-V. a. 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. 2. To predomi- nate. 3. To excel; to rise above others. 

TOP-V. a. 4. To rise above the other. 5. To rise to cap. 2. To rise above. 3. To outsize; to surpass. 4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part. 5. To rise to the top. 6. To perform exquisitely.

TOPAN, n. A name of the horned Indian raven.

TOPAZ, a. [Gr. topazion ; Tyssicus.] A mineral, said to be so called from Tyssicus, a small island in the Arabic gulf.

TOPAZ-LIFE, a. A variety of precious garnet, of a yellowish, or deep blood-red color. Ore. 

TOPIC, n. [Gr. topos. A subject. 

TOK, n. A fish of the shark kind. 

TOG-RA-FEE, n. One who drinks to excess; a drunken ; a sot. 

TOG-RA-FEE, n. A small bird, related to the pigeon.

TOH, or TOPHIN, n. A kind of sandstone.

TOH-A-COUS, a. Grisy; nandy; rough; stony.

TOH-PAT-CH, n. A place, or a part of a place, so called from a place once of Jerusalem, where children were burnt to Mocho, and where drums were used to drown their cries. 

TOPHI, n. Duckets ; a stone formed by carthy deposits ; called, also, tops or treat. 

TOP-HAT, n. [Gr. topos. Shaped by cutting. 

TOPIC, n. [Gr. topos. A subject.

TOPICAL, a. Pertaining to a topic or subject of dis- course, or to a general head. 

TOPICAL-LY, adv. 1. Locally; with limitation to a part. 

TOPICALNESS, n. The state or condition of being in a particular place. 

TOPO-GRAPH-EER, n. One who describes a particular place, town, city, country, town, or tract of land. 

TOP-OGRAPH-EAL, n. Pertaining to topography; de- scriptive of a place. 

TOP-OGRAPH-EAL, adv. In the manner of topography.

TOPOGRAPHIC, n. Descriptive of a particular place, town, city, country, town, or tract of land. 

TOPPED, or TOPT, pp. or a. Covered on the top; capped; surpassed; cropped; left; the top cut off. 

*See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BILL, WINE.—C as K; G as J; H as Z; CH as SH; TH as this. Obsolete.
TOR

TOTTENHAM, n. 1. Covering the top; cupping; esp. press- ing the top; sloping. 2. a. Plot; gusset. Johnson.

TOTE, v.t. 1. To carry; bear; bring. 2. To transport; bear about.

TOTTING, n. (pl. -tong). A kind of bonnet or

TOUGHER, (to-ker) head-dress for women.

TOUR, n. [Gr. τόαξ]. a. A tourer; a rider; also, a d. A mounted hill, a hill in a medical sense.

TOURCH, n. (L. turca; Sp. esteraki; Fr. tourche; D. tourte). a. A light or luminous form of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood or of cork.

TOURCH-BEARER, n. [tarch and bear]. One whose office is to give a tarch. Skel.

TOURCHER, n. One that gives light. Skel.

TOURCH-LIGHT, n. 1. The light of a torch or of torches.

TOURCH-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus tourchus

TOURNEY, v.t. a. To ride; go on tour; make a tour; as, to tour the world.

TORE, v.t. [see Tore]. a. To make or fashion.

TOROATH-ER, n. a. A genus of plants, the euphorbias. Cyr.

TOROATH-ING, v.t. a. To make an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing.

TOROATH-RY, n. a. Agriculture, an imperfect sort of travel; a journey or tour; a walk.

TOROATH, n. A piece or part of a wall; a wall; a wall in a medical sense.

TOROATH-RITE, n. a. A ceremony, a rite; a rite in a religious sense.

TOROATH-RY, n. a. A sort of toil; fatigue; exertion; labour.

TOROATH, n. 1. A state of being twisted or wreathed; a twist; a twist of the hand on the rack.

TOROATH-MAN, n. a. A router; a tourer; a rider; a rider in a medical sense.

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TOTAL-ITY, adj. Wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

TOE, n. i. To carry or convey. A word used in slave-keep-
ing countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks.

TOETTER, i. 1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to va-
drage; to troubleshoot; to trouble.

TOETTERING, ppr. Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacill-
ing; trembling.

TOGETHER, i. Shaking; trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady.

TOG, n. A cloak of the genus rapanae.

TOUGH, (tukh), n. 1. Fr. tenue; Arm. tinkeha, tinkeka, or tinchen; Goth. tinke, tinchen; I. gaten, I. gatun; Sp. Ogente; O. Fr. Tinche; in one meaning, to hit or strike against. 2. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

TOUGHER, a. 1. To come to; to reach; to attain to. 4. To try, as gold by a stone. 5. To relate to; to concern. 6. To handle slightly. 7. To meddle with. 8. To tamper with; to molest; to indiscreetly mark or delineate slightly. 11. To infect; [f. su.]

TOUGHEN, i. 2. To make an impression on. 3. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play. 4. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. 15. To treat slightly. 16. To afflict or distress. Ox. xxvi. —To tough up, to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations. —To teach the wind, in es- sence's language, is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

TOUCH, (tukh), n. i. 1. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. 2. To feel, notice, or see. 3. To treat of slightly. 4. To treat in discourse. —To touch at, to come or go to, without stay. —To touch on, or at, to mention slightly. Addition. A.}

TOUCH-HOLE, n. A hole in the body or the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no partition or wall between the two; as between man and woman in the five senses. 3. The act of touching. 4. The state of being touched. 5. Examination by a stone. 6. Test; the result of an experiment or test.

TOUCHINESS, n. The capacity for being examined. Tests. Good and bad qualities. 8. Single act of a pistol on a picture. 9. Feature; lineament. 10. Act of the hand on a musical instru-

TOUX, n. 1. Exact performance of agreement; [obs.]

TOXIC, adj. 1. Small quantity internally dangerous. 6. In its effects injurious, as a poison. A cant word for a slight empyema. —toxical. In medical, the re-


TOXIN, n. 1. Exact performance of agreement; [obs.]


TRA

TRANS-Act, v. i. To conduct matters; to treat; to manage; South.
TRANS-ACTED, pp. Done; performed; managed.
TRANS-ACTING, s. v. Managing; performing.
TRANS-ACTION, n. 1. The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair. 2. That which is done or accomplished.
TRANS-ALPINE, a. [L. trans, and Alpina.] Lying or being on the north or west of the Alps.
TRANS-ANMAT, e. t. [L. trans, and animata.] Animating or imparting soul to another body.
TRANS-AN-MATION, n. [L. trans and anima.] Conveying of the soul from one body to another; transmigration.
TRANS-ATLANTIC, a. [L. trans, and Atlanticus.] Lying or being between the two oceans.
TRANS-END, e. t. [L. transcendo.] 1. To rise above; to surmount. 2. To pass over; to go beyond. 3. To surpass; to be above; to excel; to exceed.
TRANS-ENDED, pp. Overpassed; surpassed.
TRANS-ENDENCE, n. 1. Superior excellence; superiority; transcendency.
TRANS-ENDENCY, n. Eminence. 2. Elevation above ordinary excellence; transcendency.
TRANS-ENDENT, a. [L. transcendenst.] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others.
TRANS-ENDENTLY, adv. Very excellently; superbly; extremely; by way of eminence. South.
TRANS-ENDENTNESS, n. Supereminent; unusual excellence; eminence.
TRANS-END-LATE, e. t. [L. trans and colo.] To transfer; to convey or assign from one person to another; to convey or assign in the manner of a sale.
TRANS-Scribe, e. t. [L. transcribere.] To copy; to write over again in some other words; to write a copy of anything.
TRANS-Scriber, n. A copier; one who writes from a copy; an expert writer;
TRANS-Scribing, v. pp. Writing from a copy; writing a copy.
TRANS-SCRIPT, n. [L. transcriptum.] 1. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original. 2. A copy of anything.
TRANS-SCRIPTIVELY, adv. In manner of a copy.
TRANS-CUR, e. t. [L. transcurrere.] To run or move to and fro. [Little used.] Racer.
TRANS-CURSION, n. A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.
TRANS-CURSE, n. See CURSE.
TRANS-DIRECTION, n. [L. trans, and element.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another.
TRANS-SEPT, e. t. [L. trans and septum.] In ancient churches, the aisle extending across the nave and main aisle.
TRANS-SEPT, e. t. [L. trans and septum.] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person. 2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give.
TRANSFER, n. 1. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one person or person to another. 2. The conveyance of a right, title or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift or otherwise.
TRANS-FERABLE, a. That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. 2. Negotiable, as a note.
TRANS-FERRED, (trans-ferd) pp. Conveyed from one to another.
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TRA

TRAN-PLACE, v. t. [L. transplicare, and place.] To remove; to put in a new place. [Little used.] Without.

TRAN-PLANT, v. t. [Fr. transplanter.] 1. To remove and settle elsewhere. 2. To transplant and settle or establish for residence in another place. 3. To remove.

TRAN-PLANTATION, n. 1. The act of transplanting; the transfer of a plant from one place to another. 2. A transplanting, or a plant moved from one place to another.

TRAN-PLANT-ED, adj. Removed and planted or settled in another place.


TRAN-PLANTING, n. Removing and planting or settling a dancer in another place.


TRAN-SPLEN-DENT, adj. Superlative in the highest degree.

TRAN-SPLEN-DENT-LY, adv. With eminent splendor.

TRAN-PORT, v. t. [L. transpicta.] 1. To carry or convey from one place to another. 2. To carry into banishment, or to another place, either as a captive or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. 3. Banishment for felony. 4. Transmission; conveyance. 5. Transport; export. [L. transport.] 6. Removal from one country to another.

TRAN-PORT-A-BLE, adj. That may be transported.


TRAN-PORT-A-TION, n. 1. The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either as a captive or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. 2. Banishment for felony. 3. Transmission; conveyance. 4. Export; export. [L. transport.-a-tion.] 5. Removal from one country to another.

TRAN-PORT-ED, pp. Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.

TRAN-PORT-ED-LY, adv. In a state of rapture.

TRANS-PORT-E-NUNG, n. A state of rapture. By Hall.

TRAN-PORT-E-NED, pp. One who transports or removes.

TRAN-PORTING, v. r. 1. Conveying or carrying from one place to another, either as a captive or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. 2. Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in ecstasy.

TRAN-PORT-EMENT, n. Transportation. [Little used.] Hall.

TRAN-PORT-ENL, n. The act of changing the place of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.

TRAN-PORT-Ed, pp. [Fr. transplante.] 1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other. 2. To put out of place. — In algebra, to bring any term of an equation over to the other side. — In grammar, to change the natural order of words. — In geometry, to change the place or order of things. — In music, to change the key.

TRAN-PORT-ED, pp. (trans-posed) Being changed in place, and one put in the place of the other.

TRAN-PORT-ED, pp. 1. Changing the place of things, and putting each in the place of the other. 2. Bringing any term of an equation over to the other side. 3. Changing the natural order of words.

TRAN-PORT-ION, n. [Fr.; L. transplicare.] 1. A changing of the place or order of things by putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other. 2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place. — In algebra, the bringing of any term of an equation to the other side. — In grammar, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. — In music, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key.

TRAN-PORT-ION-AL, adj. Pertaining to transportation.

TRAN-PORT-IV, adj. Made by transpoting; consisting in transportation.

TRAN-SUB-STANT-I-ATE, v. t. [Fr. transsubstantier.] To change to another substance.


In the Reformed theology, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.

TRAN-SUB-STANT-I-TOR, n. One who maintains the real doctrine of transubstantiation.

TRAN-SU-BSTANT-IA-TION, n. The act of processing or passing through the pores of a substance.


TRAN-SU-CIDE, v. t. [L. trans and cibus.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter.

TRAN-SU-CED, pp. Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.

TRAN-SU-MED, v. t. [L. transsumere.] To take from one to another. [Little used.]

TRAN-SUM-MIT, n. A copy or exemplification of a record.

TRAN-SUM-MI-TO-N, v. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAN-SU-SCIENT, n. [L. trans. The act of conveying or carrying over.]

TRAN-SU-VESION, n. [L. transversio.] A direction or turning.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. [L. transverso.] 1 A turning or being across or in a cross direction. 2. In geometry, a transverse line, or a perpendicular to a diameter, at right angles with the valve, as in a silhouette.


TRAN-SU-VERS-ELY, adv. In a cross direction. Shall.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. The longer axis of an ellipse.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. [L. transverso.] 1 To overtop. [L. x.]

TRAN-SU-VERS-ELY, adv. In a cross direction. Shall.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. A water craft.

TRAN-SPORT, n. [Fr. transport, trappe; Gr. trappe.] 1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game. 2. An engine for taking game. 3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which man or other animals may be caught unaware. 4. A play in which an actor is driven with a stick.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. [Fr. transport, trappe.] In mesmerism, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of steps.

TRAN-SU-VERS, v. t. 1. To catch in a trap; as, to creep fowlers or beaters. 2. To cause to be taken by a trap or snare.

TRAN-SU-VERS, v. t. To wrap; to dress with ornaments; [the serial is little used.]

TRAN-SU-VERS, v. t. To set traps for game.

TRAN-SU-VERS, v. t. [Fr. transport, trappe.] To insare; to catch by stratagem. Shall.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. A snare; a stratagem.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. [Fr. transport, trappe.] A trap.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. A box which also insarcs.


TRAN-SU-VERS-POL, n. [Fr. transport, trappe.] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. Shall.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. To trap; to walk carelessly and skilllessly. SHALL.

TRAN-SU-VERS, n. A strait; an idle, straitish woman.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. In crystallography, having the placing of atoms or groups of atoms in the same, and the same range, between two layers.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. Having the form of a trap.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL-BON, n. [L. trapum, and bonum.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapums.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL-UM, n. [pl. trapum, or trapurn.] In geometry, a plane figure circumcised under four equal right lines, none of them parallel. — In anatomy, a bone of the carpus.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. [L. trapum, and bonum.] An irregular four figure, having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane, four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL-PAL, n. 1. Having the form of a trap.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapums, or four right sides.


TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of the form or qualities of a trap.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. A stick with which boys drive a wood- en ball; hence, a slender leg. Shall.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. A name of amulet, amodyloid, hornbeam, sandstones, &c., cemented. Shall.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. Any waste or worthless matter. 2. Looting of trees; bruised cases, &c. 3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. 4. A worthless person; [not proper.] 5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. 1. To hop; to crop. Shall.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. To strip of leaves. 2. To crush; to humble. 3. To clog; to encumber; to hinder.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. To follow with violence and trembling.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. Poisonous conglomeration, a volcanic production; a grey or yellowish substance.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. A stammering.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. [Gr. trapum.] 1. Pertaining to or applied to subordinate roots. 2. Useless; adapted to the care of women.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. A medicine useful in the care of women.

TRAN-SU-ZIEL, n. [Fr. transport.,] 1. To labor with pain; to toil. 2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in labor. Shall.

TRA-VAIL, n. [Fr. travail.] 1. To labor with pain; to toil. 2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in labor. Shall.
TRE

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TRE

False pledged; faithless; treacherous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.
TREACHEROUS, (treacher-ous) a. Violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; traitorously; perfidiously.
TREACHEROUSNESS, (treacher-ous-ness) n. Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.
TREACHERY, (treach-er-ee) n. [Fr. trahison.] Violation of allegiance or faith pledged.
TREACLE, n. [Pl. treacle; It. terrecina; Sp. traca; L. teracca.] 1. The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. 2. A substance, consisting of the impure part of juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, or the honeydew secreted by the insects which feed on the sap of various trees; a medicinal compound of various ingredients; see Turnip.
TREACLE-MUSTARD, n. A plant of the genus Thapsia.
TREACHERY, (treach-er-ee) n. 1. A. A treacherous step or action. 2. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. Fr. sivl. t. 3. To compress, as a bow.
TREAD, (tred) v. t. 1. A. To step upon or touch; to tread on. 2. To walk or go. 3. To walk with form or state. 4. To copulate, as cows. To tread or treading on, to trample or treading of its guilt; in contempt.
TREAD, (tred) n. t. A. To step or walk on. B. To press under the feet. C. To beat or press with the feet. D. To walk in a manner or form. E. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue.
TREADLE, n. 1. A part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot. 2. The alternate cords which unite the yoke of the egg to the white.
TREADLE, (tred) n. 1. A part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot. 2. A treadle. 3. A tread or step. 4. A tread on. 5. A tread. 6. A tread.
TREADLE,-TREADLE, n. 1. The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot. 2. The alternate cords which unite the yoke of the egg to the white.
TREAT, (tret) v. t. 1. To step or walk on. B. To press under the feet. C. To beat or press with the feet. D. To walk in a manner or form. E. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue.
TREAT, (tret) a. t. To step or walk on. B. To press under the feet. C. To beat or press with the feet. D. To walk in a manner or form. E. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue.
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TREM-, a. 

TREMLING, adj. 

TREMENDOUS-NESS, n. 

TREMOR, a. [L. tremulo, t. tremere.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

TRI


TRIEME, a. [L. triemē.] A galley or vessel with three banks of oars. [It. trieme; Fr. trième.] The term is applied to a galley of ancient times.

TRI-HOM-BOPAL, a. [tri- and hom-bop.] Having the form of three thorns.

TRI-LAC-CA-LIAN, a. One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more.

TRI-SAC-OFF, a. [Gr. ἱεροῦ and εὐς.] A hymn in which the word is repeated three times. Psalm and one minute.

TRI-SECT, v. t. [L. trea. and secta.] To cut or divide into three equal parts. [It. trisection; Fr. trisection.] The division of a thing into three parts.

TRI-SEP-A-LOUS, a. In botany, having three sepals as in a calyx.

TRI-PAST, a. In mechanics, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.

TRI-SYMP-HOUS, a. [Gr. τρισύμποσ and εὐς.] Three-speeded; containing three seeds as a tri-sympos-cepae.

TRI-SULC, a. [L. trius and sulcus.] Something having three furrows.

TRI-VY-LABIC, a. [from triqueble.] Pertaining to a triviale; consisting of a trichthophora.

TRI-VY-LABIC, a. [L. trea. and sylph.] A sylph of three syllables.

TRI-VY-LABLE, a. [L. trea. and ephale.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRI-VY-LABLE, a. [from treade.] Pertaining to a triable; consisting of a triable.

TRI-VY-LABLE, a. [L. trea. and sylphale.] A sylph of three syllables.

TRI-VY-LABLE, a. [L. trea. and ephale.] A word consisting of three syllables.

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TRI-VY-LABLE, a. [L. trea. and ephale.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRI-VY-LABLE, a. [from treade.] Pertaining to a triable; consisting of a triable.
with conquest. 4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy
for success.
TROUMPIAN-LY, adv. 1. In a triumphant manner; with
the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or
success. 2. Victoriously; with success. 3. With
solvent exultation.
TRUPMIE-ER, n. One who triumphs or rejoices for
victory. Considerably; in a truce. 2. One who was
honored with a triumph in Rome.
TRUPMIE-ING, pp. Celebrating victory with pomp;
vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an
advantage.
TRUPMIE-VIR, m. [L. tueo and vir.] One of three men uni-
ted in office.
TRUPMIE-VATE, n. 1. A coalition of three men; partic-
ipation in the coalition of the three men who obtained
the government of the Roman empire. 2. Government by
three men in coalition.
TRUPMIE, n. [L. tueo and vates.] Three in one; an
epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead
in a trinity of persons.
TRUPMIE-VITY, n. Trinity.
TRUPMIE-VALS-ER, m. Three-valved; having three valves.
TRUPMIE-VELAL, m. [L. trivalvum.] Trivalvial days, in
the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days
appointed for the presentation of the bills of lading causes; called also das
facts.
TRUPMIE, n. A three-threaded cloth. See TULLE.
TRUPMIE-VIT, m. [Fr. L. trivelum; It. trifling; of little
worth or importance; inconsiderable. Papp. 2. Worth-
less; contemptible; worthless. 3. In natural history, the
common name for the species, which, added to the generic
name, forms the complete designation of the species; the
specific name.
TRUPMIE-VITY, n. Trivialness. [Not used.
TRUPMIE-VLY, adv. 1. Commonly; vulgarly. 2. Light-
ly, carelessly, in trifling degree.
TRUPMIE-VLESS, n. Carelessness. Un-
consciously.
TRUPMIE-OAT, n. TO be a cry, as a buck in rut time.
Diet.
TRUPMIE-OAT, n. The cry of a buck in rutting time.
TRUPMIE-OAT, n. The cry of a buck in rutting time.
TRUPMIE-CH, n. A surgical instrument for tapping
dropical persons and the like.
TRUPMIE-CHANT, n. [See TRUCAN.] In poetry, consisting
of a string of trochees.
TRUPMIE-CHAN-TER, n. [Gr. trochoeote.] In anatomy,
the trochlearia are two processes of the thumb-bone, called
trochlearia; the major on the inside, and the minor on the
outside.
TRUPMIE, n. [Gr. trope.] A form of medicine in a cake or
leaves, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and
dried.
TRUPMIE, n. [L. trochaeus; Gr. tropeocos.] In verse,
ax two syllables, the first long and the second short.
TRUPMIE-CHIC, n. Having power to draw out or turn
round.
TRUPMIE-CHICOS, m. [Gr. trudocho.] A species of
rotational motion.
TRUPMIE-CHOS, m. [L. trochaeus; Gr. tropeocos.] 1. An
animal of this kind. 2. A bird, a swift runner, with long
legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's
mouth. 3. A name given to the golden-tailed worm.
TRUPMIE-CHES, n. The humming bird or honey-sucker,
a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America. 4. In
architecture, a hollow brick ring round a column; called also
desa and by workmen, the crossethe.
TRUPMIE-CHES, n. The small branches on the top of a
deer's head. Cerv.
TRUPMIE-CHISH, n. [Gr. tropeocos.] A kind of
tablet or lozenge. Bacon.
TRUPMIE-CHITE, n. [L. trackae.] In natural history, a
kind of figured fossil stone, resembling parts of plants, called
St. Cuthbert's beads. 2. Fossil remains of the shell cal-
Cococcus.
TRUPMIE-CHLAE, n. [L.] A pulp-like cartilage, through
which the tendon of the trochanter muscle passes.
TRUPMIE-CHS, n. [L. trochaeus; Gr. tropeocos.] 1. A
bird. 2. A part of the trochanter. 3. In geometry, a
curve generated by the motion of a wheel; the cycloid.
TRUPMIE-CHT, m. [Gr. tropeocos.; It. trocheoan.]
TROCH, [trop. 1. The motion of a wheel. 2. The
circle of a wheel. 3. To roll. 4. To roll rapidly; to
turn; to move.
TRUPMIE, v. t. 1. To roll; to run about. 2. Among English,
to fish for pikes with a rod whose line runs on a wheel,
or a reel. 3. TROLED, pp. Rolled; turned about.
TROCHING, m. Rolling; turning; driving about; fish-
ing. Us.
TROLOT, m. [Gr. trolo.] A stroller; a loiterer; a woman
wanderer.
TROLOT-PEP, m. [Gr. trolopepa.] A forenoon, a loose
dress for females. TROLOT-PEPPE, m. A forenoon, a
dress; a gown. 2. The game of ninepins.
TROPE, n. A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree,
used in furnaces. TROPE-PE, n. A spurt, a spurt in a troop.
TROHAGE, m. Internally, a toll or duty paid for weighing
wood. Cyc.
TROHAGE, m. An officer in London, whose business
was to weigh wool.
TROHAGE, m. [L. trucaneus.] A term in Italian music,
describing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered
and then discontinued.
TROHAGE, n. [L. trucaneus.] A term in Italian music,
describing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered
and then discontinued.
TROHAGE, n. A provincial word in some parts of England
for a small drain. Cyc.
TROTT | s. | A | beast | that | trots, | or | that | usually | trots.

TROTTING, | s. | Moving | with | a | trot; | walking | fast, | or | running.


TROUBLE, | n. | [Fr.| trouble]; | It.| turbare; | Sp.| Tormento; | Fr.| Troubles, | etc.| 1. | To | agitate; | to | afflict; | to | harass; | to | confuse; | to | perplex. | 2. | To | disturb; | to | perplex. | 3. | To | afflict; | to | grieve; | to | distress. | 4. | To | cause; | to | breed; | to | vex; | to | molest. | 5. | To | give | occasion | for | labor; | to | sue | for | a | suit.

TROUBLED, | s. | (trub-1ed) | pp.| Disturbed; | agitated; | afflicted; | annoyed; | molested.

TROUBLE-SOME, | s. | (trub-1-some) | adj. | 1. | Giving | trouble; | or | disturbance; | or | vexation. | 2. | Unquiet, | restless; | or | troublesome.

TROUBLE-SOME-NESS | n. | (trub-1-some-ness) | s. | 1. | Vexation.

TROUBLING, | s. | (trub-1ling) | pp.| Disturbing; | agitating; | molesting.

TROUBLED, | s. | (trub-1led) | adj. | Afflicted; | aggrieved; | distressing.

TROUBLE-MAKER, | n. | 1. | The | act | of | disturbing | or | putting | in | confusion. | 2. | The | act | of | afflicting.

TROUBLING, | s. | (trub-1ling) | pp.| Disturbing; | agitating; | molesting; | annoying; | afflicting.

TROUBLE, | n. | (trub-1) | s. | 1. | The | act | of | disturbing | or | putting | confusion.

TROUCH, | s. | [Fr.| troux]; | [It.| trocchi]; | [Sp.| trozas]. | 1. | The | act | of | disturbing | or | putting | in | confusion.

TROUS, | s. | (Fr.| frus); | [It.| troscia]; | [Sp.| trozas]. | 1. | A | kind | of | trozas | worn | by | children.

TROUER, | s. | [Fr.| trouer]; | [It.| trocchi]; | [Sp.| trozas]. | 1. | A | kind | of | trozas | worn | by | children.

TROUSER, | s. | [Fr.| traite]; | [It.| trocchi]; | [Sp.| trozas]. | 1. | A | kind | of | trozas | worn | by | children.

TROUT-FISHING, | s. | The | fishing | for | trout.

TROUT-STREAM, | s. | A | stream | in | which | trout | swim.

TROVE | s. | One | of | great | beauty; | or | a | treasure.

TRUCE, | n. | [Fr.| treux]; | [It.| truce]; | [Sp.| truce]. | 1. | To | put | an | end | to | a | war; | to | make | peace.

TRUE | s. | [Fr.| true]; | [It.| verità]; | [Sp.| verdad]. | 1. | Upright; | straight; | correct; | real; | honest; | faithful.

TRUE-BREED, | s. | [Fr.| truebreed]; | [It.| verità]; | [Sp.| verdad]. | 1. | A | true | or | honest | breed.

TRUE-HARVEST, | s. | [Fr.| trueharvest]; | [It.| vera| stagione]; | [Sp.| verdura]. | 1. | A | true | or | honest | harvest.

TRUE-COLORED, | s. | [Fr.| trucolore]; | [It.| tricolor]; | [Sp.| tricolor]. | 1. | White | with | spots | of | black, | gray, | or | white.

TRUE-FISHING, | s. | The | fishing | for | trout.

TRUE-STREAM, | s. | A | stream | in | which | trout | swim.

TRUE, | s. | [Fr.| true]; | [It.| vero]; | [Sp.| verdadero]. | 1. | Upright; | straight; | correct; | real; | honest; | faithful.

TRUE-BREEDER, | s. | [Fr.| truebreeder]; | [It.| verità]; | [Sp.| verdadero]. | 1. | One | who | breeds | true | or | honest | stock.

TRUE-COLORED, | s. | [Fr.| trucolored]; | [It.| tricolored]; | [Sp.| tricolor]. | 1. | True | or | honest | color.

TRUE, | s. | [Fr.| tru]; | [It.| vero]; | [Sp.| verdadero]. | 1. | The | term | used | in | mathematics | for | equality.

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TRUE-COLORED, | s. | [Fr.| trucolored]; | [It.| tricolored]; | [Sp.| tricolor]. | 1. | True | or | honest | color.

TRUE, | s. | [Fr.| tru]; | [It.| vero]; | [Sp.| verdadero]. | 1. | The | term | used | in | mathematics | for | equality.

TRUE-BREEDER, | s. | [Fr.| truebreeder]; | [It.| verità]; | [Sp.| verdadero]. | 1. | One | who | breeds | true | or | honest | stock.

TRUE-COLORED, | s. | [Fr.| trucolored]; | [It.| tricolored]; | [Sp.| tricolor]. | 1. | True | or | honest | color.

TRUE, | s. | [Fr.| tru]; | [It.| vero]; | [Sp.| verdadero]. | 1. | The | term | used | in | mathematics | for | equality.

TRUE-BREEDER, | s. | [Fr.| truebreeder]; | [It.| verità]; | [Sp.| verdadero]. | 1. | One | who | breeds | true | or | honest | stock.

TRUE-COLORED, | s. | [Fr.| trucolored]; | [It.| tricolored]; | [Sp.| tricolor]. | 1. | True | or | honest | color.
TURN, n. v. 1. To move round; to have a circular motion. 2. To be directed. 3. To show by directing the look towards anything. 4. To move the body round. 5. To move; to change posture. 6. To deviate. 7. To alter. 8. To come by change. 9. To change sides. 10. To change opinions or parties. 11. To change the mind or conduct. 12. To turn towards the direct or power course. To turn about, to move the face to another quarter. —To turn a back on, to be in a bad mood. —To turn a blind eye, to look the other way. —To turn a deaf ear, to be indifferent. —To turn on, to speak or write with great emphasis. —To turn over, to change position. —To turn up, to be found, to be discovered. —To turn over, to change position. —To turn over, to come about. —To turn over, to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble. —To turn sides or parties, to change sides. —To turn under, to bend or fold downwards. —To turn up, to bend or be doubled upon itself. TURN, n. The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically or otherwise. TURN, adj. A bend in a road; a curve. TURN, n. 1. A bend or a crease. 2. A walk to and fro. CHANGE, n. 1. A change of place or manner. 2. A change of position of things. 3. Change of direction. 4. A change of mood or feeling. 5. A change of opinion. 6. A change of condition. 7. A change of rank or position. 8. A change of state or condition. 9. A change of quality or character. 10. A change of form or appearance. 11. A change of purpose or intention. TURN, n. A bend or a curve. TURN, n. 1. A bend or a curve. 2. A bend or a curve. 3. A bend or a curve. 4. A bend or a curve. 5. A bend or a curve. 6. A bend or a curve. 7. A bend or a curve. 8. A bend or a curve. 9. A bend or a curve. 10. A bend or a curve. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river. TURN, v. t. To form a road in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a river.
TWISTED, v.t. To turn; to make much of. [Local.] Grov.

TWÓL, n. A kind of twist, or a coiled rope. [Local.] Grov.


TWÓWING, v.p. To whiten; to make white. [Local.] Grov.

TWÓWING, n. A kind of whiting. [Local.] Grov.


TWÓY, v.i. To turn; to make much of. [Local] Grov.

TWÓY, n. A kind of fish. [Local.] Grov.

TWÓY, v.p. To turn; to make much of. [Local.] Grov.

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TWÓY, n. A kind of fish. [Local.] Grov.


TWÓY, n. A kind of fish. [Local.] Grov.

TWÓY, v.i. To turn; to make much of. [Local.] Grov.
attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge.

ULCERATE, v. i. To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

ULCERATE, v. t. [Fr. ulcérer; L. ulcerare.] To affect with ulcer; to consume by ulcer.

ULCERA-TED, pp. Affected with ulcers.

ULCERA-TING, ppr. Turning to an ulcer; generating an ulcer.

ULCERATION, n. [Fr.; L. ulcerare.] 1. The process of ulceration; also, the process of becoming an ulcer. 2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharge pus or other fluid.

ULCERED, Having become an ulcer. Tempus.

ULCEROUS, a. 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. 2. Affected with ulcers; having ulcers.

ULCEROUS-NESS, n. The state of being ulcerous.

ULCEROUS-LE, n. [L. ulcereolum.] A little ulcer.

ULCER-Tree, n. In botany, the castilla, a genus of trees.

UL-CIG-NOUS, a. [L. cingens.] Muddy; oily; slimy.

UL-CAGE, n. In commerce, the wantage of casks of liquors; or what a cask wants of being full. Ccpe.

UL-CIN, n. [L. ulcina, chn.] A substance obtained from the elm-tree, of very singular properties.

UL-NAME. See ALMAGE, ALMAGE.

ULINAR, a. [L. usus.] Pertaining to the use, or habit.

UL-TEGER, n. [L. comparativo.] Further. - In geography, being or situated or beyond on the further side of the line drawn from one point to another.

ULTIMATE, a. [L. ultimatus.] 1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. 2. Finally; being that to which others are relative; the rest is to be referred as a subordinate object. 3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort. 4. Last; terminal; final; last. 5. Last In the last instance, which a substance can be resolved; constituent. Divers.

ULTIMATE-LY, adv. Finally; last; in the end.

ULTIMATELY, adv. 1. In addition; the final propositions, conditions or terms offered as the basis of a theory; the basis on which a syllogism can offer. 2. Any final proposition or condition.

ULTIMATELY, n. The last stage or consequence. [L. n.]

ULTI-MA-NINE, a. [L. ultimum; ultimatis.] Bilateral; being beyond the intermediate; beyond the limits of our system. Scott.

ULTI-MA-NITE, n. [L. ultimatis; ultimatis.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

ULTI-MATE, v. t. [L. ulcere.] To howl, as a dog or wolf. Herd.

ULTI-LATION, n. A howling, as of the wolf or dog.

UMIL, a. [L. umilis.] In botany, a particular mode of internal structure.

UMBEL-LAB, v. t. Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

UMBEL-LATE, a. Bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel.

UMBEL-LATED, a. Umbell; growing on an umbel.

UMBEL-LIKE, a. Like, or resembling, a umbel. Mar.

UM-BEL-LICELY, adv. In a umbellate manner.

UM-BEL-LICIOUS, a. [L. umbrella and fuscus.] Producing the inflorescences called an umbel; bearing umbels.

UMBER, n. In natural history, an erie of iron, a fossil of a humus, staining the whole blackish-brown color. Merv.


UMBER, a. A tint of the trustworthy kind. Al.

UMBER-LIKE, a. Composed with umbre; colored or dark.


UMBRELLA, n. Parasol, with umbrel-

UMB-ELIC, n. The navel; the centre, Hervert.

UMB-ELIC, a. [L. umbilicis.] Pertaining to the navel.

UMB-ELIC-AL, a. A parasol-shaped. - In botany, referred to the umbel.

UMB-ELICATED, pp. Formed in the middle of a umbel.

UMB-ELIC-LATE, die like a navel.

UMBRELLE, n. [Fr.] The parasol of a deer. Dict.

UMBRE, a. [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield.

UMBRELL, a. A Venetian umbrella.

UMBRELLA, a. A Schiff in the Mediterranean.

UMBRA, a. [Fr.; Umbrelle; L. umbra.] 1. A shade; a shadow; shadowy; shade; slight appearance; shade. 2. Suspicion of injury; offense; resentment.

UMBRAIC, a. [Fr. Umbrelle; L. umbra.] 1. Phallic; forming a shade. 2. Shadow; shaded. 3. Obscure.

UMBRELLA, a. [L. umbrelle; Umbrelle; Raleigh.

UMBRES, n. [L. umbrae.] To shade; to shadow.

UMBRELL-TED, pp. Shaded; shadowed.

UMBRELL-WATER, n. The shade of a tree; a shadow.

UMBRELLIC, a. [L. umbrellicus; umbrellus; Umbrelle; Raleigh.

UMBRELLICATE, a. 1. In the shade; in the umbrelle.

UMBRELLI-UM, n. [L. umbrelleus.] 1. Being in the shade. 2. Unusual; unsubstantial. 3. Being in retirement; seduced; [little used.]

UMBRELLO, a. Umbrella; sunshade; sunshade; sunshade; sunshade. [Little used.]

UMBRELL-WATER, n. The shade of a tree; a shadow.

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UMBRELL-WATER, n. The shade of a tree; a shadow.
UNDER-CLEAR, m. A clerk subordinate to the principal
clerk.
UNDER-CROFT, m. A vault under the choir or chancel of a
church or under the secret walk under ground.
UNDER-CURRENT, m. A current below the surface of
UNDER-DROPP, v. t. To form a deep ditch or trench to
drain the surface of the
land.
UNDER-DO, v. t. To act below one's abilities. B. Jon.
son.
UNDER-EAT, v. t. To do less than is requisite. Green.
UNDER-DOE, m. A quantity less than a doe.
UNDER-EAT, v. t. To take small or less than necessi-
ty.
UNDER-DRAIN, m. A drain or trench below the surface
of the ground.
UNDER-DRAIN, v. t. To drain by cutting a deep channel
below the surface.
UNDER-FAC'TION, m. A subordinate faction.
UNDER-FARMER, m. A subordinate farmer.
UNDER-FELLOW, m. A mean, sorry wreck.
UNDER-FILLING, m. The lower part of a building.
UNDER-FUNGUS, c. t. [Sax. fungos, to swell.] To take in
hand. Spenser.
UNDER-FOOT, m. Low; base;abajet; trodden down.
UNDER-FURNISH, v. t. To supply with less than
enough.
UNDER-FURNISHING, ppr. Furnishing with less than
enough.
UNDER-FY, m. In agriculture, to sow unders-
arrow, is to plough in seed.
UNDER-GIRL, e. t. [See Grad.] To blind below; to gird
round the waist. Axton.
UNDER-GO, v. t. 1. To suffer; to endure something bur-
densome or painful to the body or the mind. 2. To pass
through without fainting yielding or sinking. 4. To be the bearer of; to possess. [obs.] 5. To support; to hazard; [obs.] 6. To be subject to; [obs.]
UNDER-GOING, ppr. Suffering; enduring.
UNDER-GO-VALUE, m. Income; revenue; surplus.
UNDER-GROUND, m. A place or space beneath the
surface of the ground. Sp onChangeText
UNDER-GROUND, m. Beneath the surface of the earth.
UNDER-GROWTH, m. That which grows under trees;
shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
UNDER-HAND, ad. 1. By secret means; in a clandestine
manner. Spenser. 2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.
Dynamo
UNDER-HAND, m. Secret; clandestine; usually implying
meanness or fraud, or both.
UNDER-HANDED, m. Undersized; clandestine.
UNDER-HANDLESS, m. Undersized; not borrowed; not
received from a foreign source.
UNDER-KEEPER, m. A subordinate keeper. Gray.
UNDER-KEEPER, m. A subordinate workman. Gray.
UNDER-LAID, pp. or pt. [from undersaw.] Having some-
time been cut or sawed. [See undersaw.]
UNDER-LAY, v. t. To lay beneath; to support by some-
th ing laid under.
UNDER-LEAF, m. A sort of apple good for cider. Marti-
ner.
UNDER-LEET, v. t. 1. To let below the value. Smollett.
2. To let or lease, as a leasee or tenant; or to let under a
lease.
UNDER-LETTER, m. A tenant who leases.
UNDER-LETTING, ppr. Letting or leasing under a lease,
or by a leasee.
UNDER-LETTING, m. The act or practice of letting land
by leasees or tenants.
UNDER-LINE, v. t. 1. To mark with a line below the
words; sometimes called underlining. 2. To influence secret-
ly; [obs.]
UNDER-LINED, pp. Marked with a line underneath.
UNDER-LING, m. An inferior person or agent; a mean,
sorry fellow. Milton.
UNDER-MARK, m. Marking with a line below.
UNDER-MARK, m. A lock of wool hanging under the belly
of a sheep. Cyc.
UNDER-MARK, m. A master subordinate to the principal
master. Layte.
UNDER-MEAL, m. A repast before dinner. B. Jon.
son.
UNDER-MEAL, v. t. 1. To make; to execute the earth be-
neth, for the purpose of suffering to fall; or of blowing up.
2. To make a bed beneath the earth; to remove the
foundation or support of anything by clandestine means.
UNDER-MINED, pp. Sapped; having the foundation
removed by undermining.
UNDER-MINER, m. 1. One that saps, or excavates the
earth beneath any thing. 2. One that clandestinely
removes the foundation or support; one that secretly over-
throws.
UNDER-MINING, ppr. Sapping; digging away the earth
beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.
UNDER-MOST, a. Lowest in place beneath others. 2.
Lowest in rank or estimation.
UNDER-MOUTH, m. [See mouth.] The third hour of the day, or nine
o'clock. Chaucer.
UNDER-NOCK, m. ade. [under and nock.] Beneath; be-
low; in a lower place. Milton.
son.
UNDER-OPFICER, m. A subordinate officer.
UNDER-PAY, m. A subordinate part. Dryden.
UNDER-PETTI-COT, m. A petticoat worn under a shirt or
another petticoat. Spenser.
UNDER-PIN, v. t. 1. To lay stones under the sills of a
building, on which it is to rest. 2. To support by some
solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.
UNDER-PINNED, pp. Supported by stones or a founda-
tion.
UNDER-PINNING, ppr. Placing stones under the sills for
support.
UNDER-PINNING, m. 1. The act of laying stones under the sills of
a building. 2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.
UNDER-POLE, s. A series of events in a play, proceeding
collaterally with the main story, and subordinat to it.
UNDER-POLE, m. A clandestine scheme.
UNDER-PRIEST, v. t. To praise below desert.
UNDER-PRICE, v. t. To value less than the worth;
underestimating.
UNDER-PRIZED, pp. Undervalued.
UNDER-PRIZING, ppr. Undervaluing.
UNDER-PROVIDED, pp. Having too little provision.
[obs.]
UNDER-PULL, m. An inferior puller. Collier.
UNDER-RATE, v. t. To rate too low; to rate below the
true value.
UNDER-RATE, m. A price less than the worth.
UNDER-See a tackle, to separate its parts and put them in
UNDER-SHACK-ED, m. Not fully satisfied.
UNDER-SHAY, v. t. To say by way of derogation or con-
tradiction. Spenser.
UNDER-SOLD, v. t. To mark under. Deus Tactor.
UNDER-SECRETARY, m. A secretary subordinate to the
principal secretary. Bacon.
UNDER-SELL, v. t. To sell the same articles at a lower price
than another.
UNDER-SELLING, ppr. Selling at a lower price.
UNDER-SERVANT, m. An inferior servant. Green.
UNDER-SET, v. t. To set; to support. Bacon.
UNDER-SHOT, m. A shot not made with a portion of the surface.
UNDER-SHOT, v. t. To prop; to support. Bacon.
UNDER-SHOT, v. t. To set; to support. Bacon.
UNDER-SHOT, v. t. To shoot. [See undershot.] To shoot
after a lower part. Bacon.
UNDER-SHIFTER, m. A shifter, a headman.
UNDER-SHIELD, m. The officer under sheriff.
UNDER-SHOT, m. Moved by water passing under the
wheel; opposed to over-shot.
UNDER-SHOCK, m. A low shrub, permanent and woody at
the base, but the yearly branches decaying.
UNDER-SOIL, m. Soil beneath the surface; subsoil. Jast. Rev.
UNDER-SONG, m. A chorus; burden of a song. Dryden.
UNDER-STAND, v. t.; pret. and pp. understood, [under
stood.] 1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to
understand; to know. 2. To have the same ideas as the
person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to
communicate. 3. To receive or have the ideas expressed
or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know
the meaning. 4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any
thing intended to convey ideas. 5. To suppose to mean.
6. To know by experience. 7. To know by instinct.
8. To be ignorant of; at least mentally. 9. To know another
meaning. 10. To hold in opinion with conviction. 11.
To know without expressing. 12. To know what is not
expressed. 12. To learn; to be informed.
UNDER-STAND, v. t. 1. To have the use of the intellect-
ual faculties; to be an intellige nt and conscious being.
2. To be informed by another; to learn.
UNDER-STANDA-BLE, s. That can be understood.
UNDER-STANDER, m. One who understands or knows
understandable.
UNDER-STANDING, ppr. Comprehending; learning, or
being informed. 2. a. Knowing; skilled.
UNDER-STANDER, m. 1. The faculty of the human mind by
which it apprehends the real state of things

UN-HURT, a. Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury.
UNBURDEN, v. a. not to burden; to relieve; free from.
UNBURMPT, a. Not broken.
UN-HUB-BAND, a. 1. Deprived of support; neglected.
2. Inconspicuous; insignificant.
UN-HUSKED, a. Not being stripped of husks.
UN-I-CAPSULAR, a. [L. unicus and casulus.] Having one capsule.
UN-I-CORN, a. [L. unicorns.] 1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. This name is often applied to the rhinoceros. 2. A monoceros, i.e., a creature of the same kind, called narrow, remarkable for a horn growing out of the forehead. 3. A species of the taurines.
UN-I-DOMINUS, a. Not under dominion; bearing one flower only; a, uniflorous peduncle. Martyn.
UN-I-FORM, a. [L. uniforma.] 1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. 2. Consistent with itself; not different. 3. Of the same form with others; commensurate with each other; conforming to one rule or mode. 4. Having the same degree or state.
UN-I-FORM, a. The particular dress of soldiers, by which one regiment or company is distinguished from another, or a soldier from another person.
UN-I-FORMITY, a. 1. Ensemblage to itself at all times; even tenor. 2. Consistency; sameness. 3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance or congruency between the parts of a whole. 4. Continued or unvaried; being without any variation; a, uniform in form, in England, the act of parliament by which the forms of procedure of the house of commons and the other houses, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches. Ech. and Ee and 24 Car. II. 5. UN-I-FAVORABLE, a. With even tenor; without variation. 6. Without diversity of one from another.
UN-I-GENITIA, a. [L. unigenitos.] The state of being born only once.
UN-I-GENIOUS, a. [L. unigenitus.] Of one kind; of the same genus. Brown.
UN-I-LABIATE, a. In botany, having one lip only.
UN-I-LATTED, a. [L. tae and latea.] 1. Being on one leg only. 2. Having one leg.
UN-I-LIT-TEE-A, a. [L. Lattae and letras;] Consisting of one tenea.
UN-I-LUC-I-NATED, a. Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark. 3. Ignorant.
UN-I-LUM-TRA-E, a. Not illustrated; not made plain.
UN-I-LOC-LUAR, a. [L. mass and locular.] Having one cell only; as, a unicellular peritrichous.
UN-I-MAGINA-BLUE, a. Not to be imagined; not to be conceived. Tullius.
UN-I-MAGIN-AGIN-A-BLY, adv. To a degree not to be imagined.
UN-I-MAGI-NED, a. Not imagined; not conceived.
UN-I-MAN-CED, a. Not limited; not circumscribed.
UN-I-MATURE-BLE, a. That cannot be illuminated.
UN-I-MATCH-MER, a. Immortal, imperishable.
UN-I-MATE-BLE, a. Not liable to waste or diminution.
UN-I-MASTICATED, a. Not impaired; not diminished; not eaten.
UN-I-MASTICATED, a. Not impaired.
UN-I-MACHIN-A-BLE, a. That cannot be imitated; that cannot be accursed; free from stain, guilt or blemish.
UN-I-MAINE, a. That cannot be called in question.
UN-I-MAINE, a. That cannot be imitated; not charged or accused; fair. 2. Not called in question.
UN-I-MAN-CED, a. Not implicated; not involved.
UN-I-MAN-CED, a. Not imploded; not solicited.
UN-I-MANT-PANT, a. 1. Important; not of great moment. 2. Not assuming airs of dignity.
UN-I-MAN-PORTED, a. Not importuned; not solicited.
UN-I-MAN-POURING, a. Not pouring; not commanding respect. 2. Not enjoying as obligatorily; voluntary.
UN-I-MAN-POSE, a. Not impersonating; not represented.
UN-I-MAN-PRESS, a. Impersonative; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING, a. Not capable of improvement, mellioration or advancement to a better condition. 2. In- capable of improvement.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-D, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-E, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-G, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-H, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-I, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-J, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-K, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-L, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-M, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-N, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-O, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-P, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-Q, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-R, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-S, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-T, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-U, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-V, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-W, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-X, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-Y, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.
UN-I-MAN-PROVING-Z, a. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence; not bettered. 2. Not improved.

* Not Synonym. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, BULL, UNITE. —C = K; G = J; 8 = Z; CH = SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete.
deviating from correct moral principles. 4. Conformable to moral rectitude.

RIGHT, v. t. 1. In architecture, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an eleva-
tion or orthography. 2. Something standing erect or per-
pendicular. 3. Rightful, lawful, or proper. 4. Right-
ly, adv. 1. In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position. 2. Honestly;
with integrity. 3. Properly, justly, in accordance with 
what is right. 4. In the right sense. 5. Rightfully.

RIGHTFULNESS, n. 1. Perpendicular erection. 2. Hon-
esty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to re-
cognition; and strict adherence to social de
deals. 3. Rightfully, justly, lawfully, properly.

RIGHTLY, adv. To rise from or get up from a chair.
To set or place on a chair or seat. 2. To ascend the horizon.
3. To ascend to a hill; [as].

RIGHT-UP, n. A rising; appearance above the horizon.

RIGHT-UP, adj. Erection; perpendicular. 2. Rightly, 
justly, lawfully. 3. Rightly, justly, lawfully, properly.

RIGHT-AWAY, adv. In a moment; immediately.

RIGHT-WARD, adv. Toward the right. 2. To the right.
3. Toward the right side of a thing. 4. Toward the right
side of a thing.

RIGHT-UP, v. t. To rise into confusion. 2. To 
uprightly. 3. To uprightly. 4. To uprightly.

RIGHT-UP, n. 1. A rising; appearance above the horizon. 2. Perpendicular erection. 3. Honesty; integ-

RIGHTWARD, v. t. To rise from a chair; to set or
place on a chair or seat. 2. To set or place on a chair
or seat. 3. To ascend the horizon. 4. To ascend to a
hill; [as].

RIGHTWARD, n. A rising; appearance above the horizon. 2. Perpendicular erection. 3. Honesty; integ-

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RIGHTWARD, adv. Toward the right. 2. To the right.
3. Toward the right side of a thing. 4. Toward the right
side of a thing.
VAC

n. 207

VAG

at the furthest point or extremity. 9. Being in the greatest depth. 

UTMOST, a. The most that can be; the greatest power, strength, or effort. 

UT-TOPI-AN, [from More's Utopia.] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.

UT-WATER, n. [L. utrux.] 1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap. 2. A capsule of one or more seeds, containing a solitary seed. 

UT-WATER-LIGHT, n. Corolla enlarged or fringed with glandular vesicles like small bags; as plants. 

UTTER, a. [See: utter.] 1. Utterly. 2. Uttered on the outside of, or radiating from, the center of a surface or thing. 3. To impart to any compass; out of any place. 4. Extremes; excessive; utmost; complete; total; final. 5. Peremptory; absolute. 

6. Perfect; mere; sole. 

UTTER, v. t. 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. 

2. To disclose; to utter; to divulge; to publish. 

3. In the fast style; to sell; to vend. 

4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency; or to cause to pass through circulation. 

UTTER-A-BLE, a. That may be uttered, pronounced or expressed. 

UTTERANCE, n. 1. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking. 

2. Emulsion from the mucous membrane. 

3. [Fr. enunciation.] Extremity; furthest part; extremity. 

V

is the twenty-second letter of the English Alphabets, and takes its name from the notation made on the upper teeth by the lower lip, in pronouncing it, or, as, a. It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of being slightly opened, as in the word 

VAC-CIN-ATE, v. t. [L. vacca, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called vacca m FECI. 

VAC-CIN-ATE, pp. Inoculated with the cow-pox. 

VAC-CIN-ATE, adv. Inoculating with the cow-pox. 

VAC-CIN-ATION, n. The act, art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox. 

VAC-CIN-OMEGRA, n. Pertaining, or tending to, cow-pox; originating with the cow-pox. 

VAC-U-A-TOR, n. To make void. Sealer 

VAC-UATION, n. [L. vacare.] The act of emptying. 

Little used. 

VAC-U-IST, n. [from vacuum.] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature, opposed to a plenist. 

VACU-ITY, n. [L. vacumia.] 1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled. 

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only. 3. Emptiness; void. 4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality. 

5. Vacuum, which see. 

VAC-U-UM, n. Empty; unfilled; void. Mittens. 

VACUOUSNESS, n. The state of being empty. 

VACU-UM, n. [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body. 

VADE, v. t. [L. vadeo.] To vanish; to pass away. 

VACOX-DE-MERCUM, n. [L. go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual. 

VAC-A-BOND, n. [L. vacavularius.] 1. Wandering; moving from place to place, without any settled habitation. 

2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. 

VAC-A-BOND, n. A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it. 


VAC-A-TY, n. [L. vacare.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose. 

VAC-A-BY, v. i. [Old Fr. vager.] To wander; to go; range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. 

VACATURE, n. 

VACU-ENT, n. [L. vagina.] Crying like a child. 

VAC-U-RAL, n. [L. vagina.] Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath. 


VAC-U-NATION, n. [L. vagina.] In botany, sheathing. botany. 


VAC-U-ATE, v. t. To shelf; to put off; to take possession and leave desultory. 

3. To defeat; to put an end to; [ceased]. 

VAC-A-TE, v. t. To make void; to make of no authority or validity. 

2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave desultory. 

3. To defeat; to put an end to; [ceased]. 


2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term. 

3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess. 

4. Intermission of a stated employment. 

5. The time when a new or other spiritual dignity is vacant. 

6. An interval between the termination of one term and the opening of another. 

7. Vacancy. 

8. Vacancy. 

VAC-U-LAN-CTY, n. [L. vactus.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. 

VAC-U-LANCE, n. Fluctuation; unsteadiness. 

VAC-U-LANCE, n. [L. vacillans.] 1. To wave; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger. 

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to vacillate; to be unsteady or constant. 

VAC-U-LAN-CTY, n. Fluctuation; wavering; fluctuation. 

9. Unsteadiness; inclined to fluctuate. 

VAC-U-LAN-CTY, n. [L. vacillans.] 1. A wavering; moving one way and the other; a feeling or staggering. 

VACUTED, pp. Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation. 

VAC-ER, n. 1. One who utters; one who pronounces. 

2. One who divulges or discloses. 

3. One who puts into circulation; as, a writer. 

VAC-ERY, n. Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling. 

VAC-ET-LY, adv. To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally. 

VAC-ET-MOST, a. [with or most.] Extreme; being in the furthest point or extremity of the highest degree. 

VAC-ET-MOST, n. The greatest. — To the utmost, in the most extensive degree; fully; always; entirely. 

VAC-ITE, n. Something useful, as opposed to something ornamental. 

VAC-ITY, n. Probable; useful. 

VEI-O-VUS, a. [L. uorsus.] Resembling a grape. 

VEI-VU-LA, n. [L.] A soft, round, spungy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the globe. 

VEI-VI-DUS, n. Umbilical cord; the first, stump-like cord with cord; umbilical chord; umbilical cord. 

VEI-VI-DUS, n. Umbilical chord; umbilical cord.
VAP

999

VAP

nounced fan, which see.)—3. In mining, the cleansing of ore of water, or the washing of it. 4. A wing with which the air is beaten. 5. [VAP-COURIERS, n., [Fr. vane-courtier.] In arms, light armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road and clear the way for the army. 6. A windmill. 7. VARNAL, n. [It. signif. a wanderer.] A facetious, cruel person.

VAN-DALIC, a. Pertaining to the Vandals; facetious; rude; barbarous.

VAN-DALISM, n. Fanatical cruelty; indiscriminate destruction; barbarity.

VAN-DEK, a. A small round handkerchief with a collar for the neck, worn by women and children to keep warm.

VANE, n. [L. vanus.] A plate placed on a spindle, at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows.

VAN-FOSS, n. A ditch on the outside of the counterchange.

VANC, n. 1. The range of a ship are a sort of braces to secure a thing in place, as a. On the mainmast, gaff, &c. 2. The main braces, part or web of a feather.

VAN-GUARD, n. [Com. and guard.] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.


VANISH, v. i. 1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state. 2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision. 3. To disappear; away, to be annihilated. 4. To disappear; to pass by. 5. To disappear; to be unobserved. 6. To become imperceptible; to be unperceived. 7. To disappear; to pass away. 8. To disappear; to be unperceived.

VANISH-ING, n. Disappearing; passing from the sight of. 2. A disappearing. 3. A vanishing.

VANISH-MENT, n. 1. The act of vanishing. 2. The state of being invisible. 3. The act of disappearing. 4. The state of being unseen. 5. The act of being unobserved. 6. The act of being unperceived. 7. The act of being unperceived. 8. The act of being unperceived.

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Venereous. 7. Venereous.
Venereous, l. [L. venerea.] Lustful; licentious.
Venereous. 8. From Venus. 9. The pleasures of the bed.
Venery, v. From Venus. The set or execution of hunt-
8. The set or execution of hunting.
Venery. 9. The pleasures of the bed.
Venery. 10. To venery; to punish.
Veneryable, veneryful. Spencer.
Venereal. 2. To venerealize. 3. To venerealize the
Venerable, veneryful. 2. To venerealize. 3. To venerealize an
infection of pain, another, in return for an injury or offense. - With a vengeance, in familiar language, signifies with great violence or vengeance.
Veneful, v. Fr. venier, from vernier. A bout; a thrust; a
pierce. 1. A thrust.
Venish, Venetian. 2. Venetian. 3. Venetian.
Venetian. 4. Venetian. 5. Venetian.
Venetian, 1. A native or inhabitant of Venice; of or
Venetian, 1. A native or inhabitant of Venice; of or such wild animals as are taken in the chase. It is, however, in the
Venetian, 1. A native or inhabitant of Venice; of or such wild animals as are taken in the chase. It is, however, in the course of events, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer.
Venatic, v. Fr. venaison; it. Venesia; l. venexia. I. Pois-
son; matter fatal or injurious to life. - Venenous is generally used in manners that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bise and stings of serpents, scorpions, a.; and poisons, to express the state of the venemous spirit. 2. Spite, jealousy.
Venemia, 1. 1. To poison; to infect with venom.
Venemous, 1. Poisonous; noxious to animal life.
Venemous, 1. Poisonous; noxious to animal life.
Venemously, adv. Noxiously; malignantly.
Venemous-ly, adv. Poisonously; malignantly.
Venemousness, n. 1. Poisonousness, noxiousness to animal life. 2. Malig
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VIEW, v. u. 1. Prospect; sight; reach of the eye. 2. The appearance; the impression made by the eye. 3. View of an object; vision, or power of seeing; or limit of sight. 4. Intellectual or mental sight. 5. Act of seeing; vision; glance. 6. Surveys; inspection; examination by the eye. 7. Intellectual survey; mental examination. 8. Appearance; show. 9. Display; exhibition. 10. A prospect, ground, or estate. 11. Prospect, design. 12. Intention; purpose; design. 13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding.—View of the direction in which a thing is to be seen.

VIEWED, (vide) pp. Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEWING, (view) n. 1. One who views, surveys, or examines. 2. In New England, a town officer whose duty it is to survey and examine town lands, or to report on the extent and nature of town lands. 3. Inspection; survey; examining by the eye or the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEWLESS, (v'less) a. That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible. Page 906.

VIEW-LESSEN, (v'less'en) v. t. To diminish or decrease the view; to make less visible.

VIEW-LESS, (v'less) a. In view of; in the direction of; toward; in the sight or knowledge of.

VIEW-LIGHT, (v'light) n. 1. The act of looking or surveying. 2. The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEWLESSNESS, (v'light'nes) n. 1. The act of beholding or surveying. 2. That which is not visible; invisibility.
VOR-TEX, s. - To whirl; - turning. - Whirls.
VOR-TAL-EAL, a. - Whirling; - turning. - Whirls.
VOR-TAL-ESS, a. - A female devoted to any service, worship or state of life. - Cleress.
VOR-TAL-RY, s. - One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship or pursuit.
VOR-TAL-RY, a. (From Lat. - -) Devoted; - consecrated; - prorogated; - consecrated, given or addicted to some particular service, worship, study or state of life.
VOT, v. - To give; - to give; - to cast; - to cast; - to cast. - Vota; - votas.
VOTED, pp. - Expressed by or voted or suffrage.
VOTER, s. - One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.
VOTING, pp. - Expressing the mind, will or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed.
VOTIVE, s. - Given by will; - given by will; - given by will; - given by will; - given by will.
VOTIVE, s. - Norm; - nectar; - nectar; - nectar; - nectar. - Vota; - votis; - votae; - vota; - vota. - In architecture, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Corinthian Orders, and imitating the latticework of the vine.
VULTURE, a. - A bird of prey; - a bird of prey; - a bird of prey; - a bird of prey.
VULGAR, a. - Ungentle; - ungentle; - ungentle; - ungentle; - ungentle.
VULGARITY, s. - Abominable; - abominable; - abominable; - abominable; - abominable.
VULGARIZE, s. - Popularize; - popularize; - popularize; - popularize; - popularize.
VULNERATE, a. - Wounding; - wounding; - wounding; - wounding; - wounding.
VULNERABLE, a. - Wounding; - wounding; - wounding; - wounding; - wounding.
VULNERABILITY, s. - Vulnerability; - vulnerability; - vulnerability; - vulnerability; - vulnerability.
VULNERABLE-LY, ad. - Woundingly; - woundingly; - woundingly; - woundingly; - woundingly.
VULNEROUS, s. - Wounded; - wounded; - wounded; - wounded; - wounded.
VULNEROUS-LY, ad. - Woundingly; - woundingly; - woundingly; - woundingly; - woundingly.
VULNEROUSNESS, s. - Woundedness; - woundedness; - woundedness; - woundedness; - woundedness.
VULNEROGENOUS, s. - Grewedness; - grewedness; - grewedness; - grewedness; - grewedness.
VULVO-CESPIN, s. - Pl. - Vuciones or Vüstras. - L. - A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of vortex in the interior of the earth. - A whirling of the air; a whirlwind. - In the Cartesian system, the circular motion originally impressed upon the particle, and which is by them around their own axis, and around a common centre.
W.

WAG, n. [Sw. vage; G. weise; D. wiës; L. vis; Fr. vaisse.] 1. Any plant, drug or composition, useful in the care of wounds.

WAG-gle, a. [Fr. waguer; L. salvere.] 1. That may be killed by means of external injuries. 2. LIABLE TO INJURY; SUBJECT TO BE AFFECTED INCAPACITATINGLY.

WAG-gle-ry, a. Futility; uselessness.

WAG-gler, n. A person of futility, belonging to the order of acrobats.

WAG-gling, a. [L. salverius.] Pleading to the vulture; having the qualities of the vultures; resembling the vulture; rapacious.

WAG-NER, a. A species of waterfowl.

WAG-NER, n. [L. wagger, wagging; L. wagiger, wagging; Fr. wagé, wagging.] 1. A droop; a full of loss and humor; a ludicrous fellow.

WAG-NER-ISM, n. [L. wagger, wagging; Fr. wagé, wagging.] 1. A droll; a full of loss and humor; a ludicrous fellow.

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WAG-NER-ISM, n. [L. wagger, wagging; Fr. wagé, wagging.] 1. A droll; a full of loss and humor; a ludicrous fellow.
thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. 2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof. 3. To justify. 4. To answer; to give an excuse for. 5. A declaration with assurance.—In law, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure. 7. To secure to a purchaser of goods or chattels that the articles are what they appear to be, or to indemnify him against loss. 8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods or chattels. WASH, n. A做的; this is the term given to what it appears to be, which implies a covenant that makes good any defect or loss incurred by the vendee. WASH, v. t. 1. An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority. 2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. 3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. 4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies. 5. A voucher; that which authorizes a person to receive money or other things. Warrant-A-BLE, a. Authorized by commission,precation or right; justifiable; defensible. Warrant-A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being justifiable. Warrant-A-BLY, adv. In a manner that may be justifiable; in a worthy manner. Warrant-A-BLY-Ly, adv. Authorized; justifiable; secured; ascribed by covenant or by implied obligation. Warrant-A-BLY-Ness, n. The power to do any act or thing that is warranted. Ch. Justice Prana. Warrant-A-BLY-ER, n. One who gives authority, or who legally empowers another to do something for him. 2. One who is empowered to secure some one to contract to secure another in a right, or to make payment of money or thing of value. Warrant-A-ING, v. p. 1. Authorizing; empowering. 2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods. Warrant-A-BLY, n. Authority; security. Skeat. Warrant-A-BLY-ER, n. One who warrant's. Warrant-A-BLY-NESS, n. Authority and security. Skeat. Warrant-A-BLY-SHIP, n. Authority and security. Skeat. WARRANT-A-TY, n. 1. In law, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargain and his heirs against any action or claim upon it. WARE, n. [Sax. werna, for warz] Wares. Spenser. Waren, n. [Fr. guerre, D. waarnant]. 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game. 2. In law, a franchise or title protected by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls. 3. A place for keeping fish in a river. Warren-ER, n. The keeper of a warren. Johnson. WAREHOUSE, a ware-house. Gen. Longworth. War-rior, n. [from war: Fr. guerrier; It. guerriero]. 1. In a general sense, a warrior; a man engaged in military service; a soldier, a brave and valiant soldier. 2. A good soldier. WARRIOR-ESS, n. A female warrior. Spenser. WART, n. [Sax. werna, D. warten, G. waesen, Sw. 3. A hard excrescence on the skin of animals, which is caused by a parasite and is a production of the cuticle. 3. A protuberance on trees. WARTED, a. In botany, having little knobby on the surface; verrucose; as, a verrucous caper. Mercer. WARTY, a. Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts. 2. Of the nature of warts. WARS, n. War. Chrom. WARS, v. t. Worn with military service. WASH, n. [Sax. waeren, Ice. wairen]. Caution of danger, carefully watching and guarding against deception, actions and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent. WASH, v. t. 1. To wash or wash away. 2. To wash with water. 3. To use water or water. 4. To wash with water. 5. To soak in water. 6. To separate extraneous matter from. —In painting, to lay a color over any work with a ponderous brush. 2. To washable properties, and make it appear pure and clean; 3. To rub over with some liquid substance. 4. To squeeze and cleanse in water. 5. To cleanse by a curb. 6. To easily with a thin coat of natural. 7. To purify from the pollution of sin. WASH, v. t. To wash or wash away. The act of washing. WASH, v. i. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water; to rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste. WAS, n. 1. Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by streams and currents of water. 2. A yellowish or brownish deposit on the sides of vases, or other receptacles for liquids, that appears by being dissolved by the proper subject for preservation, and dissolves in common water. 3. A small portion of a river, the soil of which is washed to the surface by the current, which enters the water, and by which impulsive the boat is moved. 4. The color laid on a picture to vary its tints. 5. A tenement or a house divided by a partition or other means. Was, a tail of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face. WASH-BOARD, n. 1. A broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally for other small boards, as for washing the hands or face. WASH-TUB, n. A tub in which clothes are washed. WASH-Y, a. 1. Watery; damp; wet. 2. Not solid; not solid. WASHING-MA-CHINE, n. A machine used in washing. WASH-OUT, n. A vessel in which any thing is washed. Watson. WASH-STAND, n. A small table or frame on which a vessel is used in washing the hands or face. WASH-TUB, n. A tub in which clothes are washed. WASH-Y, a. 1. Watery; damp; wet; soft. 2. Wet; not solid. WASH, v. i. To wash; to wash; to wash; to wash in water. WASH, v. t. 1. To wash; to wash; to wash; to wash in water. WASH-OUT, n. A vessel in which any thing is washed. Watson. WASH-STAND, n. A small table or frame on which a vessel is used in washing the hands or face. WASH-TUB, n. A tub in which clothes are washed. WASH-Y, a. 1. Watery; damp; wet. 2. Not solid; not solid. WASHING-MA-CHINE, n. A machine used in washing. WASH-OUT, n. A vessel in which any thing is washed. Watson. 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ne premature of a good end. 3. A desolate or unforti
city. 4. Land untimely, capable of tillage.
5. Ground, space or place unoccupied. 6. Region
remote from the center of things. 7. A protectors
in, safe, sound, destruction or injury done to houses, woods,
plants, land, etc., by a tenant for life or for years, to
the use of a man, or of him in the possession of a
heir or a life tenant.
WASTE, pp. 1. Expended without necessity or use;
lost through negligence; squandered. 2. Diminished; 
diminished in extent; reduced.
Waste, adj. 1. Desolate; ruined; destroyed.
WASTE, p. 1. Lavishly; prodigally; expending prop-
erty, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use.
2. Deceptive to property; ruinous. 3. Desolate; unoc-
cupied; deserted.
WASTEFULLY, adv. In a wasteful manner; with prodi-
gality; in useless expenses or consumption. Dreyer.
WATER, n. 1. A liquid consisting of a large body of
any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is colorles,
soluble in nature, and in a very small droplets in water. 2. The
sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the
phrase, the apple of water. 3. Water, a fluid, in the form of
lost or dust of a diamond or pearl, sometimes perhaps of other
precious stones; as, a diamond of the first water, that is,
perfectly pure and transparent. 4. Water, a term given to
several liquid substances or in animal blood, as—
To hold water, to be sound or tight; (obsolete or elu
er.
WATER-BEARER, n. [water and bear.] In astronomy,
as a sign of the zodiac, called, also, Aquarius.
WATER-BLUFF, n. [water and bluff.] A machine
for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of
water falling through a vertical tube.
WATER-HOCK, pp. Born by the water; floated;
having water sufficient to float. Smollett.
WATER-CALA-MINT, n. A species of mint or mentha.
WATER-CALIFOR, n. L. Calvus, Calvis, calvis;
manifestation or conveyance by water; or the means of transpor
ting by water. B. A vessel.
WATER-CART, n. A cart bearing a large cask of
water which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means
of which the water passes through the pump and out at the
bottom in a jet. Water-cure, a system of medical treatment
by means of water-office to a certain
WATER-CLOSET, n. A closet or apparatus for washing
in various purposes of cleanliness.
WATER-COLOR, n. Water-color, in painting or liming,
are colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.
WATER-COACH, n. Water-coach, water coach. A
stream of water; a river or brook. Is. xlv. 2. A channel
or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in drin
ning. Is. LXXVII.
WATER-CRESS, n. [water and cress.] A small creeping
plant or weed growing in watery places. Cly.
WATER-DROP, n. [water and drop.] A drop of water.
WATER-ELEPHANT, n. A name given to the hippo-
poamus.
WATER-ENGINE, n. [water and engine.] An engine
to raise water; or an engine moved by water.
WATER-FAIL, n. A fall or perpendicular descent of the
water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicu-
lar; a cataract. But the word is generally used to mean a fall
in the course of the fall of a stream or brook. WATER-FLAG, n. Water flower-de-luce.
WATER-FLY, n. [water and fly.] A plant on which cows are said to be fond of feeding.
WATER-FOWL, n. A fowl that frequents the water,
or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic
fowl.
WATER-FORW, n. [water and forw.] A name given to the
carp, on account of its cunning. Wallace.
WATER-FORW, n. In agriculture, a deep furrow
made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it
in place. WATER-FORW, n. To plough or open water-forw.
WATER-GALL, n. 1. A cavity made in the earth by a
torrent of water. 2. An appearance in the rainbow.
WATER-GOD, n. [water and god.] A deity that presides
over the water.
WATER-GREGB, n. A liquid food, composed of water
and a small portion of meat or other farinaceous substance
boiled.
WATER-GRAPE, n. An instrument for measuring or
WATER-GAGE, n. Ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.
WATER-HAMMER, n. A column of water in a vacuum,
which, not being supported as in the air, falls against the
bottom of the vessel; used in the manufacture of
WATER-HERB, n. [water and herb.] A plant.
WATER-HOG, n. A quadruped of South America. Linna.
WATER-KILL, n. [water and kill.] A phat.
WATER-LESS, a. Destitute of water. Taska.

WATER-LEVEL, n. [water and level.] The level formed by the surface of still water. In drawing.

WATER-LILY, n. [water and lily.] A plant. Lact.

WATER-LINEN, n. [water and linen.] A man, a fellow human being. A fellow man.

WATER-MARK, n. [water and mark.] The mark or limit of a stream or river.

WATER-MELON, n. [water and melon.] A plant and its fruit. %

WATER-MILL, n. A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a windmill.

WATER-MILLER, n. A man who keeps a water-mill.

WATER-NUT, n. An animal of the lizard tribe.

WATER-OBSOLETE, n. A judicial term of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among the Spanish navigators.

WATER-PARSKER, n. A plant of the genus spinosa.

WATER-POA, n. A species of grass, the poa aquatica.

WATER-PORE, n. [water and pore.] An instrument for examining the purity of water.

WATER-POT, n. A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for supplying water both in blowing, or on plants, &c.

WATER-PROOF, a. [water and proof.] Impermeable to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water. %

WATER-RADISH, n. A species of water-crews.

WATER-REALM, n. The realm of the gods. %

WATER-RIAT, n. An animal of the genus scorpius.

WATER-ROCKET, n. A species of water-cress. %

WATER-ROCK, n. To be discharged by water. %

WATER-ROT, n. To rot by steeping in water.

WATER-ROT-TED, n. Rotten by being steeped in water.


WATER-SAIL, n. A sail made of sail cloth, or of sail cloth used under a studding-sail or driver-broom. Niv. Dict.

WATER-SAP-FRINE, n. [water and saprophyte.] A kind of plant which obtains its nourishment from water.

WATER-SHOOT, n. [water and shoot.] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. Local.

WATER-SPOUT, n. A stream of water which issues from a rent or crevice in the earth or in the sea.

WATER-SOAK, n. [water and soak.] To soak or fill the intestines with water.

WATER-SPOOK, n. Soaked or having its intestines filled with water; as, water-soaked wood.

WATER-SPOOL, n. A plant of the genus struthia.

WATER-SPANIEL, n. A dog so called. Sidney.

WATER-SPOUT, n. At a vertical column of water, raised from the surface of the sea and driven horizontally by the wind.

WATER-STABLE, n. [water and table.] An architect's, a lodge in the wall of a building, of about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground.

WATER-SUPERM-ETER, n. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of precision which water ceases to be conditioned. Cyl.

WATER-TAPE, n. [water and tape.] In architecture, a ledge in the wall of a building, of about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground.

WATER-TEMPER, n. To make or keep to a certain degree of precision which water ceases to be conditioned. Cyl.

WATER-TEAR, n. To tear as not to admit water.


WATER-VIOLET, n. [water and violet.] A plant.

WATER-VIN, n. A piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.

WATER-WHEEL, n. 1. A wheel moved by water. 2. An engine for raising water from a deep well.

WATER-WHIT, n. [water and white.] A plant.

WATER-WORK, n. [water and work.] A plant.

WATER-YSM, n. [water and clone.] A machine engines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spots and the like.

WATER-WORT, n. A plant of the genus clario.

WATER, v. t. 1. To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; to make land, so to water. 2. To supply with water. 3. To supply with water for drink. 4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a woolly appearance to. 5. To wet.

WATER, v. i. 1. To shed water or liquid matter. 2. To get or take in water, to swallow water; a phrensis denotes that a person has a longing desire.

WATER-AGE, n. Money paid for transportation by water.

WATER-BLIND, pp. Overgrown or sprinkled with water made wet; supplied with water; made lustre by being wet and calendered.

WATER, n. 1. One who waters. Carse.

WATER-BLIND, n. [water and blind.] Moisture; humidity; dampness; wetness.

WATER-ING, pp. Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water.

WATER-ING, n. 1. The act of overflowing or sprinkling
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eat. 1. To consume; to render useless by attrition or decay. 2. To destroy. 3. To harass; to tire. 4. To waste the strength of. WASTE, v. t. 1. To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, use, or by time. 2. To be consumed by slow degrees. —To wear off, to pass away by degree.

WEATHER, n. 1. The act of wearing; diminution by friction. 2. The thing worn. WEA, n. [See sea, wave; D. weer, or, wave.] 1. A dark line in water or sleet to which ice is not attached, as to a mill, or for taking fish. 2. An instrument or kind of fishing gear for taking fish.

WEATHER-A-RAIL, n. That can be seen. Spelt.

WEARD, Sax. a warden, in names, denotes watchfulness; but it must not be confused with ward, in toward.

WEARER, n. 1. One who wears or carries as appendant to the body. [W. The (which wastes or diminishes). WEARINESS, n. 1. The state of being weary or tired; that state or exhaustion or strength which is induced by labor or fatigue. 2. Leaden sickness proceeding from continued wasting, disappointed expectation or expectation.

WEARING, pp. 1. Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminution by friction; consuming. 2. A. Denot.

WEARING, n. Clothes; garments. Šæk.

WEBBING, a. N. Long; very long. D. weak.

WEB-FEDIUM, n. wetting; wetting.

WEB-WARD, | or trachet; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

WEBBEL, [wetted.] A small animal, of the genus mustela, which feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice.

WEBEL-COOT, n. The red-headed snipe.

WEATHER, (weather, weather,) n. [Sax. weder, weather, or weather; G. wetter; D. wetter, or wetter.] 1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, and the like. 2. Warm weather. 3. Change of the state of the air. [I. L. Úétero.] 4. Storm, tempest; [l. n. Úéther.] 5. Weather-wind. —Stray of weather, violent winds; force of tempests.

WEATHER, (weather,) v. t. 1. To air; to expose the air to; to be exposed to the air. 2. To be exposed to the air. 3. To air the windward of something else. 4. To pass with difficulty. —To weather a peak, to gain or accomplish it against the wind; to weather the sea, to endure; to hold out to the end; as, to weather a storm. Addison.

Weather is used with several words, either an adjective of a direct object. WEATHER-BEATEN, a. Beaten or harrowed by the weather.

WEATHER-BIT, a. A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-bends. Cyc.

WEATHER Board, n. That side of a ship which is towards the wind; the windward side. So, in other words, weather signifies towards the wind or windward; as in weather-boy, weather-braces, castle-gage, weather-lifts, weather-quarter, weather-shrouds, weather-side, weather-stern, weather-top, etc.

WEATHER-BOARDING, n. The act of nailing boards against a wall; or the boards themselves. Cyc.

WEATHER-BOW, n. See Weatherboard.

WEATHER-BOWL, v. t. To bowl, or long piece of canvas or tarpaulin used to preserve the hamsmock from injury by the weather when mowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

WEATHER-COCK, n. 1. Something in the shape of a cock fixed on the top of a weathercock, by turns spire, or weathercock, shows the direction of the wind; a vane, or weather-vane. 2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; that thing which changes suddenly and frequently.

WEATHER-DRIVEN, a. [weather and driven.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

WEATHER-SEND, n. [weather and send.] To send out in weather.

WEATHER-SHED, n. A kind of weather vane, made of the shape of the weather vane; a wind vane. WEATHER-SKED, n. A kind of earthen vane, made first by Mr. Wedgewood.

WEATHER-SNOW, n. See Weatherboard.

WEATHER-SMITH, n. See Weatherboard.

WEATHER-SNORE, n. See Weatherboard.

WEATHER-SLIP, n. See Weatherboard.

WEATHER-SNOW, n. A kind of earthen vane, made first by Mr. Wedgewood.

WEATHER-STOP, n. See Weatherboard.

WEATHER-VANE, n. A weather vane.


WEATHER-TIDE, n. The tide which acts against the low water of tide.

WEATHER-WEED, n. [weather and weed.] Skillful in foreshadowing the weather.

WEATHER-WORTH, n. Something that forebodes the weather. Dears.

WEATHER-WORTH, pp. Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.

WEATHERING, pp. Passing or sailing to the windward;

WEAVI, v. t. [See weaver; pp. weaver, weaved.] The regular form, scoured, is rarely or never used. [Sax. wésan, G. wäschen.] To wash. To wash out threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. 2. To wash; to wash out. 3. To wash, by internal or close contact.

WEAVE, v. t. To practice weaving; to work with a loom. WEAVING, pp. Weaved, wove. —To weave and weaves; a kind of weaving into a weave. 2. A bird; the common name of the grass ploceus, of several species, natives of Africa and the E. Indies. —Weave, wove, weaving; the act of weaving; a piece of cloth, or cloth, made by interlacing two or three threads.

WEAVING, pp. Forming cloth by interlacement of threads.

WEAVING, n. 1. The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the use of two or more threads. 2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.

WEB, n. [Sax. wéd; Sw. edj.] 1. Treture of threads; plaited threads. —Locally, a piece of cloth, England. 2. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hides the sight; suffusion. 3. Some part of a web of a spider, or the like. In ship-yard, the part of the cargo on the inside of the rum, and between the spokes of a shroud. Cyc. —Web, pp. 1. To web, to make web; to make a web.

WEBBED, a. Having the toes united by a membrane or web; as, the webbed feet of aquatic forms.

WEB-FOOT-ED, a. Having webbed feet; palmiped.

WEBSH, n. [Sax. metser.] A weaver. The old word is webber. Ciccm. WEBSHED, n. [Sax. wesed; Sw. vágia; Dan. védan.] 1. To marry; to take for husband or wife. 2. To join in marriage. 3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. 4. To unite forever. 5. To espouse; to take part with; etc.

WEB, v. t. To marry; to contract marriage. Šæk.

WEBBED, a. See Webbed.

WEBBED, pp. Married; closely attached.

WEBDING, pp. Marrying; uniting with in matrimony.

WEBDING, pp. Marriage; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivity. Šæk.

WEB-LOCK, n. Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WEB-DING-DAY, n. The day of marriage.

WEB-DING-PEASE, n. [wedding and feast.] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEB-DING, n. [Sax. wéde; Dan. wédeg; Sw. vág; D. wédg; D. wédeg.] 1. A metal or sheet metal. 2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.

WEB-DING, n. 2. Something in the form of a wedge.

WEB-DING, v. t. 1. To cleave with a wedge; to give; to use; to penetrate. 2. To make a wedge driven to a wedge; to drive. 3. To force; as, a wedge forces its way. 4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges. 5. To fix in the earth. 6. To pluck; to remove. 7. To cut off; as, to wedge off the bone. Webding, pp. SPLIT WITH A WEDGE; FASTENED WITH A WEDGE; CLEAVED WITH A WEDGE.

WEB-DRAPED, a. [wedge and shape.] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform. Smith.

WEB-DRIPPED, a. [wedge and drip.] The shape of a wedge; an earthen vane. WEBCED, pp. A kind of earthen vane, made first by Mr. Wedgewood.

WEB-DOWN, n. [wedge and lock; or Sax. lea, a gift.] Marriage; marriage; matrimony. Addison.

* See Syneccopic. A, E, I, O, T, long.—Far, fall. WHAT = PREY = PIN, MARINS, BIRD = 1 Obsolète.
WHIRL/LOGO, n. [whirl and fig.] 1. A toy which children spin or whirl round.—2. In military equipment, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sentries, knowing that it is loaded with a slingshot. The showers of wooden darts landed on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.

WHIRL/ING. v. [whirl and end.] 1. Turning or moving round with velocity.

WHIRLING-TO-BLE, n. A machine contrived to exhibit and demonstrate the principal laws of gravitation, and of the planetary motions in curvilinear orbits.

WHIRL/POOL, n. [whirl and pool.] An eddy of water; a vortex or whirl where the water moves round in a circle.

WHIRL/WIND, v. [whirl and wind.] 1. To twist, wind, or twist and wind. 2. To wound with a whip.

WHIRL/WIND, n. The sound of a paradigm or a phoenix's wings.


WHISK, n. [G., D. wisch.] 1. A bunch of grass, straw, feathers, or the like, used for cleaning. 2. To move or spread with a small brush.

WHISKER, n. [whisk and er.] A whisk or bristle.

WHISKER-END. s. [whisk and end.] 1. A bristle or tuft of hair on a cat's face.

WHISPER, v. [whisper and er.] 1. To speak in a low, hushing or sibilant voice. 2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

WHISPERER, n. A whisperer. A low, sibilant voice or words uttered with such a voice. A cautious or timorous speech.

WHIST, n. [whisht.] A gaunt, or long, slender, narrow object, often of bone or ivory, used as a stick or a stick; a stick or a staff.

WHISTLE, n. [whistle and er.] A鸣声, 吹口哨. 1. A small pipe, end, or whistle made of wood or bone, used to make a sound, as in a pipe or a whistle.

WHISTLE-PER. n. A person who whistles. A tetterer; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly.


WHISTLE-MIN, n. Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly, backbiting.

WHISTLE-END, v. i. To speak with a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.

WHISTLE-END-ER. n. A person who whispers. A tetterer; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly.


WON

WONDER-FUL-NESS, n. The quality of being wonder-
ful.

WONDER-ING, prep. Indisposing or feeling wonder.

WONDER-MENT, n. Indisposition or feeling wonder.

WONDER-STRUCK, adv. [wonder and struck.] Struck

wonder, admiration and surprise. Drypers.

WONDER-WORKING, v. Doing wonders or surprising
things.

WONDROUS, adv. Wondrous; marvelous; so much
more than is usual or customary.

WONDROUSLY, adv. In a wondrous manner.

WONDERFULNESS, n. Amazement.

WONDER, n. 1. A state of being won or taken;

2. An exciting experience or event.

3. A sense of amazement or wonder.

WONDERMENT, n. A state of being won or taken;

WONDERER, n. One who wonders.

WONDERING, n. The act of wondering or being won.

WONDERously, adv. 1. In a wondrous manner.

WONDERFUL, adj. Wondrous; marvelous; unusual;

strange, extraordinary, or not well understood;

something that arrests the attention by its novelty,
grandeur or inexplicability.

WONDER-MENT, n. The act of wondering or being won.

WONDROUS, adj. Wondrous; marvelous; so much
more than is usual or customary.

WONDROUSLY, adv. In a wondrous manner.

WONDROUSNESS, n. Amazement.

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WONDROUSLY, adv. In a wondrous manner.

WONDROUSNESS, n. Amazement.
X

man; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in shipwright, wheelwright.

WRING, v. t. [pres. and pp. wrung and wrung]. The letter [sw. or sw.] to twist; to turn and twist with violence; to twist; to press; to force by twisting.

3. To wring. To pull or press with violence; to press with pain; 6. To distort; to pervert. 7. To per- secute; to torment; to subject to the utmost strain out of its position. Mor. Diet.—To wring out, to force or separate by wringing.—To wring out. 1. To force out; to squeeze out; to extract. 2. To free from a liquor by wringing. —To wring from; to force from; to violence; to exert.

WRING, n. 1. To write; to twist, as with anguish.

WRING, n. A. Action of wringing. Hall.

WRING-BELT, n. A belt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes and treesails.

WRINGED, pp. Twisted; pressed; distorted; extended.

WRINGED, n. One who wrenches; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRINGING, pp. Twisting; wringing; extorting.

WRINGING-STAVES, n. Strong bars of wood used in applying wringing bolts. Mor. Diet.

WRINKLE, n. [ Sax. wrinkel; Sw. yrka; Dan. yrke]. 1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease. 2. A fold or crease in cloth.

3. Roughness; unevenness.

WRINKLE, v. t. [ Sax. wrinkellici; Sw. yrka; Dan. yrke]. 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate.

2. To make rough or uneven.

WRINKLED, pp. Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRINKLING, pp. Shrinking; contracting into furrows and prominences.

WRIST, n. [ Sax. wrist]. 1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm. — In the measure, the bridle-wrist is the first band.

WRIST-BAND, n. [ wrist and bend]. That band or part of a sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIT, n. 1. That which is written; in this sense, writ is particularly applied to the Scriptures; as, holy writ. 2. In law, a writ of process issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy or another subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant to come to Court and answer, and the like. 3. A legal instrument.

WRIT, pref. or writ. of writ, is now not used.


WRIT-PATTER, v. t. [ writ-patter; pp. or writ-pattering; Sw. skratt; Dan. skratt]. 1. To form a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone. 2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone. 3. To engrave. 4. To impress hurriedly. 5. To compose or produce, as an author. 6. To copy; to transcribe. 7. To communicate by letter.

WRITING, n. 1. The act of forming characters, letters or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. 2. To be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis. 3. To write or give in writing; to dictate; to set down in writing; to form letters. 6. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. 7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas into signs which express words.

WRITING, n. 1. One who writes or has written. 2. An act of amanuensis, amanuensis.

WRITING, v. t. [ Sax. writhe; Sw. vidda; Dan. i vidde]. 1. To twist; to distort. 2. To twist with violence. 3. To write; to distort; to torture; [obs.]

WRITING, v. i. To twist; to be distorted. Addison.

WRITING, pp. Twisted; distorted.

WRITING, v. n. [ from writhe]. To wrinkle. Spencer.

WRITING, pp. 1. Forming, as characters, with a pen style or graver. 2. a. Used or intended for writing.

WRITING, n. 1. The art or art of forming letters and characters; the art of producing reading ideas. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, &c. 3. A book; any writing or lettering; a directory; a char- acter. 6. To write; to impart instruction; to publish. — To write down. 7. An inscription. John xii. 25. Writings, pl. con- tests; writings; performances.

WRITING-MASTER, n. One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRONG, v. t. [ Sw. or wrong; Dan. yrr; Sw. yr; Dan. yrr; G. yrr]. 1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; as, the wrong side of a garment. 2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal; or erroneous. 3. Erroneous; not according to truth.

WRONG, n. Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right.— Warnings are private or public. Private wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; public wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community. WRONG, n. 1. To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. 2. To do injustice to by implications; to impose evil unjustly.

WRONG-DOER, n. One who injures another, or does wrong.

WRONG-DOING, n. Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONGED, pp. Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONG-MAN, n. One who injures another.

WRONG-FUL, a. Erroneous; unjust.

WRONGFUL, a. Unjust; in a manner contrary to law or justice.

WRONG-HEAD, n. [ Sw. or wronging; Sw. yr; Dan. yr; G. yrr]. 4. Wrong in opinion or principle; wrong-headed, having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONG-HEAD-NESS, n. Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONGLESSLY, adv. Without injury to any one.

WRONGLY, adv. In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

WRONGED, a. Unjust.

WRONGHEAD, a. Having a distorted neck.

WRONGHEAD-NESS, a. Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONGLESSLY, adv. Without injury to any one.

WRONGLY, adv. In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

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Z.

Z is the last letter of the English Alphabet, is a stellant articulation, and is merely a vocal S. It bears the same relation to C as Z to f. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as s.

As a numeral, it stands for 260, and with a dash over it, Z, for 2,000,000.

ZACHIN, a. Wanting, wanting.

ZACCHIO, a. The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFER, n. The residuum of coal, after the sulphur, chrome, and copperstones have been expelled.

ZANY, n. [It. zanni]. A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

ZAPE, v. To mimic. 

ZAPOTE, n. In Mexico the generic name of a fruit which is roundish and has a hard stone.

ZARINICHI, n. The name of a genus of fossils.

ZEA, a. The generic name of maize.

ZEAL, a. [Gr. ἤθος; L. zelus]. Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything.


ZEALOT, a. Filled with zeal. Fuller.

ZEALOTIC, a. Zealous.

ZEALOTIC-ICAL, a. Ardently zealous. [L. zealus].


ZEALOUS, a. (zealous). Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object. Law.


ZEALOUSNESS, a. The quality of being zealous.

ZEBRA, n. An animal of the genus Equus, beautifully marked with stripes; a native of Africa.

ZEBULON, a. A variety of the common ox, with a hump on the shoulders.

ZEBULON, a. A Venetian gold coin; usually written seca, which see.

ZEBU, n. A name of the letter of S. Zadd.

ZEDDA, a. A medicinal root, belonging to a plant growing in the East Indies. It is a warm tonic.

ZELIN, a. A substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and the most deceptive of lusoriae.

ZEMINDAR, a. In India, a landholder, who governs a district of country.

ZEN, a. The language formerly prevalent in Pernia.

ZENITH, a. The point where the earth and the sky seem to meet.

ZEPHYR, n. [L. Zephyrus; Gr. ζήφηρ]. The west wind; also, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

ZERAO, a. An animal of the calamiteae genus.

ZERO, n. [It. cifero]. Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated.

ZEST, a. [Frem.]. 1. A piece of orange or lemon-peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine film oil that spurs out of a vessel when agitated; also, the woody, thick skin, quartering the kernel of a walnut. 2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.

ZEST, v. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten taste or relish. 2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any comestible.

ZESTA, a. 1. A Greek letter. 2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor from below.

ZETELUM, a. The base of yttrium.

ZETTER, a. A mineral.

ZETTER-GERTHE, a. A mineral containing yttria.

ZETTER-TANTA-LITE, a. A mineral.

YUFTS, n. Russian leather, prepared from ox-hides in a peculiar manner. Zeffe.

YUG, or YOG, n. In the mythology of India, an age; one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world. Extinct.

YU-LIAN, a. A beautiful flowering tree of China.

YUDE, n. [Lat. yrna, gals, grus, grus, root; Arm. gras, grus, root]. The name negligently given to Christmas.

YUX, n. A hiccough.

YUX, v. To hicough.
chirurgeon and surgeon; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

ZOO-PHYTE, n. [Gr. ζωοφύτης; v. ζωοφύτευμα.] In natural history, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable, such as madrepores.

ZOO-PHY-TO-LOGY, n. [Gr. ζωοφυτολογία; v. ζωοφυτολόγος.] The natural history of zoophytes. Ed. 

ZOO-OTOMYST, n. One who dissects the bodies of brute animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZOO-OTOMY, n. [Gr. ζωοτομία; v. ζωοτομή.] Anatomy; particularly, the dissecting of bodies of brutes or brute animals; comparative anatomy.

ZORIL, n. A field animal of the weasel kind.

ZUFFÓ-LO, n. [It. raffola.] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

ZUMATE, n. A combination of the zyme acid and a salifiable base. 

ZOEIC, a. [Gr. ζωεικός; v. ζωεικός.] The same acid in procured from many salient vegetable substances. 

ZU-LOGI-CAL, a. Pertaining to zoology.

ZU-MOLO-GIST, n. One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

ZU-MOLO-LOY, a. [Gr. ζωολογία; v. ζωολογής.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentations.

ZU-MO-SIMÉTER, n. [Gr. ζωοπάρος and σημείο.] An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquors, and the degree of heat to which they acquire in fermentation.

ZUSPER, n. A Scythian mineral.

ZYG-O-DACETY-LOUS, a. [Gr. ζύγιοδακτυλός; v. ζύγιοδακτύλος.] Having the toes disposed in pairs.

ZYG-O-MATIC, a. [Gr. ζυγωμάτικος.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also s jugale, or check-bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle presses.

* See Synagosis. / C, E, I, O, U, long.—PAR, FALL, WHAT:—PREY:—PIN, MARINE, BIRD:—| OODES.  
MOVE, BOOK, DOVE:—BUILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as this.
A KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS THEY OUGHT TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES DRAWN FROM ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENTS; BY WHICH THE GENERAL ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW, AND THE ACCENTUATION OF EACH WORD MORE EASILY REMEMBERED.

BY JOHN WALKER,
AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, &c.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.
STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.
1829.
PREFACE.

The Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a Dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Poetic scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and music, and those who admire their works; readers of history, politics, poetry, all who converse on subjects over so little above the vulgar, have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted; and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labours of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far as useful as to induce some able hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labor amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeeded it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after-work, inferior to those that have gone before.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The favorable reception of the first edition of this work, has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the public; by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. That so much labor should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of those words, where they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations than by their beginnings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and changing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful; for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation than the common classification by their initial syllables.

This work was so designed as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and, if the method I have taken has failed, my labor will not be entirely lost, if it convinces readers proceeds that it is not unworthy of their attention.
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INTRODUCTION.

The pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the varieties of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the rules of the language itself, and the modern pronunciation of any other nation in Europe. The author of the Essay upon the Harmony of Languages gives us a detail of the particulars which yield it the preference to the Latin. The only true picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to use this language without the aid of a teacher.

The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only: first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound and its general short sound totally different. Thus the short sound of e lengthened is expressed by the letter a, and the short sound of e lengthened is expressed by the letter e; and with all those sounds which are in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of audacia and senare, which ought to be long, and of uerum and ueste, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but in the oblique cases, audacia, nominis, uerum, uestae, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our

The pronunciation of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by Aristotle, as a faithful account of the sounds, we shall certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthongs αυ, αύ, by making it expressive of the lengthening of ο. This pronunciation is only retained by those who preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in the south. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in the world, from Greece, through Europe, to Asia, through Asia Minor and India, use and have used it, as in written exodus and iudaei; the diphthong being also used in the same way in the Greek. It is the sound of the letter ο, no less sincerely preserved in Plautius, in Menen. (See p. 627, edit. Lambiri, in making use of it to imitate the cry ους on page 12.)

"MEN. Epouo ddoi? PEO. Tu, ous, iesio, inquam, vin alterri noctem. Quo to, tu, quae dicas tibi? nam nos iam nos defaisal auam."
INTRODUCTION.

southern neighbours, the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce sotaas, according to our orthography, sasse, and taas, to preserve the same sound of the plosives that we pronounce them as we do, and....

must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when they visit us, or they us: but I think I may appeal to the experience of all multitudes of distinct classes of people, and at divers experiments, that, so far from the superiority being on the side of the Latin pronunciation, it is on the side of the non-Latin pronunciation, or I might say, of the English pronunciation. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason; but, in this case, I have no doubt of the justice of the fact, nor of the propriety of the principle of preserving the sound of the words in the language in which the words are used. As a rule, I have always been used, of almost all Greek words likewise. Now, in our pronunciation of Greek, we must, in some cases, have the same sounds in the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on its: but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate syllable is accented, and if abroad we accent the antepenultimate. The Rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise fashion within four hexameters:

6. This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains in his country: Hinc corruptiones nullos remedium. We, on the contrary, have the advantage of our ancestors, in the Latin language, that is, in the Latins, in the pointed accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper disyllable, as pronounced as in English, like át or át, as natio, natus, pereunte, pereunte, and that, in the Greek, the same letters render their pure sound, as σῶλος, δύωρα, σεπτέρα, et al. This difference between the accent in the Greek and Latin languages is that, in the Latins, and if accented, by an accented accent, or by another vowel forming an improper disyllable, as pronounced as in English, the quantity in the Greek is shorter, and the final stress is more manifest. But if this syllable be short, the stress must go on the last but two syllables.

By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instance he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arise from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long sound. Thus we are to pronounce the vowels as written and divided into man-aus, and passus, as if written passus, or as we always pronounce the vowels in this sound of the word. There seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly or separately, which seems to be meant, because the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel: but if distinctly means separately, that is, as if it were called in French the aktre or mutre were to follow, after that the sound could not be distinguished without adding a syllable to the word; and the word passus would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written pass-us-er.

That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, as the Greek language is not yet so accurate as the Latin, the sound is more adventitious and uncertain, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

The Greek language," says the learned critic, "was happy in not being understood by the Gods, who would have pronounced the vowels as if they were divided into a-sta, beta, and a-sta, as they did the Latin naso and desce into macko and desce. This, however, may be questioned; for in Latin words this imperfect sound of vowels takes place only in

Almström on the letter T.
INTRODUCTION.

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free.

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our predecessors, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide: though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multi, male doctrinum judicium expectare, quam mean medium profère sectantur." But the most important object of the present work is settling the English grammar, (see Rules 50, 51, 52,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to those that the author hopes he has given to the public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

On the contrary, Scaliger says, that where we find a? before these letters, as avenge, it is an error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger, that when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this were the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the continent, what would be said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

* This, however, was contrary to the general practice of

the Romans; for Victorinus in his Grammar says, Græcia nominis, et idem littera praebetur, (Latinus versus:) Græces accentus habebunt: nam cum dicimus Thysis, Nosse, acustum habebit posterior accentum; et cum Themisius, Calypso, Thacne, utiam circumflecti videbimus, quod utrumque Latins sermo non petitur, nisi admodum rare. * * * * If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent: for when we say, Thysis, Nosse, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce Themisius, Calypso, Thacne, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely."—Sermon. Forster. Reply, page 31. Notas 32, 37.
RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. EVERY vowel with the accent as at the end of a syllable is pronounced, as in English, with its first long open sound: thus Ca, σ, Φιλιππα, Οριον, Προσωμ, Λειστρ., &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words paper, centre, eclipse, mule, tube, &c.

2. Every accented vowel not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound as in English: thus Maniāna, Πεντελῆς, Πινακάρδας, Καθιαία, Κατερίνα, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in many, place, center, collar, coffee, &c.

3. Every final, though unaccented, has the long open sound as at the end of a syllable, in the same mode, whether as in magi-trēi, or the plural number, as in Decōi, has the long open sound, as in end; and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin i final is genitive, plural, and the Greek final is a disyllable, and the Greek koiis, and the Latin Crae, have both sunk into the English monosyllable Crae; hence, likewise, pronounced in three syllables where Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word Κατερίνα, or in English, is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final i, Shakespeare seems to have begun; as he now and confirmed this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in Macbeth:

"Why, how now, Hecate! you look angerly." Act IV.

Perhaps this is the reason why certain actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

"He-cat, He-cats, come away!"

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the same example. The account of his pronunciation would have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named Midas, is Anglicized by pronouncing it in two syllables, Midas. The capital of Sicily, Siracusa, of four syllables, is made three in the English Siracusa, Sirac., and in the same number in the Greek word Συρακούσαι, in English, is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final a, to a monosyllable in the English Tyre.

Rules for pronouncing the Compositions of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

9. C and g are hard before a, e, and u, as Cata, Coma, Curve, Garamus, Garamus, &c.; and soft before e, i, and u, as Oeche, Scipio, Syrius, Class, Garamus, Garamus, Garamus, Oonymecnosthenus, &c.

10. T, k, and, in before a, e, i, and u, preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change to th and th, as Thes, Thales, Thales, Petrus, Petrus, Bucelinus, Bucelinus, Hecateus, Hecateus, Leonatus, Leonatus, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into th, but preserves its sound pure, as Militate, Attalete, &c.

11. T, k, and, in proper names, ending in sia, sie, etc., and, preceded by the accent, change the s and t into sh, and sh. Thus Phasian, Sicur, and Corvus, are pronounced exactly in our own language, as if written Phasianus, Salamin, and Sivekias; Artémis and Aphaet are as if written Arthemis and Apheke; Alcina, Aretia, Aelia, and Bala, as if written Alcinia, Aretia, Aelia, and Bala; and if Sirtius, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from Asia, the eastern region of the world.

* The pronunciation of Cato, Plato, Cleopatra, &c., has been but lately adopted. Gnaeus, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the a in these and similar words like the a in fate, and such, and with as fine and good a taste, as is brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter, which in English is always pronounced like a, but most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the nasogastric one: a sound peculiar to the French and Italian, not only is almost every word derived from these languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as Faustina, Messalina, &c., say, words from the Nouns have been equally perverted, and we hear the i in Eiffel, Edain, &c., turned into Eiffeln, Edaen, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans made, but the speakers have taken it as perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

‡ Ebreto, Itabra, &c., in the Terminological Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

The author is inconsistent with himself as to the sound of sh. In the Terminational Dictionary (note on sie) it remarks that the sh should be pronounced like double l. For this reason the accent has been placed, in the following page, on the letter e in all cases of this kind. See Arbicius, &c. Ed.

§ That this general rule should be violated by amateurs in the used languages, in such words as gastronomy, heterogeneity, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning and taste, who know the power to show themselves equals to the vulgar by such inusiances of their education, should give into this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the times of James the first, where there is scarcely a page in any English book that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations; and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interchanging our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phonology; but in the other the pronunciation is disturbed, and a city in Tyre of sounds introduced, inconsistent with true taste as it is with neatness and uniformity.
RULES FOR PRONOUNCING GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

But the termination *-tis* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *s* as in *Euripides*, *John* Dumont, change the *t* into *s* as in *Dryas*, *Dios*; but for *t* in *tis* the rule does not become *t*; but *Philistia*, *Glutis*, *Euripis*, *Drus*, *Iseia*, *Aegean*, *Piscis*, *Hippocra-""
ever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable: and if a single con-
sonant come between two vowels the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long; as Cate, Cares, Cars, etc.

27. Polyphonic, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin; that is, if the pentameter be long, the accent is on it, as Severus, Democritus, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenulti-
mate, as Democritus, Aristophanes, Posthumus, &c. See Introduction.

28. When Greek or Latin proper names are Anglicised, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predication, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus Priapos has the accent on the second syllable; but when altered to Prosperous, it trans-
fers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of Balbus, Balbus, Horatius, &c. when Anglicised to Homer, Virgil, Horatius, &c.

29. As it is not so easy, therefore, so it is not necessary to decide when doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, but the learned do all they can to hinder it: thus, after Hyperion has been accepted by our best poets, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakespeare:

"Hyperion's cure, the front of Jove himself."

...that was to this
"Hyperion to a satyr." Theod.

"Such a nearest day after dawn,
Doth rise and help on to his horse."—Henry Ph.

So Cooke, in his translation of Heiod's Theogony, follows the accentuation of Shakespeare:

"Hyperion and Japeth, brothers, join
Then and Rhea of this ancient line
Descend; and Themis bosst the source divine."

"The fruits of This and Hyperion rise,
With refluent hauntt light the skie."

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the pentameter accent, or to undervalue the quantity of spelling or speaking Greek or Latin compositions; but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious. But Ajax, Ares, Anax, Echion, Orion, Isis, Pandion, Anax, Atlas, Anax, Orestes, Pericles, Telamons, and Timotheus, preserve their pentameter accent invariably; while Echion, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like Ilion, and Ptolemais: and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of one of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis to fetch the golden Fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usages and classical propriety appears in words ending in -a, as Alexandrie, Antichina, Scelina, Samaria, Iphigenia, and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and corrected it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interrup-
tion of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of those languages will always be as honorable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected that these words, now absolutely time in their plain, homely English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "fallen into verse," and taken possession of our ears; and therefore, perhaps, these are spoken, or those which are the oldest, in which the accents did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their ancients. Thus language, as Thalia and Sophos: but Iphigenia, Antichina, Scelina, and Samaria, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and it is the, Iphigenia, Antichina, Hippodamia, Apamia, Iphigynia, and Orchis, from whose modern appearing in more English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in omus, or mas: if Hermes; if Aristo, not Aristo, not Aristo, not Arie, not Arie. But Arie, not Arie, is necessary for those whom who appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as found among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us, that, the last way of knowing all those words which can be known, is to put under the necessity of committing by yond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words; there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show the want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stand no imputation of ignorance or illiterate. To have a general knowledge, there-fore, of the accentuation of these words is absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as found among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us, that, the last way of knowing all those words which can be known, is to put under the necessity of committing by yond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words; there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show the want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stand no imputation of ignorance or illiterate. To have a general knowledge, there-
**PRONUNCIATION**

of

**GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.**

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**INITIAL VOCABULARY.**

* * * When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italics, the latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *Achæas* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Achæas;* and *Ache* as an adjective, is pronounced *Ach-ee,* not *Ach-i.*

* * * The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the work. Thus the figure 3 after *Achæas* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the unaspected or, not final; and the figure 4 after *Ach-* refers to Rule the 4th, for the pronunciation of the unaspected *i,* not final; and so of the rest.

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<td>A-ba'tias</td>
<td>Ab-ro'ticus 10</td>
<td>A-char'as 7</td>
<td>A-cim'o-r'des</td>
<td>A-de'mas'tas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ab-ro'ticus 10</td>
<td>A-char'as 7</td>
<td>A-cim'o-r'des</td>
<td>A-de'mas'tas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Every s ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the s in the English words *saw, see, sure,* &c. See Rule the 1st, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

* Every unaspected, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the s in *faster.* See Rule the 7th, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

---

*Latin.—Ch, in this and other subsequent words, have the sound of k. Thus, *Achæas, Ache, Akeas,* &c, are pronounced as if written *Achæas, Ache, Akeas,* &c. See Rule the 28th.
we do in meter, and the as we hear it in where and there; the middle or mixt sound, then, would be like a in Æneas, which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong.

*Ægis.*—This diphthong, though long in Greek and Latin, is in English pronunciation either short or long, according to the accent or position of the word. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in Ægina, or with the accent on it, before a single accented syllable, in word of two syllables, it is long, as in Ægis; before two unaccented syllables, it is short, as in Ægina; or before one only, if the accent be on the antepenult, as in Æropus.—For the exceptions to this rule, see Rule 51.

† One of the genera of Valentinian, the Third, which Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written Ædics; that is, as we see the diphthong Æ, as he observes, that as this word comes from the Greek, but is Latinized, it is pronounced with the a like ah, as if written Ædics; but the preceding word Ædics, being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy.

1. *Ædics.*—This is a word more frequently pronounced, by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By means sometimes by Ædics and Ædines pronounced in three syllables, as if written Ædics and Ædines, rhyming with soe; but classical pronunciation requires that the Ædics should form distinct syllables.

2. *Ædines.*—There are no words more frequently pronounced by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By means sometimes by Ædics and Ædines pronounced in three syllables, as if written Ædics and Ædines, rhyming with soe; but classical pronunciation requires that the Ædics should form distinct syllables.

3. *Ædics.*—This is a word more frequently pronounced, by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By means sometimes by Ædics and Ædines pronounced in three syllables, as if written Ædics and Ædines, rhyming with soe; but classical pronunciation requires that the Ædics should form distinct syllables.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

* Bellerus.—All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimaten accent: but Milton seems to have adhered to the quintessimate, as much more agreeable to English ear, in his Lycidas.

1 Or whether thou, to most vows desir'd,
Sleep'st by the face of Bellerus old?

Though most be acknowledged that Milton has in this word described the classical pronunciation, yet his authority is sufficiently to make us acquiesce in his accentuation in the above-mentioned passage.

† Bellerus.—Lampriani accepts this word on the first syllable; but Lowth, with Greenland, and Ilk, makes, on the second; and those agree with Virgil, Ec. l. v. 66.

‡ Bellerus.—Lebbo tells us that this word is sometimes pronounced with the antepenultimaten accent, but more frequently with the quintessimate.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Cy-ro-a, Cy-ro-e-sa
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**Greek and Latin Proper Names.**

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**Extranea.**—It is not a little surprising that so elegant a writer as Hughes should have elaborated the whole tragedy of the *Days of Damascus* accept this word on the pejorative syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name of more than two syllables, in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the pejorative syllable long. Lee has derived it from the trivial *Theis*, as a term in the army, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentedness of these words, and everything agreeable in the penultimate. —Cooke, *Handbook of theology*. vol. 500.

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The text appears to be a page from a book, likely discussing ancient Greek and Latin proper names. The text contains Latin words and phrases, and it seems to be a historical or linguistic study. The section starts with a note about the pronunciation of Greek words and then goes on to discuss various names, possibly focusing on the linguistic differences between Greek and Latin. The text is written in formal, scholarly language, typical of academic works from the time period it represents.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

**IN**

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\* See Dionysius.\*

\* Iambus. - All our prose writers make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and, consequently, accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a licence, he was at liberty to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

As when a vulture on fauna brood,

\* Phigetès. - The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some of the younger writers of the day attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliance to the original φιγετής. If we ask our grammarians for the principles they pronounce this new version to be correct, they answer, because the i stands for the diphthong οι, which being long, must necessarily have the accent on it: but it may be replied, this was indeed the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it, but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyls in Homer's Odyssey, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

A ἄνετα ἔταν πᾶντες καθάριος ταῖς ὄρεσιν,

Odys. b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accommodation appears in the two first verses of the Iliad:

Mηνιν έλέας Είλα Πηλέαδως, ᾿Αγάμδως,

Odisseus, 8 p. 45. *A violent strain.*

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latin did. Not but that the moving votes of the scholars respecting the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connexion with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years, till we have a clearer notion of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which are the true subject of the inquiry on the sake of uniformity, perhaps we were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and, if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate; whereas, in ordinary Greek laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known. And I must observe that, in the present case, no so much what ought to be done, as what actually is done, is to be set down as a rule; for the pronunciation of names, it will always be safer to lean to the side of the Greek or Latin than of our own language.

§ Phalarides. - This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That Phalaris, having the diphthong οι in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on that syllable, though not the sound, is at least a plausible reason; but why should our procedure give the same accent to the i in Phalaris I which, coming from ιης and μη, has no such pretensions. If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in Phalaris; besides, it is giving up the short-anchor of modern procedure, the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that, when a short syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in Drenaeuces, Aesoparces, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word, is, that this syllable is long in some of the best copies. Be it so. Let those who have more learning and leisure than I have find it out. In the interim, as I may perhaps be a long one, I must recur to my two principles for the last word; though, I must confess, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those who are to be thought learned will always find their accent in dependence, as is possible, from the analogy of their own language in favor of Greek and Latin.

\* Lachesis. - *Clothes and Lachesis, whose boundless sway,

With Arethusa both men and gods obey.*

Cooper's *Ovid.* Thesp. v. 335.
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warning against our pronouncing the West-India island St. Lucia's as we sometimes hear it—St. Luci'a.

*Lepus.*—This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to be pronounced as in Latin; but wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, where Antony says,—

"You all did see that on the Lupe'soal,
I thrown him in a king's crown!"—

we ought to preserve it.—Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it Lep'us, which grated every ear that heard him.

† Maria.—This word, says Lebbe, derived from the Hebrew, has the accent upon the syllable; but when it is prefixed in Latin word, the feminine of Marius, it has the accent on the first.

‡ Mugovs.—Lebbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Alisonne marks it as a tripartible when a proper name, and, in my opinion, incorrectly.—

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* This word is erroneously marked by the author. 
** This word is erroneously marked by the author. 
† This word is erroneously marked by the author. 
‡ This word is erroneously marked by the author.

** Memoria.—Our feet Apollo's very eyes. 
Where Tuccari Tiber rolls with rapid force, 
And where Memoria opens his holy source. 

†† Memoria.—Lemppii places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe, Goldmann and Holysko, give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lemppii, Littorinii, and the Graeca, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate.

§§ Memoria.—This diphthong, like a, is pronounced as the single vowel e. If the conjuncts concerning the sound of e was right, the middle sound, between a and e, of the adjective must, in all probability, have been the sound of our a in water. —See the word Xa.
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GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

§ Paroikias.—Labbe tells us that some pronouncers contend that this word ought not to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lemperrie has so accentuated it; but so pronounced as tragedy as Aristophanes, which every writer who accentuates the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation in our own country beyond a doubt.

§ Patrocles.—Lemperrie, Ainsworth, Godkinn and Holcuyck accented the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe the antepenultimate: our Graduates pronounce it either way; but we do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent and following the contrary, I think Patrocles the historian, and Patroclus a small island, ought to be pronounced with the same accent as the friends of Achilles.

§ Philostratus.—There is some doubt among the learned whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as Philo-stratus, or Philo-stratus. The latter mode, however, on which the accent so the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible.

§ Philosophies.—All our pronouncers accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but as English is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in Arcades and Araces, which see.

[§ Philomela. — "Nor less by Philomela known on earth;" A name derived immediately from her birth. — Cook's Greek. Theog. v. 311]
### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

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*Pleistades.*

> When with their weights the slow-day's sails retires
> Bed with some foliage from the burning heat
> Of the Pleistades, your tools prepare;
> The rigid harvest then deserves your care."

The translator has adhered strictly to the original Greek in making this word four syllables. Virgil has done the same:

*Pleistades, Hyades, claramque Lycaonis Aetons.*

**Georgic. I.**

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables:

*Pleistades incipit numeros relevanter patens.*

The latter translators of the classics have generally contracted this word to three syllables. Thus, in Gibbys translation of Virgils Georgies, O. I. 108:

> First let the eastern Pleistades go down,
> And the bright star in Ariadnes crown.""

**The Pleistades and Hyades appear;**

> The sad companions of the burning year.

**Canzonets.**

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical sense of this word, Anglicised it, by squeezing it into two syllables:

> What are to him the sculptures of the shield,
> Philomelus's pleasure, or, and Adonis's weary field,
> The Pleistades, Hyades, less and greater Bears,
> Undisp'd in scars, Orions angry star!"

**Ovirs Met. b. 18.**

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to have been much followed. Elegant speakers are pretty uniform in preferring the triphthong; but a considerable variety appears in the sound of the diphthong e. Most speakers pronounce it like the Greek e in μεσωρον, and this pronunciation is defended by the common practice in most schools, of sounding the diphthong e in this manner in appositive, but though Greek appositive preserves the original sound of their letters, as φιλικας, φιλικας, r. r. l., where the i does not slide into ei, as in Latin words; yet proper names, which are transplanted into all languages, parts of the soil into which they are received, and fall in with the analogies of the language which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason for preserving the sound of ei in proper names, than for pronouncing the c like in Plicicum, Lattedancet, &c.

But perhaps it will be said, that our diphthong e has the sound of eye as well as the Greek e. To which it may be answered, that this is an irregular sound of those vowels, and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it exists but in either, neither, height, and slight. The two first words are more frequently and analogically pronounced either, neither, and height is often pronounced so as to rhyme with wheat, and world, in all probability, be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition, that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or adjective from which it is derived; and with respect to slight, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written slight, as we sometimes see it, yet, as we have authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors speak the word in the former manner; and if we consult Junius and Smirner, particularly the last, we shall see the strongest reasons from etymology to prefer this spelling, as in all probability it comes from the Greek analogical pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong in our own language is either as in head in vein, rein, &c., or in porter, rosin, &c. The latter is adopted by many speakers in the present way, as if written Pleistades; but if Pleistades, though has analogical, must be owned to be more polite and literary pronunciation. —See note on Elegies in the Terminological Vocabulary.
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* Ptolomies.-—Nothing can show the dignity of the Roman commonwealth and the terror of its arms, more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Polemy, king of Egypt. Antiochus, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocable answers; but Ptolemy, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman senate and people, not to make it, lest he be spit 1st (because of his conduct). This boldness intimidated Antiochus: he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Polemy.

1 Pretextor.-—
   "The hardy warriors whom Bocota bred, Pretextor, Leitus, Pretextor led."—
   Fora's Hem. Illad.

2 See Iphigenia.

3 Ptolemies.—
   "Nisos and Actae boast the same, Ptolemies from the fruitful dams, And Doris, honored with 'true names'"—
   Coe's Iphigenia.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RU  SA  SC  SE
Rhe-gus\'i 3  Sal-mo-ne-sa  Sat-raps\'i  Bcy\'lisa
Rhenui 3  Sal-ny-de-san  Sat-rapi  Bcy\'li-sus
Rhens 3  Sal-o-ne-sa  Sat-sal-ram  Bcy\'lum
Rhine 3  Sal-ny-de-sam  Sat-salt-sam  Bgy\'ri
Rhine-mit\'te 3  Sal-ny-de-sam  Sat-sar-um  Bcy\'ri
Rheus 3  Sal-o-ne-sam  Sat-sal-ram  Bcy\'ri
Rheug\'ne 3  Sal-o-ne-sam  Sat-sat-sam  Bcy\'ri
Rhei-co 3  Sal-o-ne-sam  Sat-tar-um  Bcy\'ri
 Rheu\'ma 3  Sal-o-ne-sam  Sat-tar-um  Bcy\'ri
Rheus 3  Sal-o-ne-sam  Sat-tar-um  Bcy\'ri
Rhei-ics 3  Sal-o-ne-sam  Sat-tar-um  Bcy\'ri
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Rheus 3  Sal-o-ne-sam  Sat-tar-um  Bcy\'ri

* The regular pronunciation, Rheus, is now more common. —Ed.

† Sandelor.—A sister of Xarxes, which I find in no lexicon, is Lempiere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable, but, from its original Sandrae, it ought certainly to be accented on the second syllable.

† Pope.—This word, says Lebeuf, is by Gavantus and others, ignorant of the Greek, accented on the first syllable.

‡ Lebœuf.—Lempiere and Lebeuf accent this word on the third syllable; but Arnaud, which is necessarily so if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable See Rus 10 and 20.

§ Jaspar.—There is not a dissenting voice among our scholars against the pronouncing of this word with the accent on
the penultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, we shall make use of it in the penultimate syllable of the antepenultimate syllable.

Nor great Alcalco such magnificence Equal'd in all their glory to emahine Bolus or Scrapas their gods; or seat Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove, In wealth and luxury.

Par. Lost. b. L. t. 717.

* Serapis.—I find this word in no dictionary but Lemaire’s; and there the accent is placed upon the penultimate syllable instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

† Sennacher.—This word, like Orykra, is universally pronounced, by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

§ Spenneus.—This word, like Orykra, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one; as Pope:

Thus guard the powers of Cilla the divine!!

See Indexus.

§ Spenneus.—I find this word in no dictionary but Labbe; and there the accent on the penultimate syllable, whereas it appears more frequent, as Labbe observes, without good authority.
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GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

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* Penae-a.—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the former is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lamps. The form is never pronounced. This, however, is to be pronounced as if written ZA-BI-xa.

† ZEBA.-I have given this word the penultimate accent as in Zebar, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

‡ ZEBA.-Our pronounces Zebar while Ainsworth gives this word the antepenultimate accent; and, till a good reason be

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GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

BY inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, not only the names of places and persons, but those of things, have been selected, which have guarded the pronunciation of the dead languages, still some words there are which deserve their laws, and boldly adopt the language of the living; for the true, the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But as the letters of the dead languages have incessantly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once words of this kind are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a destructive, process to alter them. Who could bear without pity of Alexander's passing the river Gymnaisus, or of his marrying the sister of Parthenus? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as plans shot from their original ephebeus, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different pronunciation, as to make it no easy matter to know in which we shall give the preference. In this case, I have ventured to give my opinion, without presuming to decide, and merely as an Hesychas, or Interlin, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.

PREFACE

TO THE

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hangeege, who wrote on the Greek particles, has actually printed such a dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labor of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious; nor is the task I have undertaken in the present work a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to preserve in the labor, however dry and fatiguing.

I happened myself I had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles; but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation by the arrangement here adopted, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by reproducing, at one view, all the words differently accented; by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few, and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule, they are impressed more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *sperchias, Xenophonias, and Darius, are the only words of that variety of terminations which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in -as have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of Xenesas with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous terminations in -as to be seen is perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous terminations in -as, as seen is, is free from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows at one view when this termination has the accent on the penultimate, as in Tyndas, and when it transfers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in Thracides; which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronyms are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can at least find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's Catalogi Indices, which in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and by this additional association it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination by which means those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It would scarcely be observed, that, in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as syllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants; for, in this case, unless the former of these consonants was a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew; which, with the exception of some few that have been Anglicized, such as Bethleem, Nazaree, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without adding in the generic adjectives, as they are called, which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used in the feminine, and sometimes in the masculine, it is difficult to draw the line; and, as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.
TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY
OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ABAA, * Naucius.

RA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.


ACA ECA IOA; OCA UCA YCA

Accent the Penaultimate.

Clesonica, Theoclesiana, Yoretica, Noritica, Deneza.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ithaca, Andrica, Malca, Tabauna, Maxa, Seone, Cymaute, Belsica, Georgica, Cabolda, Maltihia, Bockeu, Lachenica, Leonica, Mare, Marmarica, Contembris, Marenris, Mirobrica, Cenotica, Anderea, America, Afries, Arborica, Acentorica, Aramicia, Novia, Turicia, Auraria, Ilyrka, Nasica, Excia, Coreica, Athatica, Becta, Coretica, Anatika, Celica, Balkamatica, Cytyskatica, Utica, Usica, Breguvia, Ocova, Amadoteca, Aevyca, Mutryca.

DA

Accent the Penaultimate.

Ableda, Hacemada, Dionioes, Amida, Actrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.


EA

Accent the Penaultimate.

Dions, Nicaea, and all words of this termination.

EA

Accent the Penaultimate.


Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pharnes, Arde, Tages, Arbes, Dextes, Leonetes, Ales, Docia, Duchel, Eolas, Marcellia, Denes, Carataea, Antles, Ficinole, Aboves, Nola, Cypneas, Abecareas, Chareas, Verres, Laurea, Thryes, Roses, Olycras, Eles, Tritis, Mytys (a name of Voves), Buses, Abaeza.

CEA

Accent the Penaultimate.

Melibias, Eubnea, and all words of this termination.

* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final a must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the intersection of a.—See Rule 7, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary.
† Of all the words ending in -ia, Clesonia, Veremica, and Thessaliaia, are the only three which have the penultimate accent.—See Rule 50, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary, and the words Amnonicia and Sermonicia.
‡ Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.
§ The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong.
The accent is upon the first a, the i pronounced like y consonant in yeer, and the final a nearly like the a in father, or the intersection of a.—See Rule 7.
|| Words of this termination have the sin pronounced as if written a-s-s.-See Rule 10, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary.
|| See Rule 39, and the word in the Initial Vocabulary.

GA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agaba, Bzaba, Ampanga, Amagana, Nodge, Armenian, Aobriga, Sbegriga, Calibria, Flavignia.

HA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Malchea, Pyrhynia, Adatha, Agaha, Redmenah, Abama, Monsenica.

AIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ahala, * Panchaia, Agaia, Maina.

BIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albe, Balbia, Othia, Coryba, Zeociba, Cornesia.

CIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.


DIA

Accent the Penaultimate.

Iphimedia, * Leamodia, Protomedia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.


EIA

Accent the Penaultimate.


GIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.


HIA

Accent the Penaultimate.

Sophia, Anthia, Erithia, Xerophitia.

Valachie, Lynsechia, Cenatromania, Inachia, Xyntia

†† The ancients sometimes separated the vowels a in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them, with us, is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double e; which, from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial e, and makes these words pronounced as if written El-e-prah, Hyg-e-ria, etc. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars, who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek, will be sure to pronounce Elegra, Hyge-ria, or rather Heygias, Anthia, and Desopia, with the diphthong like the e in eye, while Carthia, or Carthia, Aquelia, Ponsania, and Turbia, of Latin origin, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double o, or, which is nearly the same thing, if the vowels are separated, to sound the o long as in equal, and the e as a consonant, articulating the final a.—See notes on Acacia.

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word Philadia, in the Initial Vocabulary. To which observations we may add, that, when this diphthong is reduced to is simple long i in Latin, as in Hypienia, Elegia, etc. it is pronounced like single i, that is, like the e in eye.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES


caria, Antiochia, Amphipolis, Mysia, Philadelphia, Aporophyia, Scarpia, Chalcis, Carthage, Alkmaia, Hystionia, Carinthea, Tyrintia, Cythia, Tyrrynia, Par- thia, Seythia, Pythia.

LIA

Access the Penultimate.
Thalia, Aristoclea, Basilia.

Access the Antepenultimate.

MIA

Access the Penultimate.
Deidamia, Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydrania.

Access the Antepenultimate.
Lamia, Macronata, Calandra, Academia, Archia, Eudemia, Ithamia, Holmia, Posthumia.

NIA

Access the Penultimate.
Amphiagia, Ipsipgia, Ithygienia, Lasthenia.

Access the Antepenultimate.

OLA

Access the Penultimate.
Latitia.

PIA

Access the Penultimate.
Ayla, Salania, Marapia, Megapia, Arcelia, Lamia, Olympia, Ellopia, Dologia, Cceopia, Cceopia, Asopia, Appia, Lappa, Oppia, Lopia, Anapia.

RIA

Access the Penultimate.
Daricia.

Access the Antepenultimate.


SIA5

Access the Antepenultimate.

TIA

Access the Antepenultimate.

VIA

Access the Antepenultimate.
Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Mavalia, Scandinavia, Aspavia, Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Jovaria, Alvia, Condavia, Me- nevia, Siusia, Livia, Trivia, Urbiasia, Sylvia, Moascia, Segovia, Gregoria, Nemevia, Musenia, Cheria.

XIA

Access the Antepenultimate.
Britxia, Clisia.

Access the Penultimate.
Ithilia, & Ithoria.

ZIA

Access the Antepenultimate.
Subacia, Aylia.

ALIA

Access the Penultimate.
Abala, Messaia.

Access the Antepenultimate.
Abala, Gabala, Castrabala, Coobala, Tococia, Crocalia, Ahaba, Dasala, Buephalia, Abisia, Malasa, Aystphalia, Avala.

CLA

Access the either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate Syllable.
Amicka.

ELA

Access the Penultimate.
Arbo (in Persia), Abba, Abula, Bandula, Munba, Philoma, Astanela.

Access the Penultimate.
Arbo (in Sicily).

Access the Antepenultimate.
Publicola, Anoncicola, Junoncola, Neptuneola, Agricola, Baticola, Lunco, Edia, Albrocila, Sercola.

ought always to be sounded like th, as if written Aethania, Aquania, &c. Asia, Thebonesia, and Suea, seem to be the only exceptions.

The vowels in these words must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written Thalabok, Ocketa, &c.; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noon eye.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

ULA

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abala, Trefala, Aloalo, Kalo, Coloslo, Bactile, Adala, La, Lalla, Lonla, Doloslo, Cypala, Anala, Solo, Susala, Sco-

tato, Solo, Vista, Vata.

TYA

Accept the Penultimate.

Abaya.

AMA EMA IMA OMA UMA YMA

Accept the Penultimate.

Cynaseema, Ansa, Narracanandim.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Pandama, Abana, Anna, Tanana, Raoana, Oicina, Zaina, Para-

rma, Courtina, Boroostoma, Dercuma, Bioyna, Harrocaloma, 

Zyama.

ANA

Accept the Penultimate.

Abana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogliana, 

Dranga, Mariana, Apoiana, Poompeciana, Trojana, Ca-

piana, Mariana, Drusiana, Rousiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Vi-

sana, Alana, Croccotana, Eliana, Alana, Ambogiana, Vin-

diana, Querciana, Cerquepolian, Amana, Alama, Cospa-

Manana, Harpama, Ciarana, Adrena, Messana, Cavana, Ac-

ziana, Arkiana, Ziegiana, Mediana, Malvana, Cianza, 

Novana, Eyana.

EVA

Accept the Penultimate.

Abana, Fricana, Cocana, Adam, Clepadana, Sagana, 

Ajana, Leipana, Hygiana, Uropana, Barpana, Eobiana, 

Ciana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

ENA

Accept the Penultimate.

Labena, Charaben, Modern, Fidima, Anthena, Apesana, 

Cosagenia, Dolomena, Capeena, Cesuana, Messana, Arizano.

P綦ghiana, Graphiaphi, Anigbackgrounds, Igunjeres, 

Opiqua, Navigiana, Baggena, Trojiana, Arizopia, Alena, 

Helenana, Pelisana, Porsona, Atena, Polyzana, Tquesona.

INA

Accept the Penultimate.

Arabiana, Arina, Clusiana, Taratiana, Lisiana, Cuvina, 

Cevina, Riniana, Cevina, Lociana, Erynya, Arcadiana, Ac-

radiana, Geogiana, Baucina, Aracthiana, Messaliana, Cataliana, 

Pascoliana, Mochiliana, Telliana, Callicia, Meduliana, Coci-

oliiana, Tutuliana, Cavanita, Cobiana, Antociana, Heroiana, Apina, 

Cispiana, Tramaitiana, Agrippiana, Arboriana, Carina, Lavinia, Car-

ariana, Sabina, Phalaniana, Aretina, Lercia, Cicerina, Tu-

rina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Calisina, Pulina, Abundiana, 

Elusiana, Atina, Catina, Motina, Libitina, Maritina, Lhibit-

iana, Adriomina, Feroniana, Aveniana, Arismita, Poliana, 

Palesiana, Mutiana, Flaviana, Lovina.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Acina, Facelliana, Procciana, Alina, Basima.

ONA

Accept the Penultimate.

Abona, Uzacoana, Lbibicoana, Useccana, Banoana, Dodona, 

Scardona, Adona, Anoina, Beoona, Bellona, Daulona, Azeno-

na, Cremona, Artemona, Baliona, Ecommission, Fomena, Fico-

na, Eiona, Hippiana, Narona, Aserona, Angeronia, Verona, 

Matrona, Abona, Latona, Antona, Duriana, Ortona, Cortona, 

Alvona, Azona.

UMA

Accept the Penultimate.

Itume.

QA

Accept the Penultimate.

Asa.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Anelona.

IPA OPA UPA

Accept the Penultimate.

Argyriana, Europe, Catalana.

ARA

Accept the Penultimate.

Abana.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Acurana, Inolacana, Ancana, Cadaana, Gadana, Abadana, 

Mgara, Macheala, Kolmacana, Timaca, Clina, Cyana, Lipe-

na, Lopana, Inara, Patana, Massana.

* Every word of this termination, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, has the pronunciation as the noun.

See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary.

CRA DRA

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Leptosa, Charandra, Clepydra.

ERA

Accept the Penultimate.

Abdera, Andara, Cythera (the island Cerigo, near Crete)

Astrapena, Astrapana, Cythera (the city of Cyprus), Heron, Cremera, Camera.

GRA

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Tanagra, Beregra.

EBA

Accept the Penultimate.

Libethra.

ILA

Accept the Penultimate.

Dia, Thalaira, Staigira, Aegina, Diapana, Metana, Tap-

aira.

Cybira.

OSA

Accept the Penultimate.

Pandora, Abderos, Aurora, Vandena, Windosora.

Ebra.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

TRA

Accept the Penultimate.

Cleopatra.

Eccrana, Leospetera, Tripoter.

ULA

Accept the Penultimate.

Cabaluna, Ebra, Balaera, Sabura, Pandera, Besteria, 

Auria, Leone, Ieura, Cyfuserea, Lectura, Astura.

YBA

Accept the Penultimate.

Agycra, Cercyra, Cercyra, Lagyra, Palmyra, Chrysa, Tery-

tra.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Phallyra, Cheyra, Anticyra.

ASA

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abani, Bananana, Dianana, Marapan.

ESA ESA OSA

Accept the Penultimate.

Ortega, Abana, Habana, Nana, Aljana, Berona, Mant-

ena, Amphiana, Elisa, Tolona, Arcana, Dunana, Cortona.

USA YBA

Accept the Penultimate.

Pharmacia, Phitecuma, Narum, Panacuma, Caladuma, 

Padum, Lopadum, Modum, Eleuma, Cyco, Lagauna, Ephama-

uma, Apaxuma, Marathuma, Akuma, Phuluma, Arithuma, 

Opithuma, Eluma, Cordiluma, Dryuma, Eranuma, Lahanum, 

Calpa, Apronuma, Choomana, Dyoona, Dryona, Doyna.

ATA

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Branasta, Adatasta, Tifata, Tifata, Cretomastata, Aleta, Armaata, Acomata, Cona, Barmata, Nama, Dama-

akata, Quimata, Gorita, Samaomana, Anomata, Congavata, 

Artakata.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Chamastata.

ETA ETA OTA UTA

Accept the Penultimate.

Elita, Sasita, Marrita, Myrria, Herbra, Apocruga, Malita, Aderita, Ateskya, Ustata, Plihakata, 

Epioteca, Constituta, Cieota, Alata, Matita.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Damaricia, Emeida.

AYA EVA IVA

Accept the Penultimate.

Cheplaha, Abragava, Celleva, Genova, Arvia, Attova, 

Litova, Silliva.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Dava.

UA

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Acuru, Adduna, Medua, Heggua, Arruna, Capua, Paburu, 

Achuna, Phluna, Plicana, Manua, Aguranua.

† Palmyra.—See this word in the Initial Vocabulary.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

THYRGOGETA, MASONAGET, ABOSTON, DASMACETON, COBETON, DEMETON.

LAZ EZA OZA

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

LIBYAN, ZEDRABYAN, CHAYA, CAYA, MARYA.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ABRAHAM, MIEM, BARAGGA.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

NAZICIA, PASPHAD.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

MARIN.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

COBRAH, VAGINIANE, CARCONS, GAYRAXON, GALILEE, HESRONIC.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

COBRAH, VAGINIANE, CARCONS, GAYRAXON, GALILEE, HESRONIC.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ADE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ACEDONAD, BACHIANAD, SICIONAD, BATTIANAD, THEOIANAD.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

PRODILAD, BAZILAD, ORODILAD, IZODAD, EODAD.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

LABODAD, SELODAD, ARDAMADAD, PYRILADAD, BASSILAD, RONILAD, NUNILAD, DARDADAD, BOYBSHAD, ANZONAD, GOCOPAD, GAYRADA, MARADA, TAYADAD, DRUDAD.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ACHES, PLATAS, NAMAE, APIL.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

DIADADON, CYRANAE, CECONAE, CAPRESE, PLATAS, CALIL.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

LAZORIPRA, LEPHAD.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ELAD, GRAS, BATHIN, GILISE, COBRAH, BOSILAD, RODIL.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

TAPILAD, VASILAD, PICLES, EXCELA, CELESEN, CATEIL, ESQUIL.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

UNEILAD, FORMILAD, XOANAD, ARAXAD, ARMENAD, BRANILENAD, BOXXADENAD, NAZONAD, CAPILAD, CAHILENAD, PIRAD, EHLAD.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ACRAH, ZACRAH, ZABECAH, MYRECAH, CROPHEN, APOILAD.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

AFRICAH, CLODIAH, VALESTIANE, MAIRENE, VALESTIANE, BERTIANE, ZACRAH, ADACHEAH, MYROYZA, CROPHEN.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ATHEAH, HERMATHENEA, MILYOREE, ACHOME, ACOCAAEA, CLASSOOREE, CAMERON, CONVENT.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

FAZANIAH, OPHOBUEE, APAZANIAH.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

INE OL QUKE ZONE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

BAILON, CALANDON, AGROMON, CAROZ, PAPIRO, PLUSHON, CHEON, VENNOC, ONS, VACUN, ANDROZON, ABEE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

IPKE ZUE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

COSTRIP, RAPRA.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ARE ELE UBB E YTHRE ORA ATLE ITTE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ADIALABOS, ADDARA, ULABOS, BOLOBAS, ALACORN, COSTE, VOLITE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ELSEHORE, BLITASA, EUBRYS, FULGARAE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ATLE ELE UBB.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

SYRACOR, PITHOREE, PITYNE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

PAYMAN, ACRES.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

ATE ETE.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

MUTAN, ABRICORNE, DUCHEAN, PHRENEE, ARECOPA.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

MUTAN, ABRICORNE, DUCHEAN, PHRENEE, ARECOPA.

ACCEPT THE PENULTIMATE.

† The termination of ye, with the accent on the preceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar letters; that is as if spoken EATIC-ee, ATTIC-ee, &c. —See Rule 4 of the Initial Vowelulary.

† The i in the penultimative syllables of those words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like e, this occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound; but at the same time is strictly according to rule. —See Rule 4 of the Initial Vowelulary.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

INAE

Accusa the Pemunieate.
Sahine, Carine, Tracheo, Aliacuine, Neptunia, Larine,
Nerine, Irlane, Barine, Bobatine.

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.

Aisio

ONE YNE

Accusa the Penultimate.
Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyrione, Acrison, Ahone,
Halione, Coreone, Torone, Thryone, Byzene, Delphione.

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Mycone, Erione, Penepheo, Taunope, Dieno, Pison,
Chiione, Iliione, Hermonione, Marione, Comione, Misenoyne,
Sophryne, Euphryne.

OE in (two syllable)

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Amphirhio, Ahlatho, Akitho, Amphithoe, Navithoe, Lecitho,
Leucitho, Cythotheo, Hippitho, Alyxitho, Myritho,
Phlitho, Sibeh, Sinoe, Eko, Amitho, Leitho, Xitha,
Leucitho, Theotho, Philitheo, Phennitho, Asitho, Polytheo,
Ocytho, Beroh, Meroh, Peroh, Ahoh.

APE OFE

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Iotape, Rhodope, Chalcipe, Casiopoe, Chilope, Calliopoe,
Liriope, Casiope, Ape, Agapole, Pernope, Parnthope, Bingo,
Enope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE IRE ORE YRE

Accusa the Penultimate.
Lymire.

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Itero, Tamare, Ende, Terpesheo, Zephyro, Apyre.

ERE

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Meblos, Temosse.

ATE ETE ITE OTE YTE TTE

Accusa the Penultimate.
Ate, Bane, Terne, Amithae, Armo, Aphriding, Am-
philthe, Athetite, Perote, Pace.

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Hesota, Condote, Autome, Taygote, Nepote, Anoxatote,
Hippolyte.

AVE EVE

Accusa the Penultimate.
Agave.

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
LAP NAI (in two syllables)

Accusa the Penultimate.
Acholai.

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.

Danaei

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
BI

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Adel, Abobeli, Attobi.

ACI

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Sagontzaci, Mattalci, Amaci, Zeneci, Bentovacci.

ACI ICI OCI

Accusa the Penultimate.

Rauacai, Abibici, Labici, Aeodeci, Palici, Marici, Medon-
trici, Rauiri, Arrecici, Triboci, Araci.

Accusa the Antepeninsulate.
Cahziici, Vedacicci, Academici, Ancumici, Hernici, Cynici,
Bioici, Opici, Nasvicci, Adutici, Antacici, Peripateticici,
Cenici, Arzotiici, Xystici, Lauci, Triboci, Amadoci, Bibruci.

ODI TIE

Accusa the Penultimate.

Borgodi, Ahydi.

ELI

Accusa the Penultimate.
Saheli, Vaceeli, and so of all words which have a diphthong
in the penultimate syllable.

EL in (two syllables)

Accusa the Penultimate.
Lanipeli, Candi, Agadeci, Amateli, Elsi, Canthi, Enga-
neli, Cheli, Mandarei, Hyphoroci, Caratassici, Frasi.

* For the final i in those words, see Rule the 4th of the Ini-
tial Vocabulary.
† See Rules 3 and 4 of the Initial Vocabulary.
‡ When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the i in the
two last syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun eve;
but, when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first i in
pronounced like e, and the last like eve.—See Rules 3 and 4 of
the Initial Vocabulary.
§ "Extremique hominum Moris, Elymognoe Socinore."
V. h. v. 327, 228.
"The Danes, unacquainted offspring, march behind,
And Moris, the last of human kind."—Drydon.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

ATUM ETI

Access the Punicismata.

Hermannus, Conradus, Henricus, Magazylus.

ATI ETI OTI UTI

Access the Punicismata.

Abodatus, Capellati, Oe. Iti, Thonpatri, Carratu.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Athani, Hanuti, Vociuti.

A VI EVI VI AXI UZI

Access the Punicismata.

Andacavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Sorui, Argivi, Acheli, Ceravi, Abru.

UI

Access the Antepunicismata.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Abacavi, Eodi, Hodi, Vermaduci, Bipidimuli, Inzi, Asia

Access the Antepunicismata.

IBAL UBAL NAL QUIL

Access the Punicismata.

Pomonal.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Aminal, Hanabili, Anstrubi, Haardubali, Tanqui.

AM IM UM

Access the Antepunicismata.

Adalum, Apigiam, Adrumu, Gerabum.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Alubum.

UBUM ACUM ICMUM OCUM

Access the Punicismata.

Coremus, Terasam, Baracum, Camericum, Lebicin, Aryanum, Antium, Trivium, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Varovicum, Norvicum, Brunvicum.

Access the Antepunicismata.


EDUM IDUM

Access the Antepunicismata.

Manduscessum, Algivum.

ETUM

Access the Punicismata.

Liyhymu, Lyzacum, and all words of this termination.

EUM

Access the Punicismata.

Sylaiocum, Loycum, Bygym, Amathecium, Glythacium, Didyacium, Pryanocum, Paleontium.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Hareleum, Harelicium, Eatanum, Cerninum, Aquilum, Dysonucum, Panticapum, Reburem.

AGUM IGUM O Gum

Access the Antepunicismata.

Nivevnum, Novionum, Adrobium, Deribicium, Allobe

IUM

Access the Antepunicismata.

Albicium, Baghribium, Abranici, and all words of this termination.

ALUM ETIUM ILUM OLMUM ULUM

Access the Punicismata.

Aenbalium, Aeselum, Cestibum, Cesusium, Oraculum, Zaninum, Cornicium, Mericium, Utiridium, Asinum, Tesculum, Angulin, Cigualium, Apulum, Tronsium, Betaleum.

MUM

Access the Punicismata.

Amstalduranum, Novococonum, Cadumum, Atamalduranum.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Legdalanum, Cisamanum, Boissman, Antinaem, Ausanum, Bergsonum, Mestaconuum.

ANUM

Access the Punicismata.

Albanum, Haliciennum, Aracnum, Eanum, Teleum, Trifnum, Betanum, Ambulium, Phoomasum, Tulianum, Por

Access the Antepunicismata.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Access the Antepunicismata.

Aspetadamum, Epromomium, Ituanum.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AGES EIDES ODES YDES

Greek Names, Latin Names.

Themes, Tectosages, Astrages, Lehges, Nitebliges, Durduges, Catalings, Alrubes, Antorubes, Ogges, Cataphrynios, Skargys.

ATHES ETIES YTHIES IES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ariaethes, Abione.

Accent the Penultimate.

Orythe, Aries.

ALES

Accent the Penultimate.

Novendiales, Gentiales, Complantales, Arrales.

CALES

Accent the Penultimate.


ELES ILES OLES ULES

Accent the Penultimate.


AMES OMES

Accent the Penultimate.

Phanes, Dananes, Abroones.

ANES

Accent the Penultimate.


DIAPHANES, EPIPHANES, PERIPHANES, DIAPHANES, ANALPHANES, NEMANES, AEROANES, APHANES, APOPHANES, XOPHANES, ARISTOPHANES, AGRIANES.

ENES

Accent the Penultimate.


INES

Accent the Penultimate.

Telchines, Aceantes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abrigotes, Maclines, Astones.

Accent the Penultimate.


LYCANNES, CHACONES, PRAISIONES, OCCONES, VERNOCONES, FRANCONES, VAISONES, MYCONAEONIDES, RHADONES, ESSACONES, MYRIONIDES, FOCONES, PAPAGONES, AEGYPTONES, LAMITRIDONES, LINGONES, LASTRIDONES, VIGNONES, NICHONES, SIBIONES, HERMIONES, BIGNERONES, MARONES, SIBIONES, MILIMAONES, SAIKONES, EMANONES, PONRONES, ANARUCES, BSony, ARSONES, FICTONES, TESTONES, AMANONES.

OES

Accent the Penultimate.

Hercules.

Accent the Penultimate.

Chronones, Chorones.

AFES OPES

Accent the Penultimate.

CYNAPES, CECCROPES, CYCLOPES.

Accent the Penultimate.

PANTALOPES, CRANOPES, ERESOPES, HELLOPES, DOLOPES, PANOPES, STOCPES, DRYOPES.

† Leube says, that a certain anthropologist, forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Oros, Tenedos, Macedonia, Agrigentum.

Acceot the Antepenultima.

Sparta, Achilleus.

Acceot the Antepenultima.

Androgeus, Eligis, Argolis, Argaleus.

Dios Icho Os ochi Os.

Accp the Penultima.

Melamphagon, Nisos, Macrotos, istis.

Accp the Antepenultima.

Argios, Eligios, Omphale, Ormophus.

Attic Ito Os ochi Os.

Accp the Penultima.

Sestos, Arcis, Ilis, Ombros, Topazos.

Los sos NOS Nos.

Accp the Penultima.

Symphalos, Eligios, Pachino, Euboeos, Etaphephon.

Accp the Antepenultima.


Dios sos Os Os.

Accp the Penultima.


Accp the Antepenultima.


Accp the Antepenultima.

Egilus, Althius.

LAUS MAUS NAUS BAUS (in two syllables).

Accp the Penultima.


Accp the Antepenultima.

Iamus, Ezmus, Gkamous, Gkous.

Accp the Antepenultima.

Agabus, Ahabus, Arabus, Molabos, Setabos, Ebrabos, Cemi- bus, Deiphobus, Alabos, Polysis.

Accus.

Accp the Antepenultima.

Abhales, Labhales, Rhymbdes, Ecues, Ithabos.

Iacus.

Accp the Antepenultima.


Iacus Nacus Aacus Aacus Aacus Tacos.

Accp the Penultima.

Beneus.

Accp the Antepenultima.

Abhales, Medeacus, Armatax, Arstuncus, Lamiax, Lapsius, Cosieus, Caractes, Spartius, Hyrtius, Pittacus.

Icus.

Accp the Penultima.


Accp the Antepenultima.


Ocous Ucous Ycous.

Accp the Penultima.

Ophibos, Iyonus.

Accp the Antepenultima.


Abus Edus Ido Oous Ydus.

Accp the Penultima.

Abtobus, Congrous, Alfricus, Anadorus, Eomedus, Andredus.

Accp the Antepenultima.


Ebus Cub.

Accp the Penultima.

Noebius, Melbocous, and all words of these terminations.

Ebus.

Accp the Penultima.


Accp the Antepenultima.

Gerionesus, Minoricus, Lyphicus (adjective), Doreus, Cal- dacus, AcheiSION, Paladus, Sativus, Tycheus, Orphus (substantive), Morbus, Tyrbhes, Prometheus (substantive), Crethius, Moncrius, Pesteus, Eteobus (substantive), Rhintheus, Thotebus, Brodious, Doretheus, Menoebus, Eo- rysbus, Pitthius, Pythus, Deflebus, Eligius, Nelles, Pantalus, Heracles, Eleucus, Selvus, Nelles, Pelleus, Niles, Oileus (substantive), Demolus, Romolius, Perganeus, Euges- nes, Maleamus, Herculius, Cyaneus, Tythues, Cocenes, Dacenes, Phanes, Oeuses, Cupidiones, Aplonois, Eanesus, Eanesus.

It is, in a word, of four syllables. But these terms, when formed into English names, alter their termination with the acco- on the penultimate.

"With other notes than to the Orphic lyra."

Mister.

"The tuneful tongue, the Promethean lyre."

Aeschylus.

And sometimes on the antepenultima as, "

The sun, as from Thesion banquet torn."

Mister.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Anachora, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprian, Arcius, Feretius, Qobrius, Agrandostrius, Cyprius, Episcopus, Curius, Mancius, Dagonius, Tatius, Pellicerus, Puteius, Maustrus, Spuritus, Vaticius, Aterius, Atabarius, Scryius, Porphyrius, Asyrius, Tyrius.

ASUS EHSU ISHUS OSUS USHUS IYES.

Accont the Antepenultimate.


ATIIUS IITIIUS OTIUS UTIUS.

Acccont the Penultimate.

Xepohentius.

Accont the Antepenultimate.


ALSI CLUS ELSU IUS OCULUS ULYS.

Acccont the Penultimate.


Acccont the Antepenultimate.


AMUS ERUM UMUS OMUS UMUS YMUS.

Acccont the Penultimate.


Acccont the Antepenultimate.


ANUS.

Acccont the Penultimate.


This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Patauus, which, Labbe says, would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

As the i in the preceding selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun eye; while the unaccented i is pronounced like it.—See Rule 4th prefixed to the 1st Vocabulary.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

OUS

Accept the Penultimate.

Aoll, Aolla, Baroolai, Zeol, Gooil, Acheol, Alola, Mi-

nola, Naapotola, Arola, Myoolla.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Hydrocheta, Alachol, Frilboila, Naualltolla, Alcindol, Spilboil, Anopic.

APUS EPSUS IPSUS IPSUS

Accept the Penultimate.

Frapol, Napoll, Epsop, Massapop, Athap, Epspol, 

Enipol, Lynopma, Malapop, Canop, Isop, Papop, 

Oropol, Europ, Eapoll, Epsop, Cipopol.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Sarapol, Antapol, Edipol, Agriopol, Bepopol.

AEUS ERUS USUS USUS USUS

Accept the Penultimate.

Cimarol, Erusol, Illorol, Hiorol, Herorol, Borerol, 

Nerorol, Melinagigai, Cagnag, Cagiri, Epitir, 

Achegur, Arminiodol, Isidor, Dionysegladol, Theodor, 

Pythodol, Diodor, Triphilo, Holiodol, Acieliodol, 

Atsiodol, Csinodol, Apillodol, Desodol, 

Hermodol, Xenodol, Metodol, Polydol, Alior, 

Bior, Hior, Pilor, RGmor, Assor, Cytor, Epil, 

Eur, Palit, Aritic, Eautol.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Agobol, Imbo, Hymobol, Icor, Pandor, Pinol, 

Tynol, Tenol, Pardol, Ager, Algor, Gargol, 

Opor, Catinol, Obitol, Birol, Blior, Cylior, 

Tamol, Abimol, Conmol, Vindol, Tamol, Iri, 

Marol, Onbol, Pinar, Cimorol, Aborol, Balotol, 

Detarol, Tarol, Ebonol, Arrol, Baco, Charodol, 

Cerbol, Belor, Memor, Tesnor, Hespol, Carol, 

Itol, Anigor, Gilphir, Dobol, Pizar, Stocho, 

Gopbol, Telphor, Nosbol, Phespol, Hestpol, 

Eporol, Aporol, Diplol, Zopyor, Leconor, Saltol, 

Tityor.

AVUS ERUS USUS USUS USUS

Accept the Penultimate.

Parnassol, Galenol, Helyseol, Velissol, Teremmus, Thecosol, 

Toohs, Alpeconomes, Promoonos, Atonomol, 

Elaphonem, Demones, Cherionem, Cenonem, Arcasol, 

Moyonem, Hyleseol, Cephalonem, Paloponem, 

Crenyconem, Lyno, Marponem, Titanes, Allhe, 

Paro, Aniun, Panopatm, Crinis, Amol, Berou, 

Agrob, Ebas, Amphryus.

* All words ending in strata have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Oribas, Bubebas, Caucassus, Fodias, Agnius, Pugessa, 

Tamosus, Harpesis, Inorun, Corseus, Doryus, Vegus, 

Vologes, Epus, Aius, Genas, Ambryus.

ATUS ETUS ETUS OTUS OTUS OTUS

Accept the Penultimate.

Rubicratis, Basilaticas, Abasdas, Ambastias, Visriantias, Eli- 

nas, Philes, Cestagenias, Ucileas, Guemanis, Leemanis, 

Arras, Pytharias, Damarias, Aracis, Corses, Scetebras, 

Sarras, Datisas, Dusias, Torquatas, Fedelenias, Aches, 

Pulchonases, Aligolias, Miles, Almedisce, Trecemnase, 

Disrectoas, Dycenias, Capetias, Adagies, Tipla, Acrecias, 

Ocues, Hromepedius, Epipipedius, Horecmike, Alimallias, 

Agrius, Urelies, Bice, Polygenas, Aces, Aistomias, 

Cortius, Corie, Brytus.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Decolatas, Palmeperas, Ibatas, Acrac, Domenceras, Rebr- 

tradas, * Amenestradas, Monestradas, Alpeperitas, Caliber- 

tradas, Damastrias, Braasiarias, Agiasstradas, Hegemanstradas, 

Fincstradas, Boslinstradas, Lypstradas, Riconstradas, Chaestru- 

tradas, Damastrias, Damastrias, Scoretas, Philoestras, De- 

notrias, Horectras, Bentrotas, Polystradas, Acrecias, 

Targenas, Demostrias, Ipytas, Tialitas, Iphitias, Chamneca- 

tradas, Agmenetas, Camieretas, Gheerias, Domnicas, Desme- 

notrias, Aristotetas, Anteladitas, Thedotadas, Xenodotadas, 

Huretias, Cephidencies, Libenitas, Leoncorias, Eemenotias, 

Agismeritas, Sinestradas, Theobanditas, Cosmecotias, Hipep- 

yas, Ayto, Amytos, Earytus.

AVUS EVUS IVUS USUS USUS USUS USUS USUS USUS

Accept the Penultimate.

Arnas, Timarosas, Sarus, Betar, * Verumia, Surias, 

Gradilas, Argivas, Bitrias, Oxias, Arados, Ecodeias, 

Tapias, Charaxas.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Betalas, Eumes, Fatus, Tityus, Dacordnias.

DAX LAZ NAX RAX RIX DXR DXR

Accept the Penultimate.

Ambrodas, Domena, Hipoonas.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Arctophylax, Hegessalas, Hersmallas, Lypixias, Asy- 

nas, Agnias, Hietra, Cabilkas, Epodominas, Denderias, Am- 

biorias, Dumnoris, Adlotitas, Orgistorias, Biturias, Capexas, 

Aliborax.

* This word is pronounced with the accent either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable: the former, however, is the most general, especially among the poets.
RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass, by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean, is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and, as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clue to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here we are often left to guess our way; for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any trace of similitude between them. In this case, custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the accentuation of Hebrew words; and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must have acknowledged my obligations to a very learned and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise; but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rule; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, none of them have been omitted in this selection; and therefore, if the Inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.
RULES FOR PRONOUNCING SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels and a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long open sound, as.key, je-

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as.Sam-ai, Lwi-ai, Sim-ee, Set-ee, Sroeth, Smyr-ee-ru. (See Rule 3d prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him, that the s in ishaf, the s in Arrows, and the s in Jakhis, are pronounced as i- in Acone, and as the o in dome, and the o in pane, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words. Every final s, forming a distinct syllable, though unac-

3. Every unaccented, ending a syllable, not final, is pro-

4. Every unaccented, ending a syllable, not final, is pro-

5. The vowels ai sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a ditthong, it is a syllable, like our English ditthong in the word daily, and there are either a ditthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek e ae, as ben-yah, Baod. Hw-hekel, Neth; Hw-hek, Oep, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as Skenne-aa, Skaal, Zaa-eek, Zaa-eak, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as. Ezek, Ezekiel, Bapale, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes skaan three syllables, though the Greeks made it but two in skane. That accurate precisiot

6. Ch is pronounced as k, as Chabot, Chezamah, Kneak, &c., pronounced Khax, Khak, Kheak, &c.; and in the first, it is hard, as Gara, Gavism, Gisam, Gilat, Magdis, Magdelen, &c. This difference is without foundation in etymology, for both a and e were always hard in the Greek

and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not been possible for those who familiarize themselves to produce it in all languages; and even the sounds in a great proportion of this language have not been able to keep the letter s from sliding into a before a and e, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though gêkat, Gôbat, &c., have the g hard, Codrons, Codrun, Cas, and Citlers, have the g soft, as if written Codron, Codrun, &c. The same may be observed of Hêbog, Hebo, &c., being Anglicized in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formations of our own, as Philistines, Wightfield, Jachites, &c.

9. The unaccented termination, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the s in father. The s in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final s in Africa, Zënas, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect be-

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew pro-

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dis-

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the ante-

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the s before a and e, in the two last languages, this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as Gellina, Gogins, &c., pronounced Juliana, Julius, &c.; and in the first, it is hard, as Gara, Garism, Gisam, Gilat, Magdis, Magdalen, &c. This difference is without foundation in etymology; for both a and e were always hard in the Greek

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

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Rules for pronouncing Scripture Proper Names.
RULES FOR PRONOUNCING SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

cording to the Greek rule of accentuation: for, if this were the case, every word ending in θ would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that, when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate; nor, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent in the last syllable, because Ἀθνᾶς and Ιερουσαλημ, Ἀδελφος and Ἰερουσαλημ, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said, that this accent on the last syllable is a peculiarity, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an accotite, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail, because, the penalty by mistake is short, the accent is placed on the ante- penultimate, in the same manner as in Sepuriae, Sphyraean, &c., though the final Greek syllable is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for pronouncing Greek and Latin Proper Names.) It is the general prevalence of accentuation according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word is in the plural, to prefer the Latin accent to what was called our own.

Thus Caïnas, coming to us through the Greek καίνας, I have accentuated it, because the Latin would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its long being, though an English ear would be better pleased with the ante- penultimate accent. This same rule has induced me to accent Chasòa, on the antepenultimate, because it is Grecoised into Chasòa. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables, as Μαραθύρος, Μεσσίας, χαίρε, χαίρετο, when they come under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of Mordecaï, from Mordê-ki, because the Latin rule of accentuation would have induced me to accent the 1st syllable, as in Greek Môrdê-ki, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has the accent strongly placed in Latin Mordecaï. Thus the same rule, when at first sight appears to derive our accentuation of Hebrew words from the Greeks, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin; but, since one must have some regard, if possible, to what is a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because is nearest at hand. For as a language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason is too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes the rule superior to the former. It is true, the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but, while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed preferable, and indubitably lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

It is remarkable that all words ending in θαν and θαν in the accent on the 1, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in θε, θεο, &c., as Ἰερουσαλημ, Ἀδελφος, Θεός, κ. t. l.

Therefore, we may conclude the impravity of pronouncing Messias with the accent on the first syllable according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the accent on the 1...
PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

[Text continues with various entries and notes regarding pronunciation and meanings of scriptural names, with references to figures and notes for pronunciation rules.]
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* [Ch-d-a-s't-er-n-] — [F-]
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* [ Evol Mero-dacth. - F. ]
shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in magic, placed, fradt, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words salige, sagitt, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be salige, sagitt, &c., with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimata accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in disyllables with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost irresistible shortening tendency of the anapentactic accent; but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine characteristic of our language, is void of those incongruous critics from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question has its first syllable pronounced short, and for very reasonable reasons, as above shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable in the analogy of our own language, and which, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear.

* [See e-ak'e-sav.—P.]
† [Scha'-nii-aa.—P.]
‡ Sisie.—This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing disyllables, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Graciated by Exell: but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has not it the anapentactic accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

""""Delight thee more, or make a break, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God—""

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that, if the accent be on it, it should be short.—See Exell prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, Rule 19.

§ Sisie.—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it has three syllables; but after the Greek, Zth, Zth, only one; though it must be confessed, that the liberty allowed to poets of inserting the end of a line with one, and sometimes two syllables, renders the difficulty, in this case, a mere incidental. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter: and if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:

"Ring, heavily rise! that on the secret top Of this dark blue dread of Otho did inspire That shepherd—"

"God, from the moost of Sisie, whose gray leg Shall tremble, be, descending, will himself, Enfold thee, while this gloom and low light round, Ordain them laws."—Par. Lost, b. xi. v. 287.
this word is used; and, as he has made the same letters a diphthong in Aramaic, it is highly probable he judged that, in the accent or pronunciation, they were syllables. —the Bards prefixed to their Vocabulary, No. 5.


** Zarekel. —See ZABULON.
TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY
OF
SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

BEA
Accept the Antepenultimate.

SHETHBA, Eliseba, Saphshabah.

ADA IDA
Accept the Penumultimate.

ADIA
Accept the Antepenultimate.

Unreadable.

EA IDA ESHA UTHA
Accept the Penumultimate.

LODIOO, Chaldea, Jobba, Ammat, Khrama, Cusmaa, Borea, Irrea, Gaza, Hoshe, Omara, Samapha.

 прием
Accept the Antepenultimate.

UNREA ADIA.

ASHRA ISHA UTHA
Accept the Penumultimate.

ELISHA, Jerusa.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

BZABA, Shalabah.

ATHA ITIA UTHA
Accept the Penumultimate.

JEGAR-SABADBTHBA, Dalmarutha.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

GABABA, Gobaba, Amada, Haremeha, Panahanda, Ephasha, Tambahka, Azamtha, Cephabasha, Pauratha, Achmaha, Tababa, Golothy.

IA
(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accept the Penumultimate.

BUCSBA, Japhia, Adalia, Bethzia, Bethania, Cenamah, Jassana, Jamia, Samaria, Hate.

Accept the Antepenultimate.


ILEA
Accept the Antepenultimate.

ELIA.

ALIA EILA AMA EMA IEA
Accept the Penumultimate.

AMBA, Arbela, Mephabol.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

MAEGHBA, Aquilia, Aschiana, Aperena, Ashina, Jemina.

ANPA ENA INA ONA
Accept the Penumultimate.

DIANA, Tryphena, Yneea, Palestine, Barjona.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

ABABA, Hashbhadama, Amnaa, Esbatana.

* For the pronunciation of the final a in this selection. See Rule the 9th.

† For this word and Samaria, Antiochia, and Alexandria, see the Initial Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names; also Rule 28th, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary.

† Words of this termination have the accent of the words

OA
Accept the Antepenultimate.

GILLS, Toledo, Eille, Elahemem.

ABA ERA IDA URA
Accept the Penumultimate.

GEZA, Ahire, Saphabra, Tythyeira, Bethure.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

BHARR, Bethabara, Patara, Polabria, Shzwa.

ASA QSA
Accept the Penumultimate.

Chosa, Tryphron.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

ADSA, Amam.

ATA ETA ITA
Accept the Antepenultimate.

Ephasha, Azemaha, Melia, Jatta.

AVA UA AZA
Accept the Penumultimate.

Ahava, Maleshiona, Elishia, Shamsa, Jahaan.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

JINBU, Abishia, Jussua.

AB ED UB
Accept the Penumultimate.

Eliah, Bennacheb, Isbit-Dunab, Abishot, Abish.

Accept the Antepenultimate.


AG UC
Accept the Antepenultimate.

INAC, Syriaica, Abacca, Habacce.

AD ED ID UD OUD
Accept the Penumultimate.

Almeed, Arphazar, Elised, Ahbhid, Ahbhid, Ahbali.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

GALBAD, Josiah, Bemhad, Gilhad, Zalaphed, Zealaphed, Josheb, Gilaced, Ichabod, Amnon, Abish.

CE DEE LEE MEE AGE YCHE ONE ILE AME OME OME ANE OSE OR SE VE
Accept the Penumultimate.

Pheneo, Ben EOS, Emblo, Eleso, Salose, Magalies, Ablos, Mithlees, Cynoe, Sele, Colones, (Namarea, pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last.)

Accept the Antepenultimate.

ZEBEB, Gellie, Phelenos, Ephasbe, Styotscha, Shobil, Apame, Garasemae, Sileos, Naiwa.

ITIF (in one syllable.)
Accept the Penumultimate.

Thibrite, Bhehite, Abzehria, Gittite, Hittite, Ervite, Be- site.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Haridite, Aggata, Agacopagia, Gergasha, Moomahie, Horampeh, Ephrishte, Bethahile, Carmelite, Huntahite, Bem.
SCRIPECHT PROPER NAMES.

Ail
(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abigail.
OL UL
Accept the Penultimate.

Ab
Accept the Antepenultimate.

Absalom.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abba.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Abraham, Abraham.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abimelech, Abimelech, Abimelech.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abner.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Absalom, Absalom; Absalom.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Abraham, Abraham.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Abraham, Abraham.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Abraham, Abraham.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Abraham, Abraham.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Abraham, Abraham.

Accept the Antepenultimate.
SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Acen the Antepenultimate.

Acen the Antepenultimate.

Acen the Antepenultimate.

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Acen the Antepenultimate.
DOES NOT CIRCULATE
REFERENCE MATERIAL