





For Appendix, see page 941.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

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 Orthoëpists; 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 the 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. INGERSOLL,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit*:

District Clerk’s Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1829, 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 Orthoëpists; and Walker’s Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.”

In conformity to the act of the 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.”

JNO. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts

The Appendix has been entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1841,

By NOAH WEBSTER,

In the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the District of Connecticut.

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.

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*, *counselling*, etc., which, having the accent on the first syllable, ought to be written *worshiping*, *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 we should write *libelling*, *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 *t*, 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

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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 recasting 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 orthoëpy, 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 orthoëpists 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 *fall* 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*, *fay-er*, but *hair*, *fair*. Perry alone, of all the English orthoëpists, 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

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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, 1829.

PREFACE

OF THE

REVISED EDITION.

THE author of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, at the expiration of twelve years from its first publication, has given to the world a new edition of the work, containing his last corrections and improvements. These, in all important particulars, are now introduced into this Abridgment; chiefly in the form of an APPENDIX, which will be found at the end of the volume. Corrections, however, have in numerous instances been made in the body of the work itself; and where this could not be done without great inconvenience, they have been reserved for a distinct mention in this Preface. Thus the Abridgment as now presented to the public, is made to correspond, in every important respect, to the most improved form of the great work which it represents. It will, therefore, in its future publication, bear the name of the REVISED EDITION.

It will now be proper to state more distinctly, the alterations and improvements made by the venerable author, in his recent edition of the larger work.

1. About fifteen thousand words have been added to the vocabulary, all of which will be found in the Appendix to this work.

2. The definitions have been found in comparatively few cases to need correction, except in one or two branches of science, where a change of nomenclature has, to some extent, taken place. New senses of words, however, have frequently been added; and these, together with all material changes of definition in important terms, will be found in the Appendix under the words themselves, which are given anew.

3. In a class of words which have borne two forms, the author selects that which he deems most proper, and discards the other. Thus he prefers to write *afterward*, *backward*, *forward*, *onward*, *toward*, &c., without the *s*. He rejects *amongst* and *whilst*, as obsolete; and *disannul*, as an unauthorized and unnecessary substitute for *annul*. He prefers *skeptic* to *sceptic*; *gimlet* to *gimblet*; *Mohammedism* to *Mohammedanism*; *chamomile* to *camomile*; *handcraft* to *handicraft*; *handwork* to *handywork*; *incase* to *encase*; *enlist* to *inlist*; *embody* to *imbody*. He also remarks, (what had escaped his notice in the first edition,) that *wiseacre* is the German *weissager*, or foreteller; and would more properly be spelled, *wise-sayer*. On the principles laid down in the Preface to this Abridgment, most of these words were inserted under both their forms; and still are suffered to stand because it was found difficult to make the change. It will be understood, however, from this statement, which form the author approves.

4. The pronunciation of some disputed words has been changed, in conformity with general analogies, or more recent usage. These it is unnecessary to enumerate, as they will be found in the body of the work.

New Haven, July 1, 1841.

SYNOPSIS

OF

WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

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 orthoëpists. 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 orthoëpists 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 *o* 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 orthoëpists 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 orthoëpists. 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 *t*, 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 orthoëpists.

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

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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 *ile* and *ine*, 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 orthoëpists 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 orthoëpists is given at the bottom of the page.

KEY

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

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|------|------|-------|--------------------|
| A, | fate, | fat, | far, | fall, | <i>Indistinct.</i> |
| E, | mête, | mêt, | | | don'a-tive |
| I, | pîne, | pîn, | | | rev'e-ry. |
| O, | nôte, | nôt, | nêr, | môve, | chal'ice. |
| U, | tûbe, | tûb, | | | tri'pod. |
| | | | | | sat'urn. |

th as in *thin*; th as in *this*.

SYNOPSIS OF WORDS

DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOEPISTS.

| Webster. | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| AB'DI-CA-TIVE, | ab-dik'ka-tiv, | ab'de-ka-tiv, | ab-dik'a-tiv, | ab'de-ka-tiv, | ab'de-ka-tiv, | ab'de-ka-tiv. |
| ABDOMEN, | ab-dō'men, | ab-dō'men, | ab-dō'men, { ab'dō'men, | ab-dō'men, | ab-dō'men, | ab-dō'men. |
| AB'SO-LU-TO RY, | ab'sō-lu-tur-re, | ab-sōl'u-tur-re, | ab'sō-lu-tō-re, | ab-sōl'u-tur-re, | ab-sōl'u-tur-re, | ab-sōl'u-tur-re. |
| AB'STRACT, a. | ab'strākt, | ab-strākt', | ab'strākt, | ab'strākt, | ab'strākt', | ab-strākt'. |
| AC-CEPT-A-BLE, | ak'sep-tā-bl, | ak'sep-tā-bl, | ak-sēp'tā-bl, | ak'sep-tā-bl, | ak'sep-tā-bl, | ak-sēp'tā-bl. |
| AC-CES-S, | ak'sēs, | ak-sēs', | ak-sēs', | ak-sēs', | ak-sēs', | ak'sēs, ak-sēs'. |
| AC-CES-SO-RY, | ak'sēs-sūr-re, | ak'sēs-sō-re, | ak'sēs-sō-re, | ak'sēs-sūr-re, | ak'sēs-sūr-re, | ak'sēs-sō-re. |
| AD-DIT'A-MENT, | ad'dit'a-mēnt, | ad-dit'a-mēnt, | ad-dit'a-mēnt, | ad'de'tā-mēnt, | ad-dit'a-mēnt, | ad-dit'a-mēnt. |
| AD-JU-VANT, | ad'ju-vānt, | ad'ju-vānt, | ad'ju-vānt, | ad-jū'vant, | ad'ju-vānt, | ad'ju-vānt. |
| AD-VER'TI-SE-MENT. 1 | | | | | | |
| A/E-RIE, | a're, | ē're, | ..... | a'er-ē, | a'er-ē, | ē're. |
| A-GAIN', (a-gen') | a-gēn', | a-gēn', | a-gain', | a-gēn', | a-gēn', | a-gānē'. |
| A-GAINST', | a-gēnst', | a-gēnst' | a-gainst', | a-gēnst', | a-gēnst', | a-gānst' |
| (a-genst) | | | | | | |
| AG-GRAN'DIZE-MENT. 2 | | | | | | |
| AID-DE-CAMP, | ..... | āde-de-kāwng', | ..... | ..... | āde-ē-kāwng', | āde'de-kāwng |
| AL'COVE, | al-kōve', | al-kōve', | al-kōve', | al-kōve', | al-kōve', | al-kōve'. |
| AL'KA-LI, | āl'ka-lē, | āl'ka-lē, | āl'ka-lē, | āl'ka-lē, | āl'ka-lē, | āl'ka-li. |
| ALL-MOST', | āl-mōst', | āl'mōst, | āl-mōst', | āl-mōst', | { āll-mōst', All'mōst, | { āll'mōst. |
| ALPINE, | ..... | āl'pīn, | āl'pīn, | ..... | ..... | āl'pīne. |
| AL'TERN-ATE, v. | ..... | āl-tēr'nate, | āl-tēr'nate, | ..... | āl-tēr'nate, | āl-ter-nāte'. |
| AM-BUS-CADE, | ām-bus-kāde', | ām-bus-kāde', | ām-bus-kāde', | ām-bus-kāde', | ām-bus-kāde', | ām-bus-kāde'. |
| A-MEN', | a-mēn', | a'mēn', | a-mēn', | a-mēn', | a-mēn', | a-mēn'. |
| AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS. 3 | | | | | | |
| ANCHOVY, | an-chō've, | an-chō've, | an-chō've, | an-chō've, | an-chō've, | an-chō've. |
| AN'CIENT, | ānē'shent, | ānē'shent, | ān'shent, | ānē'shent, | ānē'shent, | ānē'shent. |
| A-NEM'O-SCOPE, | ā-nēm'ō-skōpe', | ā-nēm'ō-skōpe', | ā-nēm'ō-skōpe, | ā-nēm'ō-skōpe, | ā-nēm'ō-skōpe, | ā-nēm'ō-skōpe |
| AN'GEL, | ānē'jel, | ānē'jel, | ānē'jel, | ānē'jel, | ānē'jel, | ānē'jel. |
| AN-TI-F'E-BRILE, | ān-tē-fē'brīle, | ān-tē-fēb'rīl, | ān-tē-fē'brīl, | ān-tē-fēb'rīl, | ān-tē-fēb'rīl, | ān-tē-fēb'rīl. |
| AN'TI-NO-MY, | ān-tē-nō-mē, | ān-tīn'ō-mē, | ān-tē-nō-mē, | ān-tīn'ō-mē, | ān-tīn'ō-mē, | ān-tīn'ō-mē. |
| AN'TI-PODES, | ān-tīp'ō-dēz, | ān-tīp'ō-dēz, | ān-tīp'ō-dēz, | ān-tīp'ō-dēz, | ān-tīp'ō-dēz, | ān-tīp'ō-dēz. |
| AN-TIP'TO-SIS, | ān-tīp-tō'sīs, | ān-tīp-tō'sīs, | ān-tīp'tō'sīs, | ..... | ..... | ān-tīp-tō'sīs. |
| AP-PULSE', | āp'puls, | āp'puls, | āp-pūls', | āp'puls, | āp'puls, | āp'puls. |
| A'PRON, | a'prun, | a'prun, | a'prun, | a'prun, | a'prun, | a'prun. |
| AG/UI-LINE, | āk'wē-line, | āk'wē-līn, | āk'wē-līn, | āk'wē-line, | āk'wē-līne, | āk'wē-līne. |
| KREH-I-PEL'A-GO, | ..... | āk-kē-pēl'ā-gō, | ..... | āk-kē-pēl'ā-gō, | āk-kē-pēl'ā-gō, | ..... |
| AR/DU-OUS, | ār'du-ūs, | ār'ju-ūs, | ār'du-ūs, | ār'du-ūs, | ār'du-ūs, | ār'du-ūs. |
| AR'I-E-TATE, | ār'ē-ē-tāte, | ār-ē-ē-tāte, | ār'ē-ē-tāte. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| AR'IITH-MAN-CY, | ār-rīth'mān-sē, | ār-rīth'mān-sē, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ār-rīth mān-sē |
| AR'O-MA-TIZE, | ār'ō-mā-tīze, | ār'ō-mā-tīze, | ār'ōm'ā-tīze, | ..... | ..... | ār-rōm'ā-tīze |
| AT-TRA HENT, | āt'trā-hēnt, | āt'trā-hēnt, | āt'trā-hēnt, | āt'trā-hēnt, | āt'trā-hēnt. | āt'trā-hēnt. |
| A-VANT' GUARD, | a-vānt'gārd, | a-vānt'gārd, | a-vānt'gārd, | a-vānt'gyārd, | a-vānt'gyārd, | a-vānt'gārd. |
| A-VOW'EE, | a-vow'ē, | āv-ow'ē, | ..... | ..... | ..... | āv-ow-ē'. |
| AZ URE, | ā'zhūr, | ā'zhūre, | ā'z'ur, | ā'zh'ur, | ā'zhūr, | ā'zhūre. |
| BACK-SLIDE, | bāk'slīde, | bāk'slīde', | bāk'slīde, | ..... | bāk'slīde', | bāk'slīde'. |
| BAL'CO-NY, | bāl-kō'nē, | bāl-kō'nē, | bāl-kō'nē, | bāl-kō'nē, | bāl-kō'nē, | { bāl-kō'nē. bāl'kō-nē. |

| Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ad-vēr'tiz-mēnt, | ad-vēr'tiz-mēnt, | { ad-vēr'tiz-mēnt, | { ad-vēr'tiz-mēnt, | ad-vēr'tiz-mēnt, | { ad-vēr'tiz-mēnt |
| ād-vēr-tīze-mēnt, | ād-vēr-tīze-mēnt, | ..... | ād-vēr-tīze-mēnt, | ād-vēr-tīze-mēnt, | ..... |
| āg'grān dīze-mēnt, | āg'grān-dīze-mēnt | { āg'grān-dīze-mēnt, | āg'grān-dīze-mēnt, | āg'grān-dīze-mēnt, | āg'grān'dīz-mēnt |
| ..... | ..... | { āg'grān'dīz-mēnt, | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ān-ā-mōr-fō'sīs, | ān-ā-mōr-fō'sīs, | ān-ā-mōr'fō-sīs, | ān-ā-mōr-fō'sīs, | ān-ā-mōr-fō'sīs, | ān-ā-mōr'fō-sīs |
| B | | | | | |

SYNOPSIS.

| | <i>Sheridan.</i> | <i>Walker.</i> | <i>Perry.</i> | <i>Jones.</i> | <i>Fulton & Knight.</i> | <i>Jameson.</i> |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Webster.</i> | | | | | | |
| BA-NÁ'NA, | bá-ná'na, | bá-ná'na, | bá-ná'na, | bá-ná'na, | bá-ná'na, | bá-ná'na |
| BAN'IAN, | ban-yán', | ban-yán', | ban-ne-an, | ban-yán', | ban-nyán', | ban-yán' |
| BAR'RI-ER, | bár'ryer, | bár'ryer, | bár'ryer, | bár'ryer, | bár'ryer, | bár'ryer |
| BEARD, (berd) | bérd, | bérd, | bérd, | bérd, | bérd, | bérd. |
| BELLES-LETRES, | bél-lét'et, | bél-lét'et, | bél-lét'et, | bél-lét'et, | bél-lét'et, | bél-lét'et. |
| (bel'let-ter) | | | | | | |
| BEL'LOWS, | bél'lus, | bél'lus, | bél'lus, | bél'lus, | bél'lus, | bél'lus. |
| BER'LIN, | ber-lín', | ber-lín', | ber-lín', | ber-lín', | ber-lín', | ber-lín' |
| BES'TIAL, | bés'chál, | bés'ch'ál, | bés'te-ál, | bés'te-ál, | bés'tyál, | bés'te-ál |
| BE-STREW', | be-stród', | be-stród', | be-stród', | be-stród', | be-stród', | be-stród'. |
| BIT'U-MEN, | bí-tú'men, | be-tú'men, | bj-tú'men, | bí-tú'men, | bí-tú'men, | be-tú'men. |
| BL'U-MEN, | bí-tú'men, | be-tú'men, | bj-tú'men, | bí-tú'men, | bí-tú'men, | be-tú'men. |
| BOAT'SWAIN, | bó'sn, | bó'sn, | bó'sn, | bó'te'swáne, bó'sn, | bó'te'swáne, bó'sn, | bó'te'swáne, bó'sn. |
| BOMB'AST, | bóm-bást', | búm'bást', búm-bást', | búm-bást', | búm-bást', | búm-bást', | búm'bást' |
| BOOK, | bóók, | bóók, | búk, | búk, | búk, | bóók. |
| BÓ'SOM, | bóó'zum, | bóó'zum, | bóó'zum, | bóó'zum, | bóó'zum, | bóó'zum. |
| BÓURN, | bóörn, | bóörn, | bóörn, | bóorne, | bóörn, bórne, | bórne. |
| BOWL, (bóle) | bóle, | bóle, | boul, | bóle, | boul, bóle, | boul. |
| BRACE'LET, | brás'let, | brás'e'let, | brás'e'let, | brás'e'let, | brás'e'let, | brás'e'let |
| BRA'VO, | brá'vo, | brá'vo, | brá'vo, | brá'vo, | brá'vo, | brá'vo. |
| BRA'ZIL', | brá-zil', | brá-zé'íl', | brá-zil', | brá-zé'íl', | brá-zé'íl', | brá-zé'íl'. |
| BREAK, | bréek, | bráke, | bráke, | bráke, | bráke, | bráke. |
| BREECH, (brich) | bréech, | bréech, | bréech, | bréech, | bréech, | bréech. |
| BRONZ, | brónze, | brónze, | brónz, | brónze, | brónze, | brónze. |
| BRÓOCH, | bróoch, | bróoch, | bróoch, | bróoch, | bróoch, | bróoch. |
| BRÓOK, | bróók, | bróók, | brák, | brók, | brók, | bróók. |
| BULL'ION, | búl'yun, | búl'yun, | búl'yun, | búl'yun, | búl'yun, | búl'yun. |
| BUOY, | bwáy, | búáe, | boy, | bwáy, | bwoy, | bóe. |
| CA-CHEXY, | ká'k'ek-se, | kák'ek-se, | ká-kék'se, | kák'ek-se, | kák'ek-se, | kák-kék se |
| CA'IS-SON, | | | | | | |
| CAIS-SOON, | | | kás-sóon', | ká'sn, | káse-sóon', | ká'és-sún. |
| GALCI-NA-TO-RY, | | | | | | |
| GALCINE, | kál-síne', | kál-síne', | kál-síne', | kál-síne', | kál-síne', | kál-síne |
| CAMEL-O-PARD, | kám'q-lq-párd, | ká-mél'q-párd, | ká-mél'q-párd, | | | ká-mél'q-párd |
| CANAL-COAL, | kán'níl-kóle, | kán'níl-kóle, | kán'q-l-kóle, | | | kán'q-l-kóle. |
| CAPIL-LA-RY, | ká-píl'la-re, | káp'píl'la-re, | ká-píl'la-re, | ká-píl'la-re, | káp'píl'la-re, | káp'píl'la-re. |
| CA-PRICE, | káp-réés', | káp-préés', káp'rées, | káp-préés', | káp-préés', | káp-préés', | káp-préés'. |
| CARTEL, | kár-tél', | kár-tél', | kár'tel, | kár-tél', | kár-tél', | kár-tél'. |
| CATCH'UP, | kách'úp, | kách'úp, | kát'súp, | kách'úp, | kách'úp, | kéch'úp. |
| CAT'SUP, | | | | | | |
| CATHO-LICISM, | ká-thól'q-sízm, | ká-thól'q-sízm, | ká-thól'q-sízm, | ká-thól'q-sízm, | ká-thól'q-sízm, | ká-thól'q-sízm |
| CÉ'CI-TY, | sés'sít-é, | sés'e-te, | sés'e-te, | sés'e-te, | sés'e-te, | sés'e-te. |
| CÉ'LA-TURE, | sél'q-túre, | sél'q-chúre, | sél'q-túre, | sél'q-túre, | sél'q-túre, | sél'q-túre. |
| CELIBACY, | sél'q-bá-se, | sél'q-bá-se, | sél'q-bá-se, | sél'q-bá-se, | sél'q-bá-se, | sél'q-bá-se. |
| CEN'A-TO-RY, | sén'a-tur-é, | sén'a-tur-é, | sén'a-tu-re, | sén'a-tu-re, | sén'a-tu-re, | sén'a-tur-é. |
| CEN-TRIF'U-GAL, | sen-tríf'q-gál, | sen-tríf'q-gál, | sen-tríf'q-gál, | sen-tríf'q-gál, | sen-tríf'q-gál, | sen-tríf'q-gál. |
| CEN-TRIP'E-TAL, | sen-tríp'q-tál, | sen-tríp'q-tál, | sen-tríp'q-tál, | sen-tríp'q-tál, | sen-tríp'q-tál, | sen-tríp'q-tál. |
| CER'USE, | sér'úse, | sér'úse, | sér'úse, | sér'úse, | sér'úse, | sér'úse. |
| CHA-GRIN, | shá-gréén', | shá-gréén', | shá-gréén', | shá-gréén', | shá-gréén', | shá-gréén'. |
| CHAL'DRON, | cháw'drún, | cháw'drún, | chál'drún, | chál'drún, | chál'drún, | cháw'drún |
| CHAL'ICE, | chál'is, | chál'is, | kál'is, | chál'is, | chál'is, | chál'is. |
| CHAM'POIS, (sham'e) | shá-moé', | shá-moé', | shám'e, | shá-moé', | shá-moé', | shá-moé'. |
| CHAM-PAGN', | chám-páne', | shám'páne, | shám-páne', | shám-páne', | chám'páne, | shám'páne. |
| CHAP'E-RON, | | sháp'er-óon', | sháp'e-róne, | | | sháp'er-óon. |
| CHART, | kárt, chárt, | kárt, chárt, | chárt, | kárt, chárt, | chárt, kárt, | kárt, chárt. |
| CHAS'TEN, (chá'sn) | chá'stn, | cháse'tn, | cháse'n, | cháse'tn, | chásn, | cháse'tn. |
| CHAS'TISE-MENT, | chá's'tiz-mént, | chá's'tiz-mént, | cháse'tiz-mént, cháse'tiz-mént, | chá's'tiz-mént, | chá's'tiz-mént, | chá's'tiz-mént |
| CHASTI-TY, | cháse'te-te, | chús'te-te, | cháse'te-te, | chá's'te-te, | chá's'te-te, | chá's'te-te. |
| CHEER'FUL, | chér'fúl, | chér'fúl, | chээр'fúl, | chээр'fúl, | chээр'fúl, | chээр'fúl. |
| CHERUBIC, | chē-rú'bjk, | chē-rú'bjk, | chē-rú'bjk, | chē-rú'bjk, | chē-rú'bjk, | chē-rú'bjk |
| CHINA, | chá'ná, | chá'ná, chí'ná, | chí'ná, | chá'ná, | chí'ná, chá'ná, | chí'ná. |

| <i>Sheridan.</i> | <i>Walker.</i> | <i>Perry.</i> | <i>Jones.</i> | <i>Fulton & Knight.</i> | <i>Jameson.</i> |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| kál'sín'a-tur-é, | kál-sín'a-tur-é, | kál-sín'a-tu-re, | ..... | ..... | kál-sín'a-tur-é |

SYNOPSIS.

| Webster | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CHIR-O-MAN-CY, | kɪr'q-mān-sɛ, | kɪr'q-mān-sɛ, | kɪ-rōm'an-sɛ, | kɪr'q-mān-sɛ, | kɪr'q-mān-sɛ, | kɪr'q-mān-sɛ. |
| CHIV'AL-RY, | ʃɪv'əl-rɛ, | ʃɪv'əl-rɛ, | ʃɪv'əl-rɛ, | ʃɪv'əl-rɛ, | ʃɪv'əl-rɛ, | ʃɪv'əl-rɛ |
| CHIVES, | ʃɪvz, | ʃɪvz, | ʃɪvz, | ʃɪvz, | ʃɪvz, | ʃɪvz |
| CHOIR, (quire) | kwaɪrɛ, | kwaɪrɛ, | koɪr, kwɪrɛ, | kwɪrɛ, kɔɪ'ɹ, | kwɪrɛ, koɪr, | kwɪrɛ |
| CHOPIN. | ʃo-pɛɔn', | ʃo-pɛɔn', | ʃo-pɛɔn', | ʃo-pɛɔn', | ʃo-pɛɔn', | ʃo-pɛɔn' |
| CHORIS-TER, | kwaɪrɪs-tɛr, | kwɪrɪs-tɛr, | { kɔr'ɪs-tɛr, kwɪr'ɪs-tɛr, | { kɔr'ɪs-tɛr, | kwɪr'ɪs-tɛr, | kɔr'ɪs-tɛr |
| CHRIST-IAN'I-TY, | kɪrɪs-tɪ'ān'ɛ-tɛ, | kɪrɪs-ʃɛ-ān'ɛ-tɛ, | kɪrɪs-tɛ-ān'ɛ-tɛ, | kɪrɪs-ʃɛ-ān'ɛ-tɛ, | kɪrɪs-tɛ-ān'ɛ-tɛ, | kɪrɪs'tɛ-ān'ɛ tɛ |
| CLARION, | klār'yun, | klārɛ'yun, | klār'ɛ-yn, | klār'ɛ-yn, | klār'ɛ-yn, | klār'ɛ-yn |
| CLERK, | klār̄k, | klār̄k, | klār̄k, | klār̄k, | klār̄k, | klār̄k. |
| CLI-MAT'ER-IC. 1 | | | | | | |
| ELÖFHES, | klöze, | klöze, klöthz, | klöthz, | klöze, | klöthz, | klöthz, klöze |
| ELÖUGH, (kluf) | klöf, | klou, klöf, | klöf, | klöf, | klöf, | klöf. |
| CLYST'ER, | glɪs'tɛr, | klɪs'tɛr, | klɪs'tɛr, | glɪs'tɛr, | glɪs'tɛr, | klɪs'tɛr. |
| CO-AD-JU'TANT, | ko-äd'ju-tant, | ko-äd'ju-tant, | ko-äd'ju-tant, | ko-äd'ju-tant, | ko-äd'ju-tant, | ko-äd'ju-tant. |
| CO'BAIT, | köb'alt, | köb'alt, | köb'alt, | köb'alt, | köb'alt, | köb'alt. |
| COCHI-NEAL, | küch'in-äel, | küch'in-äel, | küch'ɛ-näel, | köch'in-äel, | küch'in-äel, | köch-in-äel. |
| COCKSWAIN, | kök'sun, | kök'sn, | kök'sn, | ... .. | ... .. | { kök'swane, kök'sn. |
| COGNIZANCE, | kön'ɛ-zans, | { kög'ne-zans, kön'ɛ-zans, | { köm'ɛ-zans, | { kög'ne-zans, kön'ɛ-zans, | { kög'ne-zans, | kön'ɛ-zans. |
| COMBAT, | küm'bət, | küm'bət, | köm'bət, | küm'bət, | küm'bət, | köm'bət. |
| COM-MEND'A-BLE. 2 | | | | | | |
| COM-MENT, v. | köm'mɛnt, | köm'mɛnt, | köm-mɛnt', | köm-mɛnt', | küm'mɛnt, | köm'mɛnt. |
| COM-MIS-SURE, | köm'mɪʃ-üre, | köm-mɪʃ'üre, | köm-mɪs'hüre, | köm-mɪʃ'üre, | köm-mɪʃ'üre, | köm-mɪs'üre. |
| COM-MÖ'DI-OUS, | köm-mö'dyus, | { köm-mö'dɛ-us, köm-mö'jɛ-us, | { köm-mö'dɛ-us, | { köm-mö'dɛ-us, | köm-mö'dyus, | { köm-mö'dɛ-us, köm-mö'dɛ-us. |
| COMPATRIOT, | köm-pä'tre-ut, | köm-pä'tre-ut, | köm-pä'tre-ut, | köm-pä'tre-ut, | köm-pä'tre-ut, | köm-pä'tre-ut. |
| COMPENSATE, | köm-pɛn'säte, | köm-pɛn'säte, | köm-pɛn'säte, | köm-pɛn'säte, | köm-pɛn'säte, | köm-pɛn'säte |
| COM'PLOT, | köm'plöt, | köm'plöt, | köm-plöt', | köm'plöt, | köm'plöt, | köm-plöt'. |
| COM'PORT, | köm'pört, | köm'pört, | köm-pört', | köm'pört, | köm'pört, | köm'pört. |
| COM'RADE, | küm'räde, | küm'räde, | küm'räde, | küm'räde, | küm'räde, | köm'räde. |
| CON-FESS'OR, | kön'fes-sɹ, | kön'fes-sɹ, | kön'fes-sɹ, | kön'fes-sɹ, | kön'fes-sɹ, | kön'fes-sɹ. |
| CON-FI-DANT, | kön'fɛ-dänt', | kön'fɛ-dänt', | kön'fɛ-dänt', | kön'fɛ-dänt', | kön'fɛ-dänt', | kön'fɛ-dänt'. |
| CONFISCATE, v. | kön'fis'käte, | kön'fis'käte, | kön'fis'käte, | kön'fis'käte, | kön'fis'käte, | kön'fis'käte. |
| CON-FRÖNT, | kön-frönt', | kön-frönt', | kün-frünt', | kön-frönt', | kön-frönt', | kön-frönt'. |
| CON'GE, n. | ... .. | kön-jɛɛ', | 'kön'jɛ, | kön-jɛɛ', | { köne'jɛ, kön-jɛɛ', | könje, köng-zhä' |
| CON-NOIS-SÜR, | kö-nɪs-sür, | kö'nɪs-sürɛ, | kön-nɪs-sürɛ', | kön-nɪs-sürɛ', | kön-nɪs-sürɛ', | kö-nɪs-sürɛ'. |
| CON-SIST'O-RY, | kön'sɪs-tɹ-ɛ, | kön'sɪs-tɹ-ɛ, | kön'sɪs-tɹ-ɛ, | kön'sɪs-tɹ-ɛ, | kön'sɪs-tɹ-ɛ, | kön'sɪs-tɹ-ɛ. |
| CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, | kön-söl'a-tɹ-ɛ, | kön-söl'a-tɹ-ɛ, | kön-söl'a-tɹ-ɛ, | kön-söl'a-tɹ-ɛ, | kön-söl'a-tɹ-ɛ, | kön-söl'a-tɹ-ɛ. |
| CON-STEL-LATE, | kön-stäl'lätɛ, | kön-stäl'lätɛ, | kön-stäl'lätɛ, | ... .. | kön-stäl'lätɛ, | kön-stäl'lätɛ. |
| CON-STI-TU-TIVE, | kön-stɪ-tɹ-tɪv, | kön'stɛ-tü-tɪv, | kön'stɛ-tü-tɪv, | kön'stɛ-tü-tɪv, | kön'stɛ-tü-tɪv, | kön'stɛ-tü-tɪv. |
| CON'STRUE, | kön'stɹɹ, | { köns'trü, kön'stɹɹ, | { köns'trü, | kön'stɹɹ, | kön'stɹɹ, | kön'stɹɹ. |
| CON-SULT, n. | kön'sült', | { köns'sült, kön'sült', | { köns'sült, kön'sült', | ... .. | kön'sült, | kön'sült. |
| CONSUMMATE, v. | kön-süm'mɛt, | kön-süm'mätɛ, | kön-süm'mätɛ, | kön-süm'mɛt, | kön-süm'mätɛ, | kön-süm'mätɛ. |
| CON-TEMPLATE, | kön-tɛm'plätɛ, | kön-tɛm'plätɛ, | kön-tɛm'plätɛ, | kön-tɛm'plätɛ, | kön-tɛm'plätɛ, | kön-tɛm'plätɛ. |
| CON-TEM-PLA-TOR. 3 | | | | | | |
| CON-TENT, n. | kön-tɛnt', | { könt'ɛnt, kön'tɛnt, | { könt'ɛnt, | kön-tɛnt', | kön-tɛnt', | kön-tɛnt'. |
| CON-TRITE, | kön'tɹɪtɛ, | kön'tɹɪtɛ, | kön'tɹɪtɛ', | kön'tɹɪtɛ, | kön'tɹɪtɛ, | kön'tɹɪtɛ. |
| CON-VENIENT, | kön-vɛn'ɛnt, | kön-vɛn'ɛnt, | kön-vɛn'ɛnt, | kön-vɛn'ɛnt, | kön-vɛn'ɛnt, | kön-vɛn'ɛnt. |
| CON-VENI-CLE, | kön'ven'tɪkl, | kön'ven'tɛ-kl, | kön'ven'tɛ-kl, | kön'ven'tɛ-kl, | kön'ven'tɛ-kl, | kön'ven'tɛ-kl. |
| CON-VER-SANT, | { könvɛr'sɛnt, kön-vɛr'sɛnt, | { könvɛr'sɛnt, kön-vɛr'sɛnt, | { könvɛr'sɛnt, | { könvɛr'sɛnt, kön-vɛr'sɛnt, | { könvɛr'sɛnt, kön-vɛr'sɛnt, | { könvɛr'sɛnt. kön-vɛr'sɛnt. |
| CO'NY, | kün'ne, | kün'ne, | kün'ne, | kün'ne, | kün'ne, | kün'ne. |
| CO'QUET-RY, | ko-küt'rɛ, | ko-küt'rɛ, | ko-küt'rɛ, | ko-küt'rɛ, | ko-küt'rɛ, | ko-küt'rɛ. |
| CORDIAL, | kör'dyäl, | kör'jɛ-äl, | kör'dɛ-äl, | kör'dɛ-äl, | kör'dyäl, | kör'dɛ-äl. |
| COROL-LARY, | kör'q-lär-ɛ, | kör'q-lär-ɛ, | kör'q-lär-ɛ, | kör'q-lär-ɛ, | kör'q-lär-ɛ, | kör'q-lär-ɛ. |
| CÖUR'IER, | köd'rɛɹ, | köd'rɛɹ, | köd'rɛɹ, | köd'rɛɹ, | köd'rɛɹ, | köd'rɛɹ. |
| CÖURT'EOUS, | kür'chɛ-us, | kür'chɛ-us, | kür'chɛ-us, | kür'tɛ-us, | kürt'yus', | köro'tɛ-us. |
| CÖVET-ÖUS, | küv'ɛ-tüs, | küv'ɛ-tüs, | küv'ɛ-tüs, | küv'ɛ-tüs, | küv'ɛ-tüs, | küv'ɛ-tüs. |
| EREK, (krök) | kröök, | kröök, | kröök, | kröök, | kröök, | kröök. |
| ERO'Q-DILE, | krök'q-dɪl, | krök'q-dɪl, | krök'q-dɪl, | krök'q-dɪl, | krök'q-dɪl, | krök'q-dɪl. |

| Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 kɪl-mək-tɛr'ɹɪk | kɪl-mək-tɛr'ɹɪk, | kɪl-mək-tɛr'ɹɪk, | kɪl-mək-tɛr'ɹɪk, | kɪl-mək-tɛr'ɹɪk, | kɪl-mək-tɛr'ɹɪk. |
| 2 köm-mɛn'dɔ-bl | köm'mɛn'dɔ-bl, | { köm-mɛn'dɔ-bl, | köm-mɛn'dɔ-bl, | köm'mɛn'dɔ-bl, | köm-mɛn'dɔ-bl |
| 3 köm'mɛn'dɔ-bl | köm'mɛn'dɔ-bl, | | | | |
| 4 köntɛm-plä-tɹ, | kön-tɛm'plä-tɹ, | kön-tɛm'plä-tɹ, | kön-tɛm'plä-tɹ, | kön-tɛm'plä-tɹ, | kön-tɛm'plä-tɹ. |

SYNOPSIS.

| Webster | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| CRUMPER, | krüp'per, | krüp'per, | krüp'per, | krüp'per, | krüp'per, | krüp'per. |
| COCUMBER, | kow'kum-bēr, | kow'kum-bēr, | kow'kum-bēr, | kük'um-bēr, | kow'kum-bēr, | kü'kum-bēr |
| CUL RASS, (kwe-ras') | kä'ras, | kwe-räs', | kwe-räs, | kwē-räs, | kwē-räs', | kwē-räs' |
| CUTSH, (kwis) | küsh, | kwis, | kwish, | kwis, | kwis, | kwis. |
| CO'NEI-FORM, | ku-nē'ē-fōrm, | ku-nē'ē-fōrm, | ku-nē'ē-fōrm, | ..... | ..... | ku-nē'ē-fōrm. |
| CUPBOARD, | küb'bürd, | küb'bürd, | küp'börd, | küp'bürd, | küb'bürd, | küb'bürd. |
| CYNO-SURE, | sī'nō-sūre, | { sī'nō-shüre, | { sī'nō-sūre, | { sī'nō-sūre, | { sī'nō-sūre, | { sī'nō-shüre |
| DAUNT, | dāwnt, | dānt, | dāwnt, dānt, | dānt, | dānt, | dānt |
| DEAF, | dēf, | dēf, | dēf, | dēf, | dēf, | dēf. |
| DECEPTORY, | dē-sēp'tur-ē, | dēs'ēp-tūr-ē, | dē-sēp'tō-rē, | dē-kō'rus, | dē-kō'rus, | dēs'ēp-tūr-ē |
| DEECOROUS, | dē-kō'rus, | dē-kō'rus, | dēk'ō-rūs, | dē-kō'rus, | dē-kō'rus, | dē-kō'rus. |
| DE-CRE-TAL, | dē-krē'täl, | { dē-krē'täl, | { dē-krē'täl, | { dē-krē'täl, | { dē-krē'täl, | { dē-krē'täl, |
| DECUSSATE, | dē-kūs'sāte, | dē-kūs'sāte, | dē-kūs'sāte, | dē-kūs'sāte, | dē-kūs'sāte, | dē-kūs'sāte. |
| DE-FILE, | dē-fīlē, | dē-fīlē, | dē-fīlē, | dē-fīlē, | dē-fīlē, | dē-fīlē. |
| DEMONSTRATE, | dē-mōn'strāte, | dē-mōn'strāte, | dē-mōn'strāte, | dē-mōn'strāte, | dē-mōn'strāte, | dē-mōn'strāte |
| DEMON-STRATOR. 1 | | | | | | |
| DENI-GRATE, | dē-nī'grāte, | { dēn'ē-grāte, | { dēn'ē-grāte, | dē-nī'grāte, | dē-nī'grāte, | dēn'ē-grāte. |
| DE-PIL-A-TORY, | dē-pī'l-ā-tūr-ē, | { dē-pī'l-ā-tūr-ē, | { dē-pī'l-ā-tō-rē, | ..... | ..... | dē-pī'l-ā-tūr-ē |
| DER-NIER, | dēr-n-yāre', | dēr-n-yāre', | dēr-nē-ēr, | dēr-n-yāre', | dēr-n-yāre', | ..... |
| DESICCATE, | dē-sīk'kāte, | dē-sīk'kāte, | dē-sīk'kāte, | dē-sīk'kāte, | dē-sīk'kāte, | dē-sīk'kāte |
| DE-SIGN', | dē-zīne', | dē-zīne', | dē-sīne', | dē-sīne', | dē-sīne', | dē-zīne'. |
| DESUL-TORY, | dēs'ul-tūr-ē, | dēs'ul-tūr-ē, | dēs'ul-tō-rē, | dēs'ul-tūr-ē, | dēs'ul-tūr-ē, | dēs'ul-tūr-ē |
| DIAMOND, | dī'mund, | dī'g-mund, | dī'g-mund, | dī'mund, | { dī'g-mund, | dī'g-mund. |
| DIM'SO-RY, | dī-mīs'sō-rē, | dīm'is-sūr-ē, | ..... | dīm'is-sūr-ē, | dīm'is-sūr-ē, | dīm'is-sūr-ē |
| DIO-CES-AN, | dī-ō'sē-sān, | dī-ō'sē-sān, | dī-ō'sē-sān, | dī-ō'sē-sān, | dī-ō'sē-sān, | dī-ō'sē-sān |
| DIS-COUNT, v. | dīs-kount', | dīs-kount', | dīs-kount', | dīs-kount', | dīs-kount', | dīs-kount'. |
| DIS-CREP-ANCE, | dīs'krē-pāns, | dīs'krē-pāns, | dīs'krē-pāns, | dīs'krē-pāns, | dīs'krē-pāns, | dīs'krē-pāns. |
| DIS-CREP-ANT, | dīs'krē-pānt, | dīs'krē-pānt, | dīs'krē-pānt, | dīs'krē-pānt, | dīs'krē-pānt, | dīs'krē-pānt |
| DIS-CRE-TIVE, | dīs'krē-tīv, | dīs'krē-tīv, | dīs'krē-tīv, | dīs'krē-tīv, | dīs'krē-tīv, | dīs'krē-tīv. |
| DIS-PU-TA-BLE, | dīs'pū-tā-bl, | { dīs'pū-tā-bl, | { dīs'pū-tā-bl, | dīs'pū-tā-bl, | dīs'pū-tā-bl, | { dīs'pū-tā-bl, |
| DIS-SYL-LA-BLE, | dīs'sīl-lā-bl, | dīs'sīl-lā-bl, | dīs-sīl-lā-bl, | dīs'sīl-lā-bl, | dīs-sīl-lā-bl, | dīs-sīl-lā-bl |
| DI-VER-TIZE, | ..... | dē-vēr'tīz, | dē-vēr'tīz, | ..... | ..... | dī-vēr'tīz |
| DŌ-CI-BLE, | dōs'sībl, | dōs'ē-bl, | dō'sē-bl, | dōs'sē-bl, | dōs'ē-bl, | dōs'ē-bl |
| DŌ-CILE, | dōs'sīl, | dōs'sīl, | dō'sīl, | ..... | dōs'sīl, | dōs'sīl. |
| DONATIVE, | dōn'ā-tīv, | dōn'ā-tīv, | dōn'ā-tīv, | dōn'ā-tīv, | dōn'ā-tīv, | dōn'ā-tīv |
| DRAMA, | drā'mā, | drā'mā, drām'mā, | drā'mā, | drā'mā, | drā'mā, | drā'mā. |
| DU-RESS', | dū'rēs, | dū'rēs, | dū'rēs, | ..... | dū'rēs, | dū'rēs. |
| DYN-AS-TY, | dī'nās-tē, | { dī'nās-tē, | { dī'nās-tē, | dīn'ās-tē, | { dī'nās-tē, | { dīn'ās-tē |
| DYS-PEP-SY, | dīs'pēp-sē, | dīs'pēp-sē, | ..... | ..... | dīs'pēp-sē, | dīs'pēp-sē |
| EC-CHYM-O-SIS, | ēk-kē-mō'sīs, | ēk-kē-mō'sīs, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ēk-ki-mō'sīs |
| ECHI-NUS, | ē-kī'nūs, | ē-kī'nūs, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| E-CLAIR-CISSE-MENT. 2 | | | | | | |
| E-CLAT', (e-klā') | ē-klāw', | ē-klāw', | ē-klā', | ēk-klā', | ē-klāw', | ēk-klā' |
| E'DICT, | ē'dīkt, | ē'dīkt, | ē'dīkt, ē'dīkt, | ē'dīkt, | ē'dīkt, | ē'dīkt. |
| E-LE-GI-AC, | ēl-ē-jī'āk, | ēl-ē-jī'āk, | { ēl-ē-jī'āk, | { ēl-ē-jī'āk, | ēl-ē-jī'āk, | ēl-ē-jī'āk. |
| EM-BRA-SORE, | ēm-brā-zhōōr', | ēm-brā'zhāre, | ēm-brā-zūre', | ēm-brā'zhāre, | ēm-brā'zhūr, | ēm-brā'zhāre |
| EM-PIR-IC, n. | ēm'pē-rīk, | { ēm'pē-rīk, | ēm'pē-rīk, | { ēm'pē-rīk, | { ēm'pē-rīk, | { ēm-pīr'īk. |
| EM-PY-RĒ-AN, | ēm'pē-rē'ān, | { ēm'pē-rē'ān, | ēm-pīr'īk, | { ēm'pē-rē'ān, | { ēm'pē-rē'ān, | { ēm-pē-rē'ān, |
| EN-CŌRE', | ēng-kōre', | ēng-kōre', | ēn-kōre', | ēng-kōre', | ēm-pīr'ē-ān, | ēm-pē-rē'ān, |
| ENERVATE, | ē-nēr-vāte, | ē-nēr-vāte, | ē-nēr-vāte, | ēng-kōre', | ēm-pīr'ē-ān, | ēm-pīr'ē-ān |
| EN-FEOFF', (fēf) | ēn-fēf, | ēn-fēf, | ēn-fēf, | ē-nēr-vāte, | ē-nēr-vāte, | ēng-kōre'. |
| EN-VELOP, | ēn-vē-lōpē', | ēn-vē-lōpē', | ēn-fēf, | ēn-fēf, | ēn-fēf, | ēn-fēf. |
| EN-VTRONS, | ēn-vē-rōnz', | { ēn-vē-rōnz', | { ēn-vī'rūnz, | ēn-vē-lōpē', | ān-vē-lōpē', | ēng-vē-lōpē' |

| Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| dēm'mōn-strā-tūr, | { dēm-mōn-strā-tūr, | { dēm-ūn-strā-tūr, | ..... | ..... | dēm-mōn-strā-tūr |
| ēk-klā' sīz-mēnt, | ēk-klāre'sīz-mēnt, | ē-klāre'sīz-mōn, | ēk-klāre'sīz-mōng, | ē-klāre'sīz-māng, | ēk-klāre'sīz-mēnt |

| Wester | Sheridan | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| EPH'OD, | ē'fōd, | ē'fōd, ē'fōd, | ē'fōd, | ē'fōd, | ē'fōd, | ē'fōd. |
| EPIGUREAN, | ēp-ē-ky-rē'an, | ēp-ē-ky-rē'an, | ēp-ē-ky-rē'an, | ēp-ē-ky-rē'an, | ēp-ē-ky-rē'an, | ēp-ē-ky-rē'an. |
| ĒPOEH, | ēp'ōk, | ēp'ōk, ēp'ōk, | ēp'ōk, | ēp'ōk, | ēp'ōk, | ēp'ōk. |
| EP'ODE, | ēp'ōde, | ēp'ōde, ēp'ōde, | ēp'ōde, | ēp'ōde, | ēp'ōde, | ēp'ōde. |
| ĒQUE-RY, | ē-kwēr'ē, | ē-kwēr'ē, | ēk'wēr-rē, | ē-kwēr'ē, | ē-kwēr'rē, | ē'kwēr-ē. |
| ĒR'RAND, | ēr'rānd, | ēr'rānd, | ēr'rānd, | ēr'rānd, | { ēr'rānd, ēr'rānd, | { ēr'rānd. |
| ĒR'U-DITE, | ēr-y-dite, | ēr-y-dite, | ēr'y-dit, | ēr'y-dite, | ēr'y-dite, | ēr'y-dite. |
| ĒS-SAY IST, | ēs-sā'ist, | ēs-sā'ist, | ēs'sā-ist, | ēs'sā-ist, | ēs'sā-ist, | ēs'sā-ist. |
| ĒU-RO-PĒ'AN, | yū-rō-pē'an, | yū-rō-pē'an, | { yū-rō-pē'an, yū-rō-pē-an, | { yū-rō-pē'an, yū-rō-pē-an, | yū-rō-pē'an, | ēr'y-dite. |
| Ē-VAN-JĒL'Ē-KAL, | ē-vān-jēl'ē-kāl, | ēv-ān-jēl'ē-kāl, | e-vān-jēl'ē-kāl, | ē-vān-jēl'ē-kāl, | ēv-ān-jēl'ē-kāl, | ē-vān-jēl'ē-kāl |
| ĒX-A-CĒR'B'ATE, | ēks-ā-sēr'bāte, | ēks-ās'er-bāte, | ēks-ās'er-bāte, | ēks-ās'er-bāte, | ēks-ās'er-bāte, | ēgz-ā-sēr'bāte. |
| ĒXĒM-PLA-RY, | ēgz'em-plār-ē, | ēgz'em-plār-ē, | ēgz-ēm'plār-ē, | ēgz-ēm'plār-ē, | ēgz'em-plār-ē, | ēgz'em-plār-ē |
| ĒX-PĒ'DI-ENT, | ēks-pē'diēnt, | { ēks-pē'dē-ent, ēks-pē'jē-ent, | { ēks-pē'dē-ent, ēks-pē'jē-ent, | { ēks-pē'dē-ent, ēks-pē'jē-ent, | { ēks-pē'dyēnt, ēks-pē'dē-ent, | ēks-pē'dē-ent. |
| ĒX'PRO-BR'ATE, | ēks-prōbrāte, | ēks-prōbrāte, | ēks'prō-brāte. | ēks-prōbrāte. | ēks-prōbrāte. | ēks-prōbrāte. |
| ĒX-PRO-BR'ATIVE, | ēks-prōbrātiv, | ēks-prōbrātiv, | ēks-prōbrā-tiv. | ēks-prōbrā-tiv. | ēks-prōbrā-tiv. | ēks-prōbrā-tiv. |
| ĒXSICC'ATE, | ēks-sik'kāte, | ēk-sik'kāte, | ēk-sik'kāte, | ēk-sik'kāte, | ēk-sik'kāte, | ēk-sik'kāte. |
| ĒXTIRP'ATE, | ēk-stēr'pāte, | ēk-stēr'pāte, | ēk-stēr'pāte, | ēk-stēr'pāte, | ēk-stēr'pāte, | ēk-stēr'pāte |
| ĒXUD'ATE, | ēk-sū'dāte, | ēk-sū'dāte, | ēk-sū'dāte, | ēk-sū'dāte, | ēk-sū'dāte, | ēk-sū'dāte. |
| ĒY'RE, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē. |
| ĒY'RY, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē, | ārē. |
| FAB'RIC, | fāb'rik, | fāb'rik, fāb'rik, | fāb'rik, | fāb'rik, | fāb'rik, | { fāb'rik, fāb'rik. |
| FAC'ADE', (fas-sāde') | fā-sādē', | fā-sādē', | fā-sādē', | fā-sādē', | fā-sādē', | fā-sādē'. |
| FAC'UND, | fā-kūnd', | fā-kūnd', | fā-kūnd', | fā-kūnd', | fā-kūnd', | fā-kūnd'. |
| FAL'CHION, | fāl'chūn, | fāl'chūn, | fāl'che-ūn, | fāl'chūn, | fāl'shūn, | fāl'shūn. |
| FAL'CON, | fāw'kn, | fāw'kn, | fāl'kn, | fāw'kn, | fāw'kn, | fāw'ku. |
| FAL'CON-ER, | fāw'kn-ūr, | fāw'kn-ūr, | fāl'kn-ūr, | fāw'kn-ūr, | fāw'kn-ēr, | fāw'kn-ēr. |
| FAN'FA-RON, | fān'fā-rōn, | fān'fā-rōnē', | fān'fā-rūn, | fān'fā-rūn, | fān'fā-rōn. | fān'fā-rōn. |
| FARE'WELL, | fār-wēl', | { fār-wēl', fār-wēl, fār-wēl', | { fār-wēl, fār-wēl', fār-wēl', | { fār-wēl, fār-wēl', | { fār-wēl', fār-wēl', | { fār-wēl, fār-wēl. |
| FASCINE, | fās-sēēn', | fās-sēēn', | fās-sēēn', | fās-sēēn', | fās-sēēn', | fās-sēēn |
| F'AULT, | fāwlt, | fāwlt, | fāwlt, | fāwlt, | fāwlt, | fāwlt. |
| FĒ'AL-TY, | fē'al-tē, | fē'al-tē, | fē'al-tē, | fē'al-tē, | fē'al-tē, | fē'al-tē. |
| FĒ'AR-FUL, | fēr'fūl, | fēr'fūl, fēr'fūl, | fēr'fūl, | fēr'fūl, | fēr'fūl, fēr'fūl, | fēr'fūl |
| FĒ'BRILE, | fēbr'ilē, | fēbr'ilē, | fēbr'ilē, | fēbr'ilē, | fēbr'ilē, | fēbr'ilē |
| FĒ'COND, | fē-kūnd', | fēk'ūnd, | fē-kūnd', | fēk'ūnd, | fēk'ūnd, | fēk'ūnd. |
| FĒOFF, (fēf) | fēf, | fēf, | fēf, | fēf, | fēf, | fēf. |
| FĒOFF-FĒE', | fēffē, | fēffē, | fēf-fēē', | fēffē, | fēffē, | fēffē. |
| FĒT'ID, | fēt'id, | fēt'id, | fēt'id, | fēt'id, | fēt'id, | fēt'id. |
| FĒEND, | fēēnd, | fēēnd, | fēēnd, | fēēnd, | fēēnd, | fēēnd. |
| FĒERCE, | fērs, | fērs, fērs, | fērs, | fērs, | fērs, fērs, | fērs. |
| FĒAUNT, | fānt, | fānt, | fāwnt, | fānt, | fānt, | fānt. |
| FĒRE-FĒ'THER, | fōrē-fā'thūr, | fōrē-fā'thūr, | fōrē-fā'thēr, | fōrē-fā'thūr, | fōrē-fā'thēr, | fōrē-fā'thēr |
| FĒRE-FĒ'NG-ER, | fōrē-fīng-gūr, | fōrē-fīng-gūr, | fōrē-fīng-ēr, | fōrē-fīng-gūr, | fōrē-fīng-gēr, | fōrē-fīng-gēr |
| FĒRT'NITE, | fārt'nite, | fōrt'nite, | fōrt'nit, | fārt'nite, | fōrt'nite, | fōrt'nite. |
| FĒRT'UNE, | fārt'ūnē, | fōrt'chūnē, | fōrt'ūnē, | fārt'chūnē, | fōrt'ūnē, | fōrt'ūnē. |
| FĒRANK-IN-SĒNS, | f'rānk'īn-sēns, | f'rāngk'īn-sēns, | f'rānk'īn-sēns, | f'rānk'īn-sēns, | f'rāngk'īn-sēns. | f'rāngk'īn-sēns |
| FĒRAT'RĒ-SIDE, | f'rāt'rē-side, | f'rāt'rē-side, | f'rāt'rē-side, | f'rāt'rē-side, | f'rāt'rē-side, | f'rāt'rē-side. |
| FĒRĒ'THINK-ER, | f'rē-thīnk'ēr, | f'rē-thīnk'ēr, | f'rē-thīnk'ēr, | f'rē-thīnk-ēr, | f'rē-thīnk'ēr, | f'rē-thīngk'ēr |
| FĒRĒ'QUENT, v. | f'rē-kwēnt', | f'rē-kwēnt', | f'rē-kwēnt', | f'rē'kwēnt, | f'rē-kwēnt', | f'rē-kwēnt |
| FĒRONT, | f'rōnt, | f'rūnt, f'rōnt, | f'rūnt, | f'rūnt, | f'rūnt, | f'rūnt. |
| FĒRONT-IĒR', | f'rōn'tyēr, | { f'rōn'chēēr, f'rōnt'yēēr, | { f'rōn'tēēr, f'rōnt'yēēr, | f'rōnt'yēēr, | f'rōnt'yēēr. | f'rōn'tēēr |
| FĒL'SOME, | f'ūl'sūm, | f'ūl'sūm, | f'ūl'sūm, | f'ūl'sūm, | f'ūl'sūm, | f'ūl'sūm |
| FĒ'SI-BLE, | f'ū'sē-bl, | f'ū'sē-bl, | f'ū'zē-bl, | f'ū'zē-bl, | f'ū'zē-bl, | f'ū'zē-bl |
| FĒ'SIL, | f'y-zēē', | f'y-zēē', | f'ū'zīl, | f'y-zēē', | f'y-zēē', | f'ū'zīl. |
| GABARDINE, | gāb-ār-dēēn', | gāb-ār-dēēn', | gāb-ār-dēēn, | gāb-ār-dēēn', | gāb-ār-dēēn', | gāb-ār-dēēn' |
| GAIN-SĒY, | gānē-sā, | gānē-sā', | gānē'sā, | gānē-sā', | gānē-sā', | gānē-sā'. |
| GĒL'ĀX-Y, | gāl'āk-sē, | gāl'āk-sē, | gāl'āk'sē, | gāl'āk-sē, | gāl'āk-sē, | gāl'āk-sē. |
| GĒL'A-BLE, | jēl'ā-bl, | jēl'ā-bl, | jēl'ā-bl, | jēl'ā-bl, | jēl'ā-bl, | jēl'ā-bl. |
| GĒR'ĒGLE, | gēr'ēgl, | jēr'ē-gl, | gēr'ē-gl, | gēr'ē-gl, | jēr'ē-gl, | gēr'ē-gl. |
| GĒR'AN-DOLE, | jēr'ān-dōlē, | jēr'ān-dōlē, | jēr'ān-dōlē, | jēr'ān-dōlē, | jēr'ān-dōlē, | jēr'ān-dōlē. |
| GĒR'A-SOLE, | jēr'ā-sōlē, | jēr'ā-sōlē, | jēr'ā-sōlē, | jēr'ā-sōlē, | jēr'ā-sōlē, | jēr'ā-sōlē. |
| GĒL'ĀCIS, | glā'sīs, | glā'sīs, glā-sēēz', | glā'sīs, | glā'sīs, | glā'sīs, glā-sēēz', | glā'sīs. |
| GĒLĀ-I-ĀTOR, | glā-dyā'tūr, | glād-ē-ā'tūr, | glād-ē-ā'tūr, | glād-ē-ā'tūr, | glād-ē-ā'tūr, | glād-ē-ā'tūr. |

SYNOPSIS.

| KIT | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>Wabster.</i> | | | | | | |
| GOLD, | göld, | göld, gööld, | göld, gööld, | göld, | göld, gööld, | göld. |
| GOUGE, | göðje, | göðje, | gouje, | göðje, | göðje, | göðje. |
| GOÜRD, | göörd, | görd, göörd, | göörd, | göörd, | göörd, görd, | göörd. |
| GRAN-A-RY, | grän'a-re, | grän'a-re, | grän'a-re, | grän'a-re, | grän'a-re, | grän'a-re. |
| GRANT'OR, | gránt'ur, | gránt-tör, | gránt'ur, | gránt'ur, | gránt'ur, | gránt'ur. |
| GRIND-STONE, | grind'stone, | grind'stone, | grind'stone, | grind'stone, | grind'stone, | grind'stone. |
| GUAIACUM, | gwä'ä-küm, | gwä'ya-küm, | gwä'ya-küm, | gwä'ä-küm, | gwä'ä-küm. | gärd. |
| GUARD, | gärd, | gyärd, | gärd, | gyärd, | gyärd, | gärd. |
| GUIDE, | gyide, | gyide, | gide, | gyide, | gyide, | gide. |
| GYM-NASTIC, | jim-näs'tik, | jim-näs'tik, | jim-näs'tik, | jim-näs'tik, | jim-näs'tik, | jim-näs'tik. |
| GYPSUM, | gyp'sum, | gyp'sum, | jip'sum, | gyp'sum, | gyp'sum, | gyp'sum. |
| OTVES, | givs, | jivz, | jivz, | jivz, | jivz, | jivz. |
| HAL-CY-ON, | hä'shun, | hä'l'she-un, | hä'l'she-un, | hä'l'se-un, | hä'l'she-un, | hä'l'she-un. |
| HÄLE, v. | häll, | häle, häll, | häll, | häle, | häle, häll, | häle. |
| HALF-PEN-NY, | hä'pen-ne, | hä'pen-ne, | hä'pen-ne, | hä'pen-ne, | hä'pen-ne, | hä'pen-ne. |
| (hap- or hä-pen-ne) | | | | | | |
| HÄLLOO, v. i. | hä'l-löö', | hä'l-löö', | hä'l-löö', | ..... | hä-räng', | hä'l-löö' |
| HARANGUE, | hä-räng', | hä-räng', | hä-räng', | ..... | ..... | hä-räng' |
| HATCH'EL, | häk'kl, | häk'kl, | häk'kl, | ..... | häk'kl, | häk'kl. |
| HAUNT, | hänt, häunt, | hänt, | hänt, | ..... | hänt, | hänt. |
| HEARD, | hörd, | hörd, | hörd, | ..... | ..... | hörd. |
| HÉBRA-ISM, | hë'brä-izm, | hëb'ra-izm, | hëb'ra-izm, | hëb'ra-izm, | hëb'ra-izm, | hëb'ra-izm. |
| HÉBRA-IST, | hë-brä'ist, | hëb'ra-ist, | hëb'ra-ist, | hëb'ra-ist, | hëb'ra-ist, | hëb'ra-ist. |
| HE-GTRA, | hë-j'irä, | hë-j'irä, | hë-j'irä, | hë-j'irä, | hë-j'irä, | hë-j'irä. |
| HEIGHT, | hite, | hite, häte, | hite, | hite, | hite, | hite. |
| HEINOUS, | hë'nus, | hä'nus, | hä'nus, | hë'nus, | hä'nus, | hë'nus. |
| HEM-I-STICH, | hë-mis'tik, | hë-mis'tik, | hëm'is'tik, | hë-mis'tik, | hë-mis'tik, | hë-mis'tik. |
| HER-CÖ'LE-AN, | ..... | ..... | hër-kül'e-an, | ..... | hër-kül'e-an, | hër-kül'e-an. |
| HER-E-DIT'A-MENT. 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HERESIARCH, | hë-rë'syark, | hë-rë'zhe-ärk, | hë-rë'zhe-ärk, | ..... | hë-rë'zhe-ärk. | ..... |
| HERO-INE, | hër'ö-in, | hër'ö-in, | hër'ö-in, | hër'ö-in, | hër'ö-in, | hër'ö-in. |
| HERO-ISM, | hër'ö-izm, | hër'ö-izm, | hër'ö-izm, | hër'ö-izm, | hër'ö-izm, | hër'ö-izm. |
| HÉT'E-RO-CLITE, | hët'er-ö-klite', | hët'er-ö-klite, | hët'er-ö-klite, | hët'er-ö-klite, | hët'er-ö-klite, | hët'er-ö-klite. |
| HÉT'E-RO-GE'NE-OUS. 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HIC'COUGH, | hik'kup, | hik'kup, | hik'kof, | hik'kup, | hik'kup, | hik'kup. |
| HICK'UP, | ..... | hik'kof, | ..... | ..... | hik'kof, | hik'kof. |
| HIDE-OUS, | hid'yus, | hid'e-us, | hid'e-us, | hid'e-us, | hid'yus, | hid'e-us. |
| HIEROPHANT, | hi'r'ö-fant', | hi'r'ö-fant. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HISTORIFY, | his-tör'e-fi, | his-tör'e-fi, | is-tör'e-fi, | his-tör'e-fi, | his-tör'e-fi, | his-tör'e-fi. |
| HOMO-GE'NY, | hö-mög'ge-ne, | hö-möðje-ne, | hö-möðje-ne, | hö-möðje-ne, | hö-möðje-ne, | höm'ö-je-ne. |
| HORIZON, | hö-ri'zun, | hö-ri'zun, | hö-ri'zun, | hö-ri'zun, | hö-ri'zun, | hö-ri'zun. |
| HÖRO-LOGE, | hö'r'ö-löje, | hö'r'ö-löðje, | hö'r'ö-löðje, | hö'r'ö-löje, | hö'r'ö-löðje, | hö'r'ö-löje. |
| HO-ROLO-GY, | hö'r'ö-lö-je, | hö-röl'ö-je, | hö-röl'ö-je, | ..... | ..... | hö-röl'ö-je. |
| HOS-PI-TAL, | hö's'pe-täl, | ös'pe-täl, | hö's'pe-täl, | hö's'pe-täl, | ös'pe-täl, | hö's'pe-täl. |
| HOSTLER, (hos'ler) | öst'ler, | öst'ler, | öst'ler, | öst'ler, | öst'ler, | öst'ler. |
| HOUSEWIFE, | hüz'wif, | hüz'wif, | hüz'if, | hüz'if, | hüz'wif, | hüz'zif. |
| HOUSEWIFE-RY, | hüz'wif-re, | hüz'wif-re, | hüz'if-re, | hüz'if-re, | hüz'wif-re, | hüz'zif-re. |
| HOV'ER, | höv'ur, | höv'ur, | höv'er, | höv'ur, | höv'er, | höv'er. |
| HUMBLE, | üm'bl, | üm'bl, | üm'bl, | üm'bl, | üm'bl, | üm'bl. |
| HOMOR, | yü'myr, | yü'myr, | ygm'yr, | yü'myr, | yü'myr, | yü'myr. |
| HUNDRED, | hün'drød, | hün'drød, | hün'drød, | hün'drød, | hün'drød, | hün'drød. |
| HUS-WIFE, | hüz'zif, | hüz'zif, | hüz'if, | hüz'zif, | hüz'zif, | hüz'zif. |
| HY-DRO-PHÖ-BLA, | hi-drö-f'ö-bë-ä, | hi-drö-f'ö-bë-ä, | hi-drö-f'ö-bë-ä, | hi-drö-f'ö-bë-ä, | hi-drö-f'ö-bë-ä, | hi-drö-f'ö-bë-ä. |
| HY-ME-NE'AL, | him-e-në'al, | hi-më-në'al, | hi-më-në'al, | hi-më-në'al, | hi-më-në'al, | hi-më-në'al. |
| HÏ-ME-NE'AN, | him-e-në'an, | hi-më-në'an, | hi-më-në'an, | ..... | hi-më-në'an, | hi-më-në'an. |
| HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC. 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HÏ-PÖT'E-NUSE, | hi-pöt'e-nüse, | hi-pöt'e-nüse, | hi-pöt'e-nüse, | ..... | hi-pöt'e-nüse, | hi-pöt'e-nüse. |
| HÏSSOP, | hi'sup, | hi'z'zup, hi'sup, | hi's'sup, | hi'z'zup, | hi's'sup, hi'sup, | hi'z'zup. |
| IG-NIT'I-BLE, | ig-ni'te-bl, | ig-ni'te-bl, | ig-ni'te-bl, | ig-ni'te-bl, | ig-ni'te-bl, | ig-ni'te-bl. |
| IL-LÄQ'UE-ATE, | il-lä'kwë-äte, | il-lä'kwë-äte, | il-läk'wë-äte, | il-lä'kwë-äte, | il-lä'kwë-äte, | il-lä'kwë-äte. |
| IM-BE-CILE, | im-bë-sëil', | im-bë-sëil', | im-bës'sil', | im-bës'sil', | im-bës'sil', | im-bës'sil'. |

Sheridan. Walker. Perry. Jones. Fulton & Knight. Jameson.

1 hë-rëd'ö-tä-mënt, hër-e-dit'a-mënt, hër-e-dit'a-mënt, hër-e-dit'a-mënt, hër-e-dit'a-mënt, hë-rëd'it-a-mënt.

2 hët'er-ö-ge'nyus, hët'er-ö-je'në-us, hët'er-ö-je'në-us, hët'er-ö-je'në-us, hët'er-ö-je'në-us, hët'er-ö-je'në-us.

3 hip-ö-kön-dri'äk, hip-ö-kön-dre'äk, hip-ö-kön-dre'äk, hip-ö-kön-dre'äk, hip-ö-kön-dre'äk, hi-pö-kön-dre'äk.

| Webster. | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jamieson |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| IM-ME'DI-ATE, | im-mē'dyat, | { im-mē'dē-āt, im-mē'jē-āt, | { im-mē'dē-āt, im-mē'jē-āt, | im-mē'dē-āt, | im-mē'dyat, | im-mē'dē-āte |
| IM-PIERCE/A-BLE, | im-pēr'sjbl, | im-pēr'sā-bl, | im-pēr'sā-bl, | ..... | ..... | im-pēr'sā-bl |
| IM-PORT'ANT, | im-pārt'ant, | { im-pōrt'ant, im-pōrt'ant, | { im-pōrt'ant, im-pōrt'ant, | im-pārt'ant, | im-pōrt'ant, | im-pōrt'ant |
| IM-PRE-CA-TO-RY. | | | | | | |
| IM-PRO'PRI-A-TOR. 2 | | | | | | |
| IM-POGN', | im-pūne', | im-pūne', | im-pūn', | im-pūne', | im-pūne', | im-pūne' |
| IM-PU-IS/SANCE, | im-pū'is-sans, | im-pū'is-sans, | im-pū'is-sans, | im-pū'is-sans, | im-pū'is-sans, | im-pū'is-sans |
| IN-AM-O-RĀ'TO, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| IN-CEND'I-A-RY, | in-sēn'dyar-ē, | { in-sēn'dē-ā-re, in-sēn'jē-ā-re, | { in-sēn'dē-ā-re, in-sēn'jē-ā-re, | in-sēn'dē-ā-re, | in-sēn'dy-ā-re, | in-sēn'dē-ā-re |
| IN-CENS'O-RY, | in'sen-sur-ē, | in'sen-sur-ē, | ..... | in'sen-sur-ē, | in'sens-ur-ē, | in-sēn'sō-re. |
| IN-CLIN'A-TO-RY, | in-klī'nā-tyr-ē, | in-klī'nā-tyr-ē, | in-klī'nā-tō-re, | ..... | ..... | in-klī'nā-tyr-ē |
| IN-COM-MEN'SU-RABLE. 3 | | | | | | |
| IN-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS. 4 | | | | | | |
| IN-CON'DITE, | in-kōn-dite', | in'kōn-dite, | in-kōn'dīt, | in-kōn'dite, | in-kōn'dite, | in'kōn-dite. |
| IN-CON-VEN'I-ENT. 5 | | | | | | |
| INDECOROUS, | in-dē-kō'rus, | { in-dē-kō'rus, in-dēk'ō-ryus, | { in-dēk'ō-ryus, in-dēs'pū-tā-bl, | in-dēk'ō-ryus, | { in-dēk'ō-ryus, in-dē-kō'rus, | { in-dē-kō'rus, in-dē-kō'rus. |
| IN-DISTU-TA-BLE, | in-dīs'pū-tā-bl, | { in-dīs'pū-tā-bl, in-dīs-pū-tā-bl, | { in-dīs'pū-tā-bl, in-dīs-pū-tā-bl, | in-dīs'pū-tā-bl, | in-dīs'pū-tā-bl, | in-dīs'pū-tā-bl |
| IN-DI-VID'U-AL, | in-dē-vid'ū-āl, | { in-dē-vid'ū-āl, in-dē-vid'ū-āl, | { in-dē-vid'ū-āl, in-dē-vid'ū-āl, | in-dē-vid'ū-āl, | in-dē-vid'ū-āl, | in-dē-vid'ū-āl |
| INDOCIBLE, | in-dōs'j-bl, | in-dōs'ē-bl, | in-dō'sē-bl, | in-dōs'ē-bl, | in-dōs'ē-bl, | in-dōs'ē-bl. |
| INDOCILE, | in-dōs'sil, | in-dōs'sil, | in-dō'sil, | in-dōs'sil, | in-dōs'j, | in-dōs'sil. |
| IN-EX-PĒD'I-ENT. 6 | | | | | | |
| IN'FAN-TILE, | in'fan-tile, | in'fan-tile, | in'fan-tīl, | in'fan-tile, | in'fan-tile, | in'fan-tī'e. |
| IN-FĒCUND, | in-fē-kūnd', | in-fēk'und, | in-fē-kūnd', | ..... | ..... | in-fēk'und. |
| IN-ĜĒNI-OUS, | in-jē'njūs, | in-jē'ne-ūs, | in-jē'ne-ūs, | in-jē'ne-ūs, | in-jē'nyūs, | in-jē'ne-ūs. |
| IN'GRAIN, | en-grāne', | en-grāne', | en-grāne', | en-grāne', | en-grāne', | en-grāne'. |
| IN'GRĒDI-ENT, | in-grē'dzhent, | in-grē'jent, | in-grē'de-ent, | in-grē'de-ent, | in-grē'dyent, | in-grē'de-ent |
| IN-HABILE, | in-hāb'īl, | { in-hāb'īl, in-ā-bēēl', | { in-hāb'īl, in-ā-bēēl', | { in-hāb'īl, in-ā-bēēl', | in-hāb'īl, | ..... |
| IN-IM'I-CAL, | ..... | { in-im'ē-kāl, in-ē-mī'kāl, | { in-im'ē-kāl, in-ē-mī'kāl, | { in-im'ē-kāl, in-ē-mī'kāl, | in-im'ē-kāl, | in-im'ē-kāl. |
| IN-SID'I-OUS, | in-sīd'yūs, | { in-sīd'ē-ūs, in-sīd'jē-ūs, | { in-sīd'ē-ūs, in-sīd'jē-ūs, | in-sīd'ē-ūs, | in-sīd'yūs, | in-sīd'ē-ūs |
| IN-SU-LAR, | in'sū-lār, | in'shū-lār, | in'sū-lār, | in'sū-lār, | in'shū-lār, | in'sū-lār. |
| IN-TER-CA-LA-RY, | in-tēr'kāl-lār-ē, | in-tēr-kāl'ā-re, | in-tēr'kāl-lār-ē, | in-tēr-kāl'ā-re, | in-tēr-kāl'ā-re, | in-tēr'kāl'ā-re |
| IN-TER-CAL-ATE, | in-tēr'kāl-late, | in-tēr'kāl-late, | in-tēr'kāl-late, | ..... | ..... | in-tēr'kāl-late. |
| IN-TER-LOC'U-TOR. 7 | | | | | | |
| IN-TER-PO-LATE, | in-tēr'pō-late, | in-tēr'pō-late, | in-tēr'pō-late, | in-tēr'pō-late, | in-tēr'pō-late, | in-tēr'pō-late. |
| IN-TER-PO-LA-TOR, | in-tēr'pō-lā-tūr, | in-tēr'pō-lā-tūr, | in-tēr'pō-lā-tūr, | in-tēr'pō-lā-tūr, | in-tēr'pō-lā-tūr, | in-tēr'pō-lā-tūr |
| IN-TER-STICE, | in-tēr'stīs, | { in-tēr'stīs, in-tēr-stīs, | { in-tēr'stīs, in-tēr-stīs, | in-tēr'stīs, | in-tēr'stīs, | in-tēr'stīs. |
| IN-VA-LID, | in-vā-lēēd', | in-vā-lēēd', | in-vā-lēēd', | in-vā-lēēd', | in-vā-lēēd', | in-vā-lēēd' |
| IN-VID'I-OUS, | in-vid'zh'ūs, | { in-vid'ē-ūs, in-vid'jē-ūs, | { in-vid'ē-ūs, in-vid'jē-ūs, | in-vid'ē-ūs, | in-vid'yūs, | in-vid'ē-ūs |
| IR-RĀTION-AL, | ir-rāsh'ō-nāl, | ir-rāsh'ō-nāl, | ir-rāsh'ō-nāl, | ir-rāsh'ā-nāl, | ir-rāsh'ūn-āl, | ir-rāsh'ō-nāl |
| IRREFRAGABLE, | ir-rēf'frā-gā-bl, | { ir-rēf'frā-gā-bl, ir-rē-frāg'ā-bl, | { ir-rēf'frā-gā-bl, ir-rē-frāg'ā-bl, | ir-rē-frāg'ā-bl, | ir-rēf'frā-gā-bl, | ir-rēf'frā-gā-bl |
| IR-RE-FCT'A-BLE, | ir-rē-fū'tā-bl, | { ir-rē-fū'tā-bl, ir-rēf'ū-tā-bl, | { ir-rē-fū'tā-bl, ir-rēf'ū-tā-bl, | ir-rēf'ū-tā-bl, | ir-rēf'ū-tā-bl, | ir-rē-fū'tā-bl |
| JACK'AL, | jāk'all, | jāk-kāl', | jāk'all, | jāk'all, | jāk'all, | jāk-āw'. |
| JAL'AP, | jāl'ap, | jāl'ap, | jāl'ap, | jāl'ap, | jāl'ap, | jāl'ap. |
| JON'QUIL, | jūn-kwīl', | jūn-kwīl', | jūn-kwīl', | jūn-kwīl', | jūn-kwīl', | jūn-kwīl'. |
| JŪNI-OR, | jū'ne-ūr, | jū'ne-ūr, | jū'ne-ūr, | jū'ne-ūr, | jū'ne-ūr, | jū'ne-ūr. |
| JŪVE-NILE, | jū've-nīle, | jū've-nīl, | jū've-nīl, | jū've-nīl, | jū've-nīl, | jū've-nīle |

| Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jamieson. |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 im-prēk'ā-tyr-ē, | im'prē-kā-tyr-ē, | im'prē-kā-tō-re, | im'prē-kā-tyr-ē, | im'prē-kā-tyr-ē, | im'prē-kā-tyr-ē. |
| 2 im-prō-prē-ā'tūr, | im-prō-prē-ā'tūr, | im-prō'prē-ā-tūr, | im-prō-prē-ā'tūr, | im-prō-prē-ā'tūr, | im-prō-prē-ā'tūr. |
| in-kōm-mēn'su- rā-bl, | { in-kōm-mēn'shū- rā-bl, | { in-kōm-mēn'shū- rā-bl, | { in-kōm-mēn'shū- rā-bl, | { in-kōm-mēn'shū- rā-bl, | { in-kōm-mēn'su- rā-bl. |
| 4 in-kōm-mō'dyūs, | { in-kōm-mō'dē-ūs, in-kōm-mō'jē-ūs, | { in-kōm-mō'dē-ūs, in-kōm-mō'jē-ūs, | in-kōm-mō'dē-ūs, | in-kōm-mō'dyūs, | in-kōm-mō'dē-ūs. |
| in-kōn-vō'nyent, | in-kōn-vō'ne-ent, | in-kōn-vō'ne-ent, | in-kōn-vō'ne-ent, | in-kōn-vō'nyent, | in-kōn-vō'ne-ent. |
| in-ēks-pē'dyent, | in-ēks-pē'dē-ent, | in-ēks-pē'dē-ent, | in-ēks-pē'dē-ent, | in-ēks-pē'dyent, | in-ēks-pē'dē-ent. |
| in-tēr-lōk'kū-tūr, | { in-tēr-lōk'kū-tūr, in-tēr-lō-kū'tūr, | { in-tēr-lōk'kū-tūr, in-tēr-lō-kū'tūr, | ..... | in-tēr-lōk'kū-tūr, | in-tēr-lōk'kū-tūr. |

SYNOPSIS.

| | Webster. | Sheridan | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | KEELSON, (keel'sun) | { kēel'sun, | kēel'sun, | { kēel'sun, | { kēel'sun, | kēel'sun, | kēel'sun. |
| | KIND, | kyInd, | kyInd, | kInd, | kyInd, | kyInd, | kInd. |
| | KNOWLEDGE (no'lēj) | { nōl'ējdz, | { nōl'ēdje, | { nōl'ēdje, | nōl'ēdje, | { nōl'ēj, | { nōl'ēdje. |
| LACONISM, | lak'kə-nīzm, | lak'kə-nīzm, | lak'kə-nīzm, | lak'kə-nīzm, | lak'kə-nīzm, | lak'kə-nīzm, | lak'kə-nīzm. |
| LAUDANUM, | lōd'ə-nūm, | lōd'ə-nūm, | lōd'ə-nūm, | lōd'ə-nūm, | lōd'ə-nūm, | lōd'ə-nūm, | lōd'ə-nūm. |
| LAUREL, | lōr'ēl, | lōr'ēl, | lōr'ēl, | lōr'ēl, | lōr'ēl, | lōr'ēl, | lōr'ēl. |
| LAVA, | lā'və, | lā'və, | lā'və, | lā'və, | lā'və, | lā'və, | lā'və. |
| LEAP, | lēp, | lēp, | lēp, | lēp, | lēp, | lēp, | lēp. |
| LEASH, | lēsh, | lēsh, | lēsh, | lēsh, | lēsh, | lēsh, | lēsh. |
| LEGATOR, | lēg-gə-tōr', | lēg-gə-tōr', | lē-gə'tūr, | lē-gə'tūr, | lē-gə'tūr, | lē-gə'tūr, | lēg-gə-tōr' |
| LEGEND, | lēj'end, | lēj'end, | lēj'end, | lēj'end, | lēj'end, | lēj'end, | lēj'end. |
| LEGENDARY, | lēj'end-ə-rē, | lēj'end-ə-rē, | lēj'end-ə-rē, | lēj'end-ə-rē, | lēj'end-ə-rē, | lēj'end-ə-rē, | lēj'end-ə-rē. |
| LEGISLATIVE, | lēj'is-lā-tīv, | lēd'jīs-lā-tīv, | lēj'is-lā-tīv, | lēj'is-lā-tīv, | lēd'jīs-lā-tīv, | lēj'is-lā-tīv, | lēj'is-lā-tīv. |
| LEGISLATOR, | lēj'is-lā-tūr, | lēd'jīs-lā-tūr, | lēj'is-lā-tūr, | lēj'is-lā-tūr, | lēd'jīs-lā-tūr, | lēj'is-lā-tūr, | lēj'is-lā-tūr. |
| LEGISLATURE, | lēj'is-lā-chūr, | lēd'jīs-lā-chūre, | lēj'is-lā'tūr, | lēj'is-lā'tūr, | lēd'jīs-lā-tūre, | lēj'is-lā-tūr, | lēj'is-lāte-yūr. |
| LEISURE, | lē'zhūr, | lē'zhūre, | lē'zhur, | lē'zhūr, | lē'zhūr, | lē'zhūr, | lē'zhūr. |
| LEPORINE, | lē'pə-rīne, | lē'pə-rīne, | lē'pə-rīn, | lē'pə-rīn, | lē'pə-rīne, | lē'pə-rīne, | lē'pə-rīne. |
| LEST, | lēst, | lēst, | lēst, | lēst, | lēst, | lēst, | lēst. |
| LEVER, | lē'vər, | lē'vər, | lē'vər, | lē'vər, | lē'vər, | lē'vər, | lē'vər. |
| LI-CENTIATE, a | lī-sen'shē-āt, | lī-sen'shē-āte, | lī-sen'shē-āt, | lī-sen'shē-āt, | lī-sen'shē-āt, | lī-sen'shē-āte, | lī-sen'shē-āte. |
| LIE, or LYE, | lē, | lī, | lē, | lē, | lē, | lī, | lī. |
| LIEUTENANT, | lī-tēn'ānt, | lēv-tēn'ānt, | līv-tēn'ānt, | līv-tēn'ānt, | līv-tēn'ānt, | lī-tēn'ānt, | lī-tēn'ānt. |
| LOAF, or LOTH, | lōth, | lōth, | lōth, | lōth, | lōth, | lōth, | lōth. |
| LOOK, | lōk, | lōk, | lōk, | lōk, | lōk, | lōk, | lōk. |
| LUSTRING, | lūs'trīng, | lūs'trīng, | lūs'trīng, | lūs'trīng, | lūs'trīng, | lūs'trīng, | lūs'trīng. |
| MACRO-COSM, | māk'krə-kōzm, | māk'krə-kōzm, | māk'krə-kōzm, | māk'krə-kōzm, | māk'krə-kōzm, | māk'krə-kōzm, | māk'krə-kōzm. |
| MALCON-TENT, | māl-kən-tēnt', | māl-kən-tēnt', | māl-kən-tēnt', | māl-kən-tēnt', | māl-kən-tēnt', | māl-kən-tēnt', | māl-kən-tēnt'. |
| MALL, (mawl) | māl, | māl, | māl, | māl, | māl, | māl, | māl. |
| MAMMIL-LARY, | mām-mīl-lā-rē, | mām'mīl-lā-rē, | { mām-mīl-lā-rē, | { mām'mīl-lā-rē, | mām'mīl-lā-rē, | mām'mīl-lā-rē, | mām'mīl-lā-rē. |
| MAN-KIND, | mān-kīnd', | mān-kyīnd', | mān-kīnd', | mān-kyīnd', | mān-kyīnd', | mān-kyīnd', | mān-kīnd'. |
| MANTUA, | mān'tə, | mān'chə-ə, | mān'tu, | mān'tu-ə, | mān'tu-ə, | mān'tu-ə, | mān'tu-ə. |
| MAR-ANATHA, | mā-rān'ā-thə, | mār-ə-nāth'ə, | ..... | mār-ə-nāth'ə, | mār-ə-nāth'ə, | mār-ə-nāth'ə, | mār-ə-nāth'ə. |
| MARAUDER, | ..... | mā-rō'dər, | mā-rō'dər, | mā-rāud'ər, | mā-rāud'ər, | mā-rāud'ər, | mā-rāud'ər. |
| MARIGOLD, | mār'ē-gōld, | mār'rē-gōld, | mār'ē-gōld, | mār'ē-gōld, | mār'ē-gōld, | mār'ē-gōld, | mār'ē-gōld. |
| MARMOSET, | mār-mə-zēt', | mār-mə-zēt', | mār-mə-zēt', | mār'mə-zēt', | mār-mə-zēt', | mār-mə-zēt', | mār-mə-zēt'. |
| MARMOT, | mār-mōt', | mār-mōt', | mār-mōt', | ..... | ..... | ..... | mār'mot. |
| MATHEMESIS, | mā-thē'sīs, | mā-thē'sīs, | mā-thē'sīs, | mā-thē'sīs, | mā-thē'sīs, | mā-thē'sīs, | { mā-thē'sīs, |
| MATRICIDE, | māt'trē-sīde, | māt'trē-sīde, | māt'trē-sīde, | māt'trē-sīde, | māt'trē-sīde, | māt'trē-sīde, | { māt'trē-sīs. |
| MATRON, | mā'trən, | mā'trən, | mā'trən, | mā'trən, | mā'trən, | mā'trən, | mā'trən. |
| MATRONAL, | mā'trən-əl, | { māt'trō-nəl, | mā'trən-əl, | ..... | { māt'trō-nəl, | { māt'trō-nəl, | { māt'trō-nəl. |
| MATURATIVE, | mā-tū'rā-tīv, | māch'v-rā-tīv, | mā-tū'rā-tīv, | māch'v-rā-tīv, | māt'v-rā-tīv, | māt'v-rā-tīv, | māt'v-rā-tīv. |
| MAUNDER, | māwn'dər, | mān'dər, | māwn'dər, | māwn'dər, | māwn'dər, | māwn'dər, | mān'dər. |
| MAUSOLEUM, | māw-sə-lē'um, | māw-sə-lē'um, | māw-sə-lē'um, | māw-sə-lē'um, | māw-sə-lē'um, | māw-sə-lē'um, | māw-sə-lē'um. |
| MAXILLARY, | māks'jī-lār-ē, | māks'jī-lār-ē, | māks'jī-lār-ē, | māks'jī-lār-ē, | māks'jī-lār-ē, | māks'jī-lār-ē, | māks'jī-lār-ē. |
| MAYOR, | mā, | mā'vər, | mā'vər, | mā'vər, | mā'vər, | mā'vər, | mā'vər. |
| MEDICINAL, | { mē-dīs'īn-ēl, | mē-dīs'ē-nəl, | { mē-dīs'ē-nəl, | { mē-dīs'ē-nəl, | { mē-dīs'ē-nəl, | { mē-dīs'ē-nəl, | { mē-dīs'ē-nəl. |
| MEDICINE, | { mēd'ē-sī'nəl, | mēd'ē-sī'nəl, | { mēd'ē-sī'nəl, | { mēd'ē-sī'nəl, | { mēd'ē-sī'nəl, | { mēd'ē-sī'nəl, | { mēd'ē-sī'nəl. |
| MEDULLARY, | mēd'ūl-lār-ē, | mēd'ūl-lār-ē, | mēd'ē-sīn, | mēd'ē-sīn, | mēd'ē-sīn, | mēd'ē-sīn, | mēd'ē-sīn. |
| MELIORATE, | mēl'yo-rāte, | mēl'ē-q-rāte, | mēl'ē-q-rāte, | mēl'ē-q-rāte, | mēl'ē-q-rāte, | mēl'yo-rāte, | mēl'ē-q-rāte. |
| MELLODI-IOUS, | mē-lō'dzhūs, | { mē-lō'dē-ūs, | { mē-lō'dē-ūs, | { mē-lō'dē-ūs, | { mē-lō'dē-ūs, | { mē-lō'dyūs, | { mē-lō'dē-ūs. |
| MEMOIR, | { mē-mōir', | mē-mōir', | mēm'ōir', | { mēm'wār, | { mē-mwār', | mē-mōir', | mē-mōir'. |
| MENAGER-Y, | mē-mwār, | mēm'wār, | mēm'ōir', | ..... | mēm'wār, | mēm'wār, | mēm'wār. |
| MENSURABLE, | ..... | mēn-āzhe-ūr-ēl, | mē-nā'zhjē-rē, | ..... | ..... | ..... | mēn-āzhe-ūr-ēl. |
| MERCANTILE, | mēr'kən-tīl, | mēr'kən-tīl, | mēr'kən-tīl, | mēr'kən-tīl, | mēr'kən-tīl, | mēr'kən-tīl, | mēr'kən-tīl. |
| MERIDIAN, | mē-rīdzh'ən, | { mē-rīd'ē-ən, | { mē-rīd'ē-ən, | { mē-rīd'ē-ən, | { mē-rīd'ē-ən, | { mē-rīd'yan, | { mē-rīd'ē-ən. |
| MESSEURS, | mēs'sürz, | { mēsh'shōörz, | { mēs'sēörz, | mēs-shōörz', | mēs'h'ürz, | mēs'h'ürz, | mēs'h'shēörz. |
| METAL-LINE, | mēt'əl'īn, | mēt'əl-līne, | mēt'əl-līne, | mēt'əl-līne, | mēt'əl-līn, | { mēt'əl-līne, | { mēt'əl-līne. |

| Webster | Sheridan | Walker. | Perry. | Jones | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| METALLURGY, | mēt-təl-lūr'dzhē, | mēt-təl-lūr-jē, | mēt-təl-lūr-jē, | mē-təl-lūr jē, | mēt-təl-lūr-jē, | mēt-təl-lūr-jē |
| METE-OR, | mē-t'yūr, | { mē'tē-yūr, mē'chē-yūr, | { mē'tē-yūr, mē'chē-yūr, | mē'tē-yūr, | mē'tyūr, | mē'tē-yūr |
| METONYMY, | mēt'q-nīm-ē, | { mē-tōn'ē-mē, mēt'q-nīm-ē, | { mē-tōn'ē-mē, mē-tōn'ē-mē, | mē-tōn'ē-mē, | mē-tōn'ē-mē, | { mē-tōn'ē-mē. mēt'q-nīm-ē |
| MEZ-ZO-TINT'O | mēt-sq-tīn'tō, | mēt-sq-tīn'tō, | mēt-sq-tīn'tō | mēt-sq-tīn'tō, | mēt-sq-tīn'tō, | mēt-zq-tīn'tō |
| MPASM, | mī'azm, | mī'azm, | ..... | ..... | ..... | mē'azm. |
| MICHER, | mī'ch'ūr, | mī'ch'ūr, | mī'ch'ūr, | mī'ch'ūr, | mī'chēr. | ..... |
| MICROCOSM, | mī'krō-kōzm, | mī'krō-kōzm, | mī'krō-kōzm, | mī'krō-kōzm, | mī'krō-kōzm, | mī'krō-kōzm |
| MI-CROG'RA-PHY, | mī'krō-grāf-ē, | mī-krōg'rā-fē, | mī-krōg'rā-fē, | mī-krōg'rā-fē, | mī-krōg'rā-fē, | mī-krōg'rā-fē |
| MICROSCOPE, | mī'krō-skōpe, | mī'krō-skōpe, | mī'krō-skōpe, | mī'krō-skōpe, | mī'krō-skōpe, | mī'krō-sk'ōpe |
| MID'WIFE-RY, | mīd'wīf-rē, | mīd'wīf-rē, | mīd'wīf-rē, | mīd'wīf-rē, | mīd'wīf-rē, | mīd'wīf-rē. |
| MIN'A-TO-RY, | mīn'ā-tūr-ē, | mīn'ā-tūr-ē, | mīn'ā-tūr-ē, | mīn'ā-tūr-ē, | mīn'ā-tūr-ē, | mīn'ā-tūr-ē. |
| MIN'IA-TURE, | mīn'it-chūr, | mīn'ē-tūre, | mīn'ē-tūre, | mīn'ē-tūre, | mīn'ē-tūre, | mīn'ē-tūre. |
| MINUTE, | mīn'nūt, | { mīn'nūt, mīn'nūte, | { mīn'ute, mīn'nūte, | mīn'nūte, | mīn'ut, | mīn'nūte. |
| MIS'CEL-LA-NY, | mīs'sel-lān-ē, | mīs'sel-lān-ē, | mīs'sel-lān-ē, | mīs'sel-lān-ē, | mīs'sel-lān-ē, | mīs'sel-lān-ē |
| MIS'CHIE-VOUS, | mīs'chē-vūs, | mīs'chē-vūs, | { mīs'chē-vūs, mīs-chēv'ūs, | { mīs'chē-vūs, mīs'chē-vūs, | mīs'chē-vūs, | mīs'chē-vūs. |
| MI-SOĞ'Y-NY, | mī-sōğ'ē-nē, | mē-sōđ-jē-nē, | mē-sōđ-jē-nē, | mē-sōđ-jē-nē, | mē-sōđ'ē-nē, | mīs-sōđ-jē-nē |
| MÓBILE, | mō'bīl, | mō-bēl', | mō-bēl', | ..... | ..... | mō-bēl'. |
| MOB'LE, | mōb'bl, | mōb'l, | ..... | mōb'bl, | mōb'bl, | mōb'bl. |
| MON'AD, | mōn'nād, | { mōn'nād, mō'nād, | { mōn'ād, mō'nād, | mōn'nād, | mōn'nād. | ..... |
| MON'AS-TER-Y, | mōn'nās-tēr-rē, | { mōn'nā-strē, mōn'nās-tēr-ē, | { mōn'nās-tēr-ē, mōn'nā-strē, | mōn'nā-strē, | { mon'nās-tre, mōn'nās-tēr-ē | { mōn'nās-tēr-ē. mōn'nā-strē. |
| MO-NOPTOTE, | mōn'nōp-tōte, | { mōn'nōp-tōte, mō-nōp'tōte, | { mōn'nōp-tōte, mō-nōp'tōte, | { mō-nōp'tōte, mōn'nōp-tōte, | mōn'nōp-tōte, | mōn'nōp-tōte. |
| MŸ. | mī, mē, | mī, mē | mī me, | ..... | mē, mī, | mī. |
| NATION-AL, | nāsh'q-n-əl, | nāsh'q-n-əl, | nāsh'q-n-əl, | nāsh'q-n-əl, | nāsh'q-n-əl, | nāsh'q-n-əl |
| NATU-RAL, | nāt'chūr-əl, | nāt'chūr-rəl, | nāt'q-r-əl, | nāt'chūr-rəl, | nāt'q-r-əl, | nāt'ū-rəl. |
| NATURE, | nā'chūr, | nā'chūre, | nā'ture, | nā'chūr, | nā'ture, | nā't'yūr. |
| NE'ER, | nēēr, | nāre, | nāre, | ..... | ..... | nāre. |
| NE-GÓTTIA-TOR, | nē-gō-shā'tūr, | nē-gō'shē-ā-tūr, | nē-gō'shē-ā-tūr | ..... | ..... | nē-gō'shē-ā-tū |
| NEP'OTISM, | nēp'ō-tīzm, | nēp'ō-tīzm, | nēp'ō-tīzm, | nēp'ō-tīzm, | nēp'ō-tīzm. | ..... |
| NÓMEN-CLA-TURE. 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NONE, | nūn, | nūn, | nūn, | nūn, | nūn, | nūn. |
| NOOSE, (nooz) | nōbz, | nōoze, | nōoze, | nōoze, | nōoze, | nōoze. |
| NOT'A-BLE, | nōt'tē-bl, | { nō'tā-bl, nō't'ā-bl, | { nō'tā-bl, nō't'ā-bl, | nō'tā-bl, | { nō'tā-bl, nō't'ā-bl, | { nō'tā-bl nō't'ā-bl |
| NOTHING, | nūth'jng, | nūth'jng, | nūth'jng, | nūth'jng, | nūth'jng, | nūth'jng. |
| NÓVEN-A-RY, | nō-vēn'nēr-ē, | nōv'ēn-ā-rē, | nōv'ēn-ā-rē, | ..... | ..... | nōv'ēn-ā-rē |
| OB'DU-RATE, | ōb-dūrēt, | { ōb'jū-rāte, ōb-dūrāte, | { ōb-dūrāt, ōb-dūrāt, | ōb-dūrēt, | { ōb'đū-rāte, ōb-dūrāte, | { ōb-dūrāte. ōb-dūrāte. |
| O-BÉ'DI-ENCE, | ō-bē'dzhēns, | ō-bē'jē-ēns, | ō-bē'dē-ēns, | ō-bē'dē-ēns, | ō-bē'dyēns, | ō-bē'dē-ēns |
| O-BÉ'SANCE, | ō-bē'sāns, | ō-bā'sāns, | ō-bē'sāns, | ō-bā'zāns, | ō-bā'sāns, | ō-bā'sāns. |
| OBLIGA-TOR-Y, | ōb'lē-gā-tūr'ē, | ōb'lē-gā-tūr-rē, | ōb'lē-gā-tō-rē, | ōb'lē-gā-tūr-ē, | ōb'lē-gā-tūr-ē, | ōb'lē-gā-tūr-ē |
| O-BLIGE', | { ō-blīdje', ō-blīēēdje', | { ō-blīdje', ō-blīēēdje', | { ō-blīēēdje', ō-blīdje', | { ō-blīēēdje', ō-blīēēdje', | { ō-blīdje', ō-blīēēdje', | { ō-blīdje'. ō-blīēēdje'. |
| OB-LIQUE', | ōb-līkē', | ōb-līkē', | ōb-lēēk', ōb-līkē', | ōb-lēēk', | ōb-līkē', | ōb-lēēk'. |
| OB-SO-LETE', | ōb'sq-lēt, | ōb'sq-lēte, | ōb'sq-lēt, | ōb'sq-lēte, | ōb'sq-lēte, | ōb'sq-lēte. |
| OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, | ..... | ōk-tōđje'ē-nā-rē, | ōk-tōđje'ē-nā-rē, | ..... | ..... | ōk'tō-jē-nā-rē |
| ÓDI-OUS, | ō'dzhūs, | ō'dē-ūs, ōjē-ūs, | ō'dē-ūs, | ō'dē-ūs, | ō'dyūs, | ō'dē-ūs. |
| OÉ-IL'AD, | ō-ē'l'yād, | ē-l'yād, | āle'yād, | ē-īl'ē-ād, | ē-īl'yād. | ..... |
| OPH-THAL'MIC, | ōf-thāl'mīk, | ōp-thāl'mīk, | ōp-thāl'mīk, | ōp-thāl'mīk, | ..... | ōp-thāl'mīk |
| O-PIN-IA'TRE, | ō-pīn-nyā'trē, | ō-pīn-yē-ā'tēr, | ō-pīn-ē-ā'trē. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| OP-PÓGN'ER, (op-pū'ner) | { ōp-pūg'nēr, ōp-pūn'ēr, | { ōp-pūn'ēr, ōp-pūn'ēr, | { ōp-pūn'ēr, ōp-pūn'ēr, | ..... | ..... | { ōp-pūn'ēr. ōp-pūn'ēr. |
| OPTA-TIVE, | ōp'tā-tīv, | { ōp'tā-tīv, ōp-tā'tīv, | { ōp'tā-tīv, ōp-tā'tīv, | ōp'tā-tīv, | ōp'tā-tīv, | ōp'tā-tīv. |
| ORAN-GER-Y, | ō-rāwn'zhēr-ē, | ō-rāwn'zhēr-ē, | ōr'an-jē-rē, | ō-rān'zhēr-ē, | ō-rāwn'zhēr-ē, | ōr'an-jēr-ē. |
| OR'CHES-TRA, | ..... | ōr-kēs'trā, | ōr'kēs'trā, | ..... | ..... | ōr-kēs'trā. |
| OR'DE-AL, | ār'dyāl, | { ōr'dē-āl, ōr'jē-āl, | { ōr'dē-āl, ōr'jē-āl, | ōr'dē-yl, | ōr'dē-āl, | ōr'dē-āl. |
| OR'DI-NA-RY, | { ār'dē-nēr-rē, ār'nēr-rē, | { ōr'dē-nā-rē, ōrd'nā-rē, | { ōr'dē-nā-rē, ōrd'nā-rē, | { ōr'dē-nā-rē, ōrd'nā-rē, | { ōr'dē-nār-ē, ōrd'nā-rē, | { ōr'dē-nā-rē ōrd'nā-rē |

Sheridan. Walker. Perry. Jones. Fulton & Knight. Jameson.
 nō-mēn-klā'chūr, nōm-ēn-klā'chūre, nō-mēn-klā'ture, nō-mēn-klā'tūre, nōm-ēn-klā'tūr, nō-mēn-klāte yūr

SYNOPSIS.

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| | Webster | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ORTHO-E-PY | | | ôr'thō-ē-pē, | ôr'thō-ē-pē, | ôr'thō-ē-pē, | { or-thō'ē-pē, ôr'thō-ē-pē, | { ôr'thō-ē-pē. |
| OYES. | | ō-yēs', | ō-yēs', | ō-yēs', | ..... | ō-yēs', | ō'yā. |
| PAC-IFI-CATOR, | | pās-sif-ē-kā-tyr, | pās-sif-ē-kā-tyr, | pās-ē-ē-kā-tyr, | ..... | ..... | pā-sif'ē-kā-tyr |
| PAGEANT, | | pādzh'ent, | pād'junt, | pā'jant, | pād'junt, | pāj'ant, | { pāj'ent, pād'jent. |
| PAGEANT-RY, | | pādzh'ēn-tre, | pād'jun-tre, | pāj'ant-re, | pād'jun-tre, | pāj'ant-re, | { pāj'ēn-tre. pād'jen-tre. |
| PAN-E-GYR'IC, | | pān-ē-dzēr'rik, | pān-ē-jēr'rik, | pān-ē-jir'ik, | pān-ē-jir'ik, | pān-ē-jir'ik, | pān-ē-jēr'ik. |
| PAP'IL-LA-RY, | | pā-pil'ler-ē, | pāp'il-lā-re, | pā-pil'la-rē, | pāp'pil-a-rē, | pāp'pil-lar-ē, | pāp'pil-a-rē. |
| PAP'IL-LOUS, | | pā-pil'lus, | pā-pil'lus, | pā-pil'lus, | ..... | ..... | pā-pil'lus. |
| PA-RAL'O-GISM | | pār'ra'ŋ-ō-dzhizm, | par-rāl'ŋ-ō-jizm, | pā-rāl'ŋ-jizm, | par-rāl'ŋ-jizm, | par-āl'ŋ-jizm, | par-āl'ŋ-jizm. |
| PAST'Y, | | pās'tē, | pās'tē, | pās'tē, | pās'tē, | pās'tē, | pās'tē. |
| PAT'ENT, | | pāt'ent, | { pāt'ent, pā'tent, | { pāt'ent, pā'tent, | pāt'tent, | pāt'ent, | { pāt'ent, pā'tent. |
| PATRIOT, | | pā'tryut, | pā'tre-ut, | pā'tre-ut, | pā'tre-ut, | pā'tre-ut, | pā'tre-ut. |
| PATRON, | | pā'trun, | pā'trun, | pā'trun, | pā'trun, | pā'trun, | pā'trun. |
| PAT'RO-NAL, | | pā-trō'nāl, | pāt'ro-nāl, | pāt'run-āl, | pāt'ro-nāl, | pāt'run-nāl, | pā-trō'nāl. |
| PAT'RON-ESS, | | pāt'ro-nēs, | pā'trun-ēs, | pā'trun-ēs, | pā'trun-ēs, | pā'trun-ēs, | pā'trun-ēs. |
| PAUNCH, | | pāwnch, | pānsh, | pānsh, | pānch, | pānsh, | pānsh. |
| PE-COL'IAR, | | pē-kū'lyer, | pē-kū'le-yr, | pē-kū'le-yr, | pē-kū'le-yr, | pē-kū'lyer, | pē-kū'le-er. |
| PE-CON'IAR-Y, | | pē-kū'nyer-ē, | pē-kū'ne-yr-ē, | pē-kū'ne-a-rē, | pē-kū'ne-er-ē, | pē-kū'nyar-ē, | pē-kū'ne-a-rē. |
| PED'ALS, | | pē'dāls, | { pē'dāls, pē'dals, | { pē'dāls, pē'dals, | pē'dāls, | pē'dāls, | { pē'dāls, pē'dalz. |
| PE-DO-BAPTISM, | | pē-dō-bāp'tizm, | pē-dō-bāp'tizm, | pē-dō-bāp'tizm, | ..... | ..... | pē-dō-bāp'tizm |
| PEN'NY-WORTH, | | pēn'ne-würth, | pēn'ne-würth, | pēn'nurth, | { pēn'ne-würth, pēn'nurth, | pēn'ne-würth, | { pēn'ne-würth, pēn'nurth. |
| PEN'TE-COST, | | pēn'tē-kōste, | pēn'tē-kōste, | pēn'tē-kōst, | pēn'tē-kōste, | pēn'tē-kōste, | pēn'tē-kōst. |
| PER-DU-RABLE, | | pēr'dū-rā-bl, | pēr'dū-rā-bl, | ..... | ..... | pēr'dū-rā-bl, | pēr'dū-rā-bl. |
| PER'EMP-TORY, | | pēr'em-tyr-ē, | { pēr'em-tyr-ē, pēr-rēm'tō-re, | { pēr'ēmp'tō-rē, pēr'ēmp'tō-rē, | { pēr'em-tyr-ē, pēr'em-tyr-ē, | pēr'em-tyr-ē, | { pēr'em-tyr-ē, pēr-ēm'tō-rē. |
| PER'FECT, v. | | pēr'fikt, | pēr'fekt, | pēr'fekt, | pēr'fekt, | pēr'fekt, | { pēr'fekt, pēr-fēkt'. |
| PER-FUME, | | pēr'fūme, | pēr'fūme, | { pēr-fūme', pēr'fūme, | { pēr'fūme, pēr'fūme, | pēr'fūme, | pēr'fūme. |
| PER-FUNC'TORY, | | pēr'funkt-tyr-ē, | per-funkt'yr-ē, | per-funkt'tō-rē, | per-funkt'yr-ē, | per-funkt'yr-ē | ..... |
| PER-MIT, | | pēr'mit, | pēr'mit, | per-mit', | pēr'mit, | pēr'mit, | per-mit'. |
| PER'SPI-RABLE, | | per-spi'rābl, | per-spi'rā-bl, | per-spi'rā-bl, | per-spi'rā-bl, | per-spi'rā-bl, | per-spi'rā-bl. |
| PER'SPI-RATIVE, | | per-spi'rā-tiv, | per-spi'rā-tiv, | per-spi'rā-tiv, | ..... | per-spi'rā-tiv, | per-spi'rā-tiv. |
| PER-TUR-BATE, | | per-tūr'bāte, | per-tūr'bāte, | per-tūr'bāte, | per-tūr'bāte, | per-tūr'bāte, | per-tūr'bāte. |
| PET'AL, | | pēt'al, | pēt'al, | pēt'al, | pēt'al, | pēt'al, | pēt'al. |
| PHALANX, | | fā'lānks, | { fā'lānks, fāl'ānks, | { fā'lānks, fāl'ānks, | fā'lānks, | fā'lānks, | { fā'lānks, fāl'ānks. |
| PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC, | | fār-mā-kū'tik, | fār-mā-sū'tik, | ..... | ..... | ..... | fār-mā-sū'tik |
| PHU'LO-MEL, | | fīl'ŋ-mēl, | fīl'ŋ-mēl, | fīl'ŋ-mēl, | fīl'ŋ-mēl, | fīl'ŋ-mēl, | fīl'ŋ-mēl. |
| PHLEG-MAT'IC, | | fleg'mā-tik, | fleg'mā-tik, | fleg'māt'ik, | fleg'mā-tik, | fleg'māt'ik, | fleg'mā-tik. |
| PHLO-GIS'TON, | | flog'gis'ton, | { flog'jis'ton, flog'gis'ton, | { flog'jis'ton, flog'gis'ton, | flog'gis'ton, | flog'gis'ton, | { flog'jis'ton, flog'gis'ton. |
| PHRE-NE'TIC, | | fren'ē-tik, | fren-ēt'ik, | fren-ēt'ik, | fren-ēt'ik, | fren-ēt'ik, | fren-ēt'ik. |
| PHYS-I-OG'NO-MY, | | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'no-mē | fizh-ē-ŋŋ'no-mē, | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'no-mē, | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'no-mē, | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'no-mē, | { fiz-ē-ŋŋ'no-mē fiz-ē-ŋŋ'no-mē |
| PHYS-I-OL'O-GY, | | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'ŋ-jē, | fizh-ē-ŋŋ'ŋ-jē, | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'ŋ-jē, | fizh-ē-ŋŋ'ŋ-jē, | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'ŋ-jē, | fiz-ē-ŋŋ'ŋ-jē |
| PIERCE, | | pērs, | pērs, | pērs, | pērs, | pērs, | pērs. |
| PLA'GA-BLE, | | plā'kābl, | plā'kā-bl, | plāk'ā-bl, | plā'kā-bl, | plā'kā-bl, | plā'kā-bl. |
| PLA'GIA-RY, | | plā'dzher-ē, | plā'jā-re, | plā'jā-rē, | plā'djē-ā-rē, | plā'jē-ār-ē, | plā'jē-ā-rē. |
| PLA-TINA, | | | plāt'ē-nā, | ..... | ..... | ..... | plāt'ē-nā. |
| PLA'TO-NIST, | | | plāt'ŋ-nist, | plāt'ŋ-nist, | ..... | ..... | plāt'ŋ-nist. |
| PLE'IADS, (plē'yadz) | | plē'yadz, | plē'yadz, | plē'yadz, | plē'yadz, | plē'yadz, | plē'yadz. |
| PLĒ'NA-RY, | | plē'nār-ē, | { plē'nār-ē, plē'nār-ē, | { plē'nār-ē, plē'nār-ē, | plē'nār-ē, | plē'nār-ē, | plē'nār-ē. |
| PLEN'TE-OUS, | | plēn'chus, | plēn'che-ys, | plēn'tē-ys, | plēn'tē-ys, | plēn'tyus, | plēn'tē-ys. |
| PLIC'A-TURE, | | plī'kē-chōōr, | plīk'ā-chūre, | plī'kē-tūre, | ..... | ..... | plīk'ā-tūre. |
| POIGN'ANT, | | { pwō'nant, (poin'ant) | pōē'nant, | pōē'nant, | pwōē'nant, | pwōē'nant, | pōē'nant. |
| POLY-THE-ISM, | | pōl-lē-thē'izm, | pōllē-thē'izm, | pōl-lē-thē'izm, | pōl-lē-thē'izm, | pōl-lē-thē'izm, | pōl-lē-thē'izm |
| POS-SESS', | | pōz-zēs', | pōz-zēs', | pōz-zēs', | pōz-zēs', | pōz-zēs', | pōz-zēs'. |
| POS-SESS'ORY, | | pōz'zēs-sūr-ē, | pōz'zēs-sūr-ē, | pōz'zēs-sō-rē, | pōz-zēs'sūr-ē, | pōz'zēs-sūr-ē, | pōz'zēs-sūr-ē. |
| POSTHU-MOUS, | | pōst'hū-mūs, | pōst'hū-mūs, | pōst'hū-mūs, | pōst'hū-mūs, | pōst'hū-mūs, | pōst'hū-mūs. |
| PŌS-TILL'ION, | | { pōs-tīl'yun, (pōs-till'yun) | pōs-tīl'yun, | pos-tīl'yun, | pōs-tīl'yun, | pōs-tīl'yun, | pōs-tīl'yun |
| PŌTH'ER, | | pūth'er, | pūth'er, | pūth'er, | pūth'er, | pūth'er, | pūth'er. |
| POUR | | pōūr, | pour, | pōūr, | pōūr, | pār, pōre, powr, | pōre. |

SYNOPSIS.

| | Webster. | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jamson. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RA-DI-ATE, | | rā'dzhāte, | { rā'dē-āte, rā'jē-āte, | { rā'dē-āte, | rā'dē-āte, | rā'dē-āte, | rā'dē-āte |
| RA-DI-US, | | rā'dzhūs, | { rā'dē-ūs, rā'jē-ūs, | { rā'dē-ūs, | rā'dē-ūs, | rā'dē-ūs, | rā'dē-ūs. |
| RAILLERY, | | rāil'er-ē, | rāil'er-ē, | rāil'er-ē, | rāil'er-ē, | rāil'er-ē, | rāil'er-ē. |
| RAIS'IN, | | rā'zn, | rē'zn, | rā'zjn, | rē'zn, | rāzn, rēzn, | rā'zjn. |
| RARI-TY, | | rā'rit-ē, | { rā'rē-tē, rā're-tē, | { rā'rē-tē, | rā'rē-tē, | { rā'rē-tē, rā're-tē, | { rā'rē-tē. rā're-tē. |
| RASE, | | rāse, | rāze, rāse, | rāze, | rāse, | rāze, rāse, | rāze. |
| RASP'BER-RY, | | rās'ber-ē, | rās'ber-ē, | rāsp'ber-ē, | rās'ber-ē, | rās'ber-ē, | rās'ber-ē. |
| RAT-A-FIA, (rat-a-fee') | | { rāt-q-fē'q, rāt-q-fē, | { rāt-q-fē'q, rāt-q-fē, | { rāt-q-fē'q, | rāt-q-fē, | rāt-q-fē'q, | rāt-q-fē'q. |
| RATHER, | | rāth'er, | rāth'er, rāth'er, | rāth'er, | rāth'er, | rāth'er, | rāth'er. |
| RA-TI-O-CIN-A'TI-O-N. ¹ | | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh'un-ēl. |
| RA-TION-AL, | | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh-ē-q-nā'le, | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh'un-ēl, | rāsh-un-ēl. |
| RA-TION-A'LE, |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | rāsh-ē-q-nā'le |
| RE-CEPT-A-CLE, | | rēs'sep-tēkl, | { rēs'sep-tā-kl, rēs'sep'tā-kl, | { rēs'sep'tā-kl, | rēs'sep-tā-kl, | rēs'sep-tā-kl, | rēs'sep'tā-kl. |
| RE-CEPT-O-RY, | | rēs'sep-tūr-ē, | rēs'sep-tūr-ē, | rēs'sep'tō-rē, | rēs'sep-tūr-ē, | rēs'sep-tūr-ē. | ..... |
| RECOGNITION. ² | | | | | | | |
| RECOGNIZANCE. ³ | | | | | | | |
| RECOGNIZE, | rē-kōg-nize', | rēk'kōg-nize, | rēk'q'n-ize, | rēk'kōg-nize, | rēk'qg-nize, | rēk'qg-nize, | rēk'kōg-nize. |
| RECOGNIZOR, | rē-kōn-ē-zōr', | rē-kōg-nē-zōr', | rē-kōn-ē-zōr', | ..... | ..... | ..... | rē-kōg-nē-zōr' |
| REC'ON-DITE, | rē-kōn-dite', | rēk'kōn-dite, | rē-kōn'dit, | rēk'kōn-dite, | { rēk'q'n-dite, rē-kōn'dit, | { rēk'q'n-dite, rē-kōn'dit, | { rēk'kōn-dite. rēk'kōn-dite. |
| REC'ORD, | rē-kārd', | rēk'ord, rē-kōrd', | rēk'ord, | rēk'ord, rē-kārd', | rēk'ord, rē-kōrd', | rēk'ord, | rēk'ord. |
| RE-CO'SANT, | rēk'kū-zant, | { rē-kū'zant, rēk'kū-zant, | { rē-kū'zant, | rē-kū'zant, | { rē-kū'zant, rēk'kū-zant, | { rē-kū'zant, rēk'kū-zant, | { rē-kū'zant. rēk'kū-zant. |
| RE-FECT'O-RY, | rēf'fēk-tūr-ē, | { rē-fēk'tūr-ē, rēf'fēk-tūr-ē, | { rē-fēk'tūr-ē, | rēf'fēk'tō-rē, | rēf'fēk-tūr-ē, | rēf'fēk-tūr-ē, | rē-fēk'tūr-ē |
| REFRAGABLE, | rēf'frā-gā-bl, | rēf'frā-gā-bl, | { rē-frāg'ā-bl, rēf'frā-gā-bl, | ..... | ..... | ..... | rēf'frā-gā-bl |
| REF'USE, | rēf'fūze, | rēf'fūze, | rēf'fūze, | rēf'fūze, | rēf'fūze, | rēf'fūze, | rēf'fūze. |
| RE-ME'DI-A-BLE, | rē-mē'dy-ē-bl, | rē-mē'dē-q-bl, | rē-mēd'ē-q-bl, | rē-mēdē-q-bl, | rē-mē'dy-ē-bl, | rē-mē'dē-q-bl, | rē-mē'dē-q-bl |
| RE-MEDI-LESS, | rēm'ē-dē-lēs, | rēm'ē-dē-lēs, | rē-mēd'ē-lēs, | ..... | { rēm'ē-dē-lēs, rē-mēd'ē-lēs, | { rēm'ē-dē-lēs, rē-mēd'ē-lēs, | { rēm'mē-dē-lēs. rēm'mē-dē-lēs. |
| RE-MORSE, | rē-mārs', | { rē-mōrs', rē-mōrse', | { rē-mōrse', rē-mōrs', | { rē-mārs', | rē-mōrs', | rē-mōrs', | re-mōis'. |
| REN'DEZ-VOUS, | rēn'dē-vōōz, | rēn-dē-vōōz', | rēn'dē-vōōz, | rēn-dā-vōōz', | rēn-dē-vūz', | rēn-dē-vōōz', | rēn-dē-vōōz'. |
| REN'I-TEN-SE, | rē-ni'tēn-sē, | rē-ni'tēn-sē, | rēn'ē-tēn-sē, | rē-ni'tēn-sē, | rē-ni'tēn-sē, | rē-ni'tēn-sē, | rē-ni'tēn-sē |
| RE-JUN-CI-A'TION. ⁴ | | | | | | | |
| REP'ER-TO-RY, | rēp'pēr-tūr-ē, | rēp'pēr-tūr-ē, | rēp'er-tō-rē, | rēp'pēr-tūr-ē, | rēp'pēr-tūr-ē, | rēp'pēr-tūr-ē, | rēp'pēr-tūr-ē |
| RE-SIL-L-ENCE, | rē-sil'yēns, | rē-zil'ē-ēns, | rē-zil'ē-ēns, | rē-sil'yēns, | rē-sil'yēns, | rē-sil'yēns, | rē-zil'ē-ēns |
| RES'O-LU-BLE, | rē-sōl'y-bl, | rēz'q-lū-bl, | rēz'q-lū-bl, | rēz'q-lū-bl, | rēz'q-lū-bl, | rēz'q-lū-bl, | rēz'q-lū-bl. |
| RES'PI-R-A-BLE, | ..... | ..... | rēs'pē-rā-bl, | ..... | ..... | ..... | rēs'pē-rā-bl |
| RE-TAIL, v. | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle'. |
| RE-TAIL, n. | rē-tāle', | rē'tāle, | rē'tāle, | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle', | rē-tāle'. |
| RET'VI-NUE, | rē-tin'ny, | { rēt'ē-nū, rē-tin'ny, | { rēt'ē-nū, | { rēt'ē-nū, rē-tin'ny, | { rēt'ē-nū, rē-tin'ny, | { rēt'ē-nū, rē-tin'ny, | { rēt'ē-nū, rē-tin'ny. |
| RE-TRIBUTE, | rēt'trē-būte, | rē-trīb'ūte, | rē-trīb'ūte, | rē-trīb'ūte, | { rē-trīb'ūte, rēt'trē-būte, | { rē-trīb'ūte, rēt'trē-būte, | { rē-trīb'ūte. rēt'trē-būte. |
| REV'E-NUE, | { rēv'ē-nū, rē-vēn'ny, | { rēv'ē-nū, rē-vēn'ny, | { rēv'ē-nū, | { rēv'ē-nū, rē-vēn'ny, | { rēv'ē-nū, rē-vēn'ny, | { rēv'ē-nū, rē-vēn'ny, | { rēv'ē-nū, rē-vēn'ny. |
| REVER-Y, | rēv'er-ē, | rēv'er-ē, | { rēv'ē-rē, rēv'ē-rē', | { rēv'ē-rē, rēv'ē-rē', | { rēv'er-ē, | rēv'er-ē, | rēv'er-ē'. |
| RE-VOLT', | rē-vōlt', | { rē-vōlt', rē-vōlt', | { rē-vōlt', | rē-vōlt', | rē-vōlt', | rē-vōlt', | rē-vōlt' |
| RHOMB, | rōmb, | rūmb, | rūmb, | rūmb, | rūmb, | rūmb, | rōmb. |
| RIGHT'EOUS, (ri'chus) | { ri'chūs, | ri'chē-ūs, | ri'chē-ūs, | ri'chē-ūs, | ri't'yūs, | ri'tē-ūs, | ri'tē-ūs. |
| RYSI-BLE, | ri's'ibl, | ri'z'ē-bl, | ri'z'ē-bl, | ri'z'ē-bl, | ri'z'ē-bl, | ri'z'ē-bl, | ri'z'ē-bl |
| ROMANCE, | rō-māns', | rō-māns', | rō-māns', | rō-māns', | rō-māns', | rō-māns', | rō-māns'. |
| ROQUE-LAUR, | rōk'klōr, | rōk'ē-lōr', | rōk'ē-lōr, | rōk'ē-lōr, | rōk'ē-lōr, | rōk'ē-lōr, | ..... |
| RŌSE-ATE, | rō'zyēt, | rō'zhē-āt, | rō'zhē-āt, | rō'zhē-āt, | rō'zhē-āt, | rō'zhē-āt, | rō'zhē-āt. |
| ROUTE, | rōūt, | rout, rōūt, | rout, | rōūt, | rōūt, | rōūt, | rout, rōūt. |
| RUF'FIAN, | rūf'fyān, | rūf'fyān, | rūf'fyān, | rūf'fyān, | rūf'fyān, | rūf'fyān, | rūf'fyān. |

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¹ rē-shē-ē-nā'shyn, rāsh-ē-ōs-ē-nā'shyn, rāsh-ē-ōs-ē-nā'shyn, rāsh-ē-ōs-ē-nā'shyn, rāsh-ē-ōs-ē-nā'shyn, rāsh-ē-ōs-ē-nā'shyn, rāsh-ē-ōs-ē-nā'shyn
² rē-kōg-nish'un, rēk-kōg-nish'un, rē-kōg-nish'un, rēk-kōg-nish'un, rēk-ōg-nish'un, rēk-kōg-nish'un, rēk-kōg-nish'un
³ rē-kōn'ē-zāns, rē-kōg'nē-zāns, rē-kōn'ē-zāns, rē-kōg'nē-zāns, rē-kōg'nē-zāns, rē-kōg'nē-zāns, rē-kōg'nē-zāns
⁴ rē-nūn-shā'shyn, rē-nūn-shē-ā'shyn, rē-nūn-shē-ā'shyn, rē-nūn-shē-ā'shyn, rē-nūn-shē-ā'shyn, rē-nūn-shē-ā'shyn, rē-nūn-shē-ā'shyn

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|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| SAB'A-OTH, | | sáb'á-óth, | sá-bá'óth, | sá-bá'óth, | sá-bá'óth, | sáb'á-óth. |
| SAB'FRON, | | sáf'fryn, | sáf'fryn, | sáf'fryn, | sáf'fryn, | sáf'fryn. |
| SAG'IT-TAL | sá-dzh'ít'ál, | sád'jé-tál, | sád'jé-tál, | ..... | ..... | sád'jé-tál. |
| SÁLI-ENT, | sá'lyént, | sá'le-ént, | sá'le-ént, | sá'le-ént, | sá'lyént, | sá'le-ént. |
| SA-LINE, | sá-líne', | sá-líne', | sá-líne', | sá-líne', | sá-líne', | sá-líne'. |
| SALIVAL, | sá-lí'vál, | { sál'e-vál, | { sál'e-vál, | { sál'e-vál, | sá-lí'vál, | sá-lí'vál. |
| | | { sá-lí'vál, | { sá-lí'vál, | { sá-lí'vál, | | |
| SA-LVVOUS, | sá-lí'vús, | { sá-lí'vús, | { sál'e-vús, | { sá-lí'vús, | sá-lí'vús, | sá-lí'vús. |
| | | { sál'e-vús, | { sá-lí'vús, | { sá-lí'vús, | | |
| SALVE, (sáv) | sálv, | sálv, | sálv, | sálv, | sálv, | sálv, sáv. |
| SAPPHIRE, | sáf'fir, | sáf'fir, | sáf'fíre, | ..... | sáf'fir, | sáf'fir. |
| SAR'DO-NYX | sár-dó'níks, | sár'dó-níks, | sár'dó-níks, | ..... | sár'dó-níks, | sár'dó-níks. |
| SA-TTE-TY, | sá-tí'e-té, | sá-tí'e-té, | sá-tí'e-té, | sá-tí'e-té, | sá-tí'e-té, | sá-tí'e-té. |
| BATIRE, | sá'tér, | { sá'túr, sá't'úr, | { sá'túr, | sá'túr, | sá'tér, | sá'tér. |
| | | { sá'tíre, sá't'íre, | { sá'tír, | | | |
| SAT'URN, | sá'turn, | sá'turn, sá't'urn, | sá't'urn, | sá'turn, | sá'turn, | sá'turn. |
| SÁ'TYR, | sá'túr, | sá'túr, sá't'úr, | sá'túr, | sá'túr, | sá'tér, | sá'tér. |
| SAXN'TER, (sán'ter) | sáwn'tér, | sán'túr, sáwn'túr, | sán'túr, | sán'túr, | sán'tér, | sán'tér. |
| SÁU/SÁGE, | sás'sídzh, | { sáw'sídje, | { sáw'sáje, | sós'sídje, | sós'sáje, | sáw'sáje. |
| | | { sás'sídje, | | | | |
| SCATH, | skáth, | skáth, | ..... | ..... | ..... | skáth. |
| SCHED'ULE, | séd'dzhúl, | { séd'jüle, | ekéd'úle, | { séd'úle, | séd'úle, | { skéd'úle, |
| | | { skéd'jüle, | séd'úle, | | | { skéd'úle. |
| SCHIS-MAT'IC, | síz'má-tík, | síz'má-tík, | síz-mát'ík, | síz'má-tík, | síz'má-tík, | síz'má-tík. |
| SCI-OM'A-CHY, | skí-óm'má-ke, | skí-óm'má-ke, | skí-óm'má-ke, | skí-óm'má-ke, | skí-óm'má-ke, | skí-óm'má-ke. |
| SEM-I-PE'DAL, | sém-mé-pé'dél, | sém-mé-pé'dél, | sém-é-pé'dál, | sém-é-pé'dál, | ..... | sém-mé-pé'dél. |
| SEN-ES-CHAL, | sén'nés-keł, | sén'nés-kál, | sén'és-shál, | sén'nés-kúl, | sén'nés-kál, | sén'nés-shál. |
| SE-QUES-TRÁTOR, | sék'wés-trá-túr, | sék-wés-trá'túr, | sék-kwés-trá'túr, | sék-wés-trá'túr, | sék-wés-trá'túr, | sék'wés-trá-túr. |
| SER-PI'GO, | sér-pí'gó, | { sér-pí'gó, | { sér'pé-gó, | ..... | ..... | sér-pé'gó. |
| | | { sér-pé'gó, | | | | |
| SES-QUIP'E-DAL, | sés-kwé-pé'dél, | sés-kwíp'pé-dál, | ..... | ..... | ..... | sés-kwíp'pé-dál. |
| SEWER, | shóre, | shóre, | shóre, | shóre, | shóre, | shóre. |
| SEX'A-GEN-A-RY. 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SHAM'OIS, (e) | shám'mé, | shám'mé, | ..... | shám'mé, | ..... | ..... |
| SHER'BÉT, | shér-bét', | shér-bét', | shér-bét' | shér-bét', | shér-bét', | shér-bét'. |
| SHIRE, | shíre, | shére, | shére, | shére, | shíre, shére, | shíre. |
| SHIVE, | shíve, | shíve, | shíve, | shíve, | shíve, | shíve. |
| SHON, | shón, | shón, | shún, | shón, | shón, | shón. |
| SHONE, | shón, | shón, | shún, | shón, | shón, | shón. |
| SHOOK, | shúk, | shóok, | shúk, | shúk, | shúk, | shóok. |
| SIREN, | sí'ren, | sí'ren, | sí'ren, | sí'ren, | sí'ren, | sí'ren. |
| SIR'RAH, | sár'rá, | sár'rá, | sár'rah, | sár'rá, | sár'rá, | sér'rá. |
| SIR'UP, | súr'rup, | súr'rup, | sír'rup, | súr'rup, | súr'rup, | sér'rup. |
| SLÁB'BER, | sláb'ber, | sláb'ber, slób'ber, | slób'ber, | sláb'ber, | sláb'ber, | sláb'ber. |
| SLOTH, | slóth, | slóth, | slóth, | slóth, | slóth, | slóth. |
| SÓCIA-BLE, | só'shé-bl, | só'shé-á-bl, | só'shé-á-bl, | só'shé-bl, | só'shé-á-bl, | só'shé-á-bl. |
| SÓJOURN, | só'jurn, | só'jurn, | só'jurn, só-jurn', | só'jurn, | só'jurn, | só'jurn. |
| SOL'DER, | sól'dér, | sól'dér, | sól'dér, | sól'dér, | sól'dér, | sól'dér. |
| SO-NÁ'TA, | só-ná'tá, | só-ná'tá, | só-ná'tá, | só-ná'tá, | só-ná'tá, | só-ná'tá. |
| SÓQT, | sút, | sóót, | sút, | sút, | sút, | sút. |
| SÓU-CHONG', | ..... | sou-chóng', | sóo-shóng', | ..... | ..... | sou-chóng'. |
| SÓURCE, | sóurse, | sóurse, | sóors, | sóurse, | sóurse, | sóurse. |
| SÓUS, | sóó, | souse, sóó, | sóó, | sóó, | sóó, | sóó. |
| SOUTH-EAST', | south'éést, | south'éést, | south'éést, | ..... | ..... | south'éést. |
| SÓUTH'ER-LY, | súth'ér-le, | { súth'ér-le, | { súth'ér-le, | ..... | ..... | súth'ér-le. |
| | | { south'ér-le, | | | | |
| SÓUTH'ERN, | súth'ern, | { south'ern, | { súth'ern, | ..... | { south'ern, | { south'ern. |
| | | { súth'ern, | | | { súth'ern, | { súth'ern. |
| SÓUTH'WARD, | súth'árd, | { south'ward, | { súth'árd, | súth'árd, | { south'wárd, | { south'wárd. |
| | | { súth'árd, | | | { súth'árd, | |
| SPAN'IEL, | spán'yél, | spán'yél, | spán'él, | spán'yél, | spán'yél, | spán'yél. |
| SPER-MA-CÉ'TI, | spér-má-sít'té, | spér-má-sé'té, | spér-má-sé'té, | spér-má-sít'té, | spér-má-sé'té, | spér-má-sé'té. |
| SPIKE'NARD, | spíke'nárd, | spíke'nárd, | spíke'nárd, | spíke'nárd, | spíke'nárd, | spíke'nárd. |
| SPIR'A-CLE, | spír'á-kl, | spír'á-kl, | spír'á-kl, | spír'á-kl, | spír'á-kl, | spír'á-kl. |
| SQUIR'REL, | skwér'rél, | skwér'rél, | skwér'rél, | skwér'rél, | skwér'rél, | skwér'rél. |
| STI-PEND'I-A-RY, | stí-pén'dzhér-é, | { stí-pén'dé-á-re, | { stí-pén'dé-á-re, | stí-pén'dé-á-re, | stí-pén'dyé-re, | stí-pén'dé-á-re. |
| | | { stí-pén'jé-á-re, | | | | |
| STIR'UP, | stúr'rup, | stúr'rup, | stúr'rup, | stúr'rup, | stér'rup, | stér'rup. |
| STREW, | stród, | stró, | strú, stró, | stród, | stró, | stród. |

Sheridan Walker Perry Jones Fulton & Knight Jameson
 1 sęks-ú'zh'én-ér-é, sęks-ú'd'jén-ér-é, sęks-ú'd'jén-ér-é, sęks-ú'd'jén-ér-é, sęks-ú'j'én-ér-é, sęks-ú'd'jén-ér-é.

SYNOPSIS.

| xxii | Webster | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson | |
|------|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | STC-DIOUE, | stū'dzhūs, | { stū'dē-us, stū'jē-us, | { stū'dē-us, sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | stū'dē-us, sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | stū'dē-us, sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | stū'dē-us, sūb'q-l-tēr-n. | |
| | SUB-ALTERN, | sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | sūb'q-l-tēr-n, | sūb'q-l-tēr-n. | |
| | SUB-SIDI-ARY, | syb-sid'yə-rē, | { syb-sid'ē-ə-rē, syb-sid'jē-ə-rē, | { syb-sid'ē-ə-rē, syb-sūl'tūr-ē, | syb-sid'ē-ə-rē, syb-sūl'tūr-ē, | syb-sid'yə-rē, sūb'syl-tūr-ē | syb-sid'ē-ə-rē sūb'til. sūb'til-ize | |
| | SUB-SULT-O-RY, SUBTIL, SUBTILIZE, | sūb'syl-tūr-ē, sūb'til, sūb'til-ize, | sūb'syl-tūr-ē, sūb'til, sūb'til-ize, | sūb'til, sū'til, { sū'til-ize, sūb'til-ize, | sūb'til, sūb'til, { sū'til-ize, sūb'til-ize, | sūb'til, sūb'til, sūb'til-ize | sūb'til. sūb'til-ize | |
| | SUC-CESSOR, | sūk'sēs-sūr, | { sūk'sēs-sūr, syk-sēs'ūr, | { syk-sēs'ūr, syg-jēs't', sūte, | syk-sēs'sūr, syg-djēs't', swēēt, | sūk'sēs-ūr, syg-jēs't', swēēt, | syk-sēs'ūr. syd-jēs't' sūte | |
| | SUG-GEST', SCITE, SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TO-RY. 1 | sqd-dzhēs't', swēēt, shōō-pēr-fīnē', | sqg-jēs't', swēēt, sū-pēr-fīnē', | syg-jēs't', sūte, sū-pēr-fīnē', | syg-djēs't', swēēt, sū-pēr-fīnē', | syg-jēs't', swēēt, sū-pēr-fīnē', | syd-jēs't' sūte sū-pēr-fīnē. | |
| | SO-PER-FINE, SUR-PLUS-AGE, SURVEY, n. SWORD, SYSTEM-A-TIZE, | shōō-pēr-fīnē', sūr'plūs-ēdzh, sūr'və, sōrd, sjs-tēm'ə-tīze, | sūr'plūs-ēdzh, sūr'və, sōrd, sjs-tēm'ə-tīze, | sūr'plūs-ēje, sūr'və, sōrd, sīstē-mə-tīze, | sūr'plūs-ēje, sūr'və, sōrd, sīstē-mə-tīze, | sūr'və, sōrd, sīstē-mə-tīze, | sūr'və. sōrd. sīs'tēm-ə-tīze. | |
| | TAPES-TRY, | tāps'trē, | { tāps'trē, tāp'ēs-trē, | { tāp'ēs-trē, tāp'ēs-trē, | tāps'trē, tāp'ēs-trē, | tāp'ēs-trē, tāp'ēs-trē, | tāp'ēs-trē. tāp'ēs-trē. | |
| | TASSEL, TAUNT, TENDOUS, TEN-ABLE, TENET, TENURE, TETRARCH, | tōs'l, tāwnt, tē'dzhūs, tē'nē-bl, tē'nēt, tē'nyūr, tē'trārk, | tās'sēl, tānt, tāwnt, tē'dē-us, tē'jē-us, tē'n'ə-bl, tē'n'ēt, tē'nūre, tē'trārk, tē'trārk, | tāp'ēs-trē, tāp'ēs-trē, tāp'ēs-trē, tē'jē-us, tē'n'ə-bl, tē'n'ēt, tē'nūre, tē'trārk, tē'trārk, | tāps'trē, tās'sēl, tānt, tāwnt, tē'dē-us, tē'jē-us, tē'n'ə-bl, tē'n'ēt, tē'nūre, tē'trārk, | tāp'ēs-trē, tās'sēl, tānt, tāwnt, tē'dē-us, tē'n'ə-bl, tē'n'ēt, tē'n'ēt, tē'nūre, { tē'trārk, tē'trārk, | tāp'ēs-trē. tās'sēl. tānt, tāwnt. tē'dē-us. tē'n'ə-bl. tē'n'ēt. tē'nūre, { tē'trārk, tē'trārk. | |
| | TETRAR-CHY, THE, THEREFORE, (ther fore) THREEPEACE, (thrip ens) THY, THYME, TIARA, TIERCE, TINY, TO, TOOK, TOUPET', TOURNAMENT, | tēt'trār-kē, thē, thē, { thēr'fōre, thrip'ēns, thī, tīme, tī-ā'rā, tērs, tī'nē, tū, tūk, tōō-pē', tōōr'nā-mēnt, | tēt'trār-kē, thē, thē, thēr'fōre, thrip'ēns, thī, thē, tīme, tī-ā'rā, tērs, tī'nē, tū, tōō, tūk, tōō-pē', { tōōr'nā-mēnt, tūr'nē-mēnt, | tēt'trār-kē, thē, thē, thēr'fōre, thrip'ēns, thī, tīme, tī-ā'rā, tērs, tī'nē, tū, tōō, tūk, tōō-pē', { tōōr'nā-mēnt, tūr'nē-mēnt, | tēt'trār-kē, thē, thē, thēr'fōre, thrip'ēns, thī, tīme, tī-ā'rā, tērs, tī'nē, tū, tōō, tūk, tōō-pē', { tōōr'nā-mēnt, tūr'nē-mēnt, | thē, thē, thēr'fōre, thēr'fōre, thrip'ēns, thī, tīme, tī-ā'rā, tērs, tī'nē, tū, tōō, tūk, tōō-pē', tōōr'nā-mēnt, | thē, thē, thēr'fōre, thēr'fōre, thrip'ēns, thī, tīme, tī-ā'rā, tērs, tī'nē, tū, tōō, tōōk. tōō-pē'. tōōr'nā-mēnt, | thē, thē. thāre'fōre. thēr'fōre, thāre'fōre. thrip'ēns tīme tī-ā'rā. tērs. tī'nē. tōō. tōōk. tōōr'nā-mēnt |
| | TOWARDS, prep. TOWARD, a. TRAIT, TRANS-LA-TORY, TRAVERSE, adv. TRAVERSE, prep. TREBLE, (trīb/bl) TRIGONAL, TRIPLE-DAL, TRIPPOD, TRISYL-LA-BLE, TRIVUNE, TRUFFLE, TURCISM, TURKOIS, TURMOIL, TWIDLE, FWOPENCE, TYPOGRAPHICAL. 2 | tō'wrdz, tō'wərd, trā, trāns-lā'tūr-ē, trāv'ərs, trā-vərs', trēb'l, trī'gō-nəl, trī-pē-dəl, trī'pōd, trīs-sil-lā-bl, trī'ūne, trūff'l, tūr'kīzəm, tūr-kāzē', tūr'mōil, twīd'l, tūp'pəns, tūp'pəns, | tō'wrdz, tō'wərd, trā, trāte, trāns-lā'tūr-ē, trāv'ərs, trā-vərs', trēb'l, trī'gō-nəl, trī'pē-dəl, trī'pōd, trī'pōd, trīs-sil-lā-bl, trī'ūne, trūff'l, tūr'sīzəm, tūr-kēēz', tūr'mōil, twīd'l, tūp'pəns, tūp'pəns, | tō'wrdz, tō'wərd, trā, trāte, trāns-lā'tūr-ē, trāv'ərs, trā-vərs', trēb'l, trī'gō-nəl, trī'pē-dəl, trī'pōd, trī'pōd, trīs-sil-lā-bl, trī'ūne, trūff'l, tūr'sīzəm, tūr-kēēz', tūr'mōil', twīd'l, tūp'pəns, tūp'pəns, | { tō'wrdz, tō-wārdz', tō'wrd, trā, trāns-lā'tō-rē, trāv'ərs, trāv'ərs, trēb'l, trī'gō-nəl, trī'pē-dəl, trī'pōd, trī'pōd, trīs-sil-lā-bl, trī'ūne, trūff'l, tūr'sīzəm, tūr-kēēz', tūr'mōil', twīd'l, tūp'pəns, tūp'pəns, | { tō'wrdz, tō'wrdz, tō'wərd, trā, trāte, trā, trāns-lā'tūr-ē, trāv'ərs, trāv'ərs, trēb'l, trī'gō-nəl, trī'pē-dəl, trī'pōd, trī'pōd, trīs-sil-lā-bl, trī'ūne, trūff'l, tūr'sīzəm, tūr-kāzē', tūr'mōil', twīd'l, tūp'pəns, tūp'pəns, | tō'wrdz, tō'wərd, trā, trāte, trā, trāns-lā'tūr-ē trāv'ərs, trāv'ərs, trēb'l, trī'gō-nəl. trī'pē-dəl. trī'pōd. trīs-sil-lā-bl. trī'ūne, trūff'l, tūr'sīzəm. tūr-kēēz'. tūr-mōil'. twīd'l. tūp'pəns. | |

| Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fulton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 shōō-pēr-ēr'ō-gə-tūr-ē, | { sy-pēr-ēr'ō-gə-tūr-ē, | sy-pēr-ēr'ō-gə-tō-rē, | ..... | ..... | sy-pēr-ēr'ō-gə-tūr-ē |
| 2 tī-pō-grāf'ē-kəl | tī-pō-grāf'ē-kəl, | tī-pō-grāf'ē-kəl, | tī-pō-grāf'ē-kəl, | tī-pō-grāf'ē-kəl, | tī-pō-grāf'ē-kəl. |

| Webster. | Sheridan. | Walker. | Perry. | Jones. | Fullton & Knight. | Jameson. |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| UMBRA-TILE, USQUE-BOUGH, U-TENSIL, | üm-brüt'l, üs-kwē-bā', ü'ten-sil, | üm'brä-til, üs-kwē-bā', yü'ten-sil, | üm'brä-til. üs-kwē-bāw', yü-tēn'sil, | üs-kwē-bā', yü'ten-sil, | üs-kwē-bū', yü'ten-sil, | üs-kwē-bāw' yü-tēn'sil. |
| VACIL-LAN-CY, VALLET, VAL-U-ATOR, VAN-COURIER, VASE, VAULT, VAUNT, VE-NEER', VENISON, | vā-sil'len-se, vā-lēt', vōl'le, vāl'ü-ä-tür, vān-kür'yēr', vāse, vāwt, vāwnt, fīn-nēēr', vën'is-sun, | väs'sil-län-se, vāl'et, vā-lēt', vāl'ü-ä'tür, vān-köör'yēēr', vāze, vāwit, vāwt, vāwnt, vē-nēēr', vën'zn, vën'e-zn, vën'zn, | vās-sil'lan-se, vāl'et, vāl'ü-ä'tür, vān-köö'ürē-ä- vāze, vāwit, vāwnt, vē-nēēr', vēr'tē-gō, | vāl'et, vāze, vāwit, vāwnt, vē-nēēr', vēr'tē-gō, | väs'sil-län-se, väl'et, vāze, vāwit, vāwnt, vē-nēēr', vën'e-zn, | väs'sil-län-se. väl'et, vōl'lä. vāl'ü-ä'tür vāze, vāz. vāwit. vāwnt. { vën'zn, { vën'e-zn. |
| VERDURE, VER-MI-CELLI, VERTÈ-BRE, | vēr'dzür, vēr-mē-chēll'le, vēr'tē-brē, | vēr'jüre, vēr-mē-chēll'le, vēr'tē-bür, | vēr'düre, vēr-mē-sēll'le, vēr'tē-bēr, | vēr'djüre, vēr-mē-chēll'le, vēr'tē-bür, | vēr'düre, vēr-mē-chēll'le, vēr'tē-bēr. | vēr'd'yür. vēr-mē-chēll'le. |
| VERTI-GO, | vēr-t'igō, | { vēr-t'igō, { vēr-tē-gō, { vēr'tē-gō, | { vēr'tē-gō, { vēr'tē-gō, { vēr'tē-gō, | vēr'tē-gō, | { vēr-t'igō, { vēr-tē-gō, | vēr-t'igō, vēr-tē-gō. |
| VICI-NAL, VICINE, VIO-LON-CELLO, VIRTU, VIRTUE, VIZIER, VOLUME, | vē-si'näl, vē-sine', vi-ö-lön-chēll'lo, vēr'chü, viz'yäre, völ'yüm, | vīs'e-näl, vīs'ine, vi-ö-lön-chēll'lo, vēr'chü, viz'yēr', völ'yüme, | vīs'in-äl, vīs'in, vi-ö-lön-sēll'lo, vēr'chü, viz'yēr', völ'üm, | vīs'e-nül, vē-sine', vë-ö-lön-chēll'lo, vēr'chü, viz'yēr', völ'yüme, | vīs'e-näl, vē-sine'. vë-ö-lön-chēll'lo, vēr'tü, viz'yēr, vē-zyēr', viz'yēr'. völ'ume, | vīs-si'näl. vir-tü'. vir'tü'. völ'yüme. |
| WAINSCOT, WAISTCOAT, WAN, WARRIOR, WASP, WAY-LAY', WERE, WHEREFORE, WIND, WOUND, WRATH, WREATH | wën'sköt, wän, wār'ryür, wāsp, wā'lä, wēr, hwäre'före, wind, wīnd, wönd, rāth, | wën'sköt, wēs'köt, wön, wār'yür, wösp, wä-lä', wēr, hwäre'före, wind, wind, wönd, wound, rāth, rāth, rēsth, rēsth, | wän'sköt, wäst'köt, wön, wār'yür, wäsp, wä-lä', wēr, hwäre'före, wind, wīnd, wönd, wound, rāth, rēsth, | wën'sköt, wēs'küt, wön, wār'yür, wösp, wä-lä', wēr, hwäre'före, wind, wīnd, wönd, wönd, rāth, rēsth, | wëns'köt, wäst'köt, wēs'köt. wön. wör-re-pr. wösp. wä-lä', wēr, hwäre'före, wind, wīnd, wönd. rāth, rēsth, | wäne'sköt. wön. wör-re-pr. wösp. wä'lä. wēr. hwäre'före. wind, wīnd. wönd. rāwth, rāth rēsth, rēsth. |
| YEA, (ya) YEAST, YELK, YEOMAN, YES, YESTER-DAY, YÖLK, | yē, yēst, yöke, yöm'män, yīs, yīs'tēr-dä, yöke, | yē, yēst, yölk, yöm'män, yīs, yīs'tēr-dä, yöke, | yē, yēst, yēst. yölk, yöke, yöm'män, yēs, yēs'tēr-dä, yöke, | yä, yēst, yölk, yöm'män, yīs, yēs'tēr-dä, | yä, yē, yēst, yöke, yöm'män, yēs, yīs, yēs'tēr-dä, yöke, | yä. yēst. yölk. yöm'män. yēs. yēs'tēr-dä. yöke |
| ZEALOUS, ZÉCHIN, ZÉNITH, | zäl'üs, chä-käne', zö'njth, | zäl'üs, zäl'üs, chē-köön', zö'njth, | zäl'üs, zö'kin, zö'njth, | zäl'üs, chē-köön', zö'njth, | zäl'üs, chē-köön', zö'njth, | zäl'üs. chē-köön' { zö'njth, { zö'njth. |

POINTED LETTERS.

Ā has the long sound of *a*, as in *fate*.
Ȧ has the Italian sound of *a*, as in *far*.
Ȧ has the sound of *ax*, as in *fall*.
Ȧ has the short sound of *ax*, as in *what*.
Ē has the long sound of *e*, as in *mete*.
Ē has the sound of long *a*, as in *vein*, and in *there*.
Ī has the long sound of *i*, as in *pine*.
Ī has the short sound of *i*, as in *pin*.
Ȫ has the sound of long *e*, as in *marine*.
Ȫ has the sound of short *u*, as in *bird*.
Ȯ has the long sound of *o*, as in *note*.

Ō has the sound of *oo*, as in *food*.
Ō has the sound of *oo*, as in *good*, the same as *u* in *full*.
Ō has the sound of short *u*, as in *dove*.
Ū has the long sound of *u*, as in *tube*.
Ȫ has the sound of *u*, as in *bull*.
Ȫ has the sound of *yu*, as in *union*.
Ĉ hard *c*, the same as *k*.
Ĉ soft *g*, the same as *j*.
Œ soft *s*, the same as *z*.
CH have the French sound, the same as *sh*.
TH have their vocal sound, as in *this*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>a.</i> | stands | for adjective. |
| <i>adv.</i> | " | for adverb. |
| <i>con.</i> | " | for connective, or conjunction. |
| <i>exclam.</i> | " | for exclamation, or interjection. |
| <i>l. u.</i> | " | for little used. |
| <i>n.</i> | " | for name, or noun. |
| <i>obs.</i> | " | for obsolete. |
| <i>prep.</i> | " | for preposition. |
| <i>pp.</i> | " | for participle passive. |
| <i>ppr.</i> | " | for participle of the present tense. |
| <i>pret.</i> | " | for preterit tense. |
| <i>pron.</i> | " | for pronoun. |
| <i>v. i.</i> | " | for verb intransitive. |
| <i>v. t.</i> | " | for verb transitive. |
| <i>Ar.</i> | " | for Arabic. |
| <i>Arm.</i> | " | for Armoric. |
| <i>Ch.</i> | " | for Chaldee. |
| <i>Corn.</i> | " | for Cornish. |
| <i>Dan.</i> | " | for Danish. |
| <i>D.</i> | " | for Dutch, or Belgic. |
| <i>Eng.</i> | " | for England, or English |

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eth.</i> | stands | for Ethiopic. |
| <i>Fr.</i> | " | for French. |
| <i>G or Ger.</i> | " | for German. |
| <i>Gr.</i> | " | for Greek. |
| <i>Goth.</i> | " | for Gothic. |
| <i>Heb.</i> | " | for Hebrew. |
| <i>Ice.</i> | " | for Icelandic. |
| <i>Ir.</i> | " | for Irish, Hiberno-Celtic, and Gaelic |
| <i>It.</i> | " | for Italian. |
| <i>Lat. or L.</i> | " | for Latin. |
| <i>Per.</i> | " | for Persian, or Persian |
| <i>Port.</i> | " | for Portuguese. |
| <i>Russ.</i> | " | for the Russ language, or Russian. |
| <i>Sam.</i> | " | for Samaritan. |
| <i>Sans.</i> | " | for Sanscrit. |
| <i>Sax.</i> | " | for Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon. |
| <i>Sp.</i> | " | for Spanish. |
| <i>Sw.</i> | " | for Swedish. |
| <i>Syr</i> | " | for Syriac. |
| <i>W</i> | " | for Welsh. |

AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth: in the Ethiopic, however, it is the *thirteenth*, and in the Runic the *tenth*. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth, without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips.

A has, in English, three sounds; the long or slender, as in *place, fate*; the broad, as in *scall, fall*, which is shortened in *soft, what*; and the open, as in *father, glass*, which is shortened in *rather, fancy*. Its primitive sound was probably *aw*. **A** is also an abbreviation of the Saxon *an* or *ane, one*, used before words beginning with a consonant; as, *a table*, instead of *an table*, or *one table*. This is a modern change; for, in Saxon, *an* was used before articulations as well as vowels; as, *an tid*, a time, *an gear*, a year. See **AN**.

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words; as in *asleep, awake, afoot, aground, agoing*.

A is also used for *anno, or ante*; as in *anno Domini*, the year of our Lord; *anno mundi*, the year of the world; *ante meridiem*, before noon; and for *arts*, in *artium magister*, master of arts. Among the Romans, *A U C* stood for *anno ab urbe condita*, from the building of the city, or Rome.

AAM, *n.* [Ch. אָמ, or אָמ.] A Dutch measure of liquids, equal to 288 English pints.

AA-RONIC, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, or to the priest-
AA-RON I-CAL, *n.* hood of which he was the head.

AB, in English names, is an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot*; as *Abbingdon, Abbotonon*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abscond*, is the Greek απο, and the Eng. *of, Ger. ab, D. af, Sw. Dan. af*, written in ancient Latin, *af*. It denotes *from, separating* or *departure*.

AB, The Hebrew name of *father*. See **ABSA**.

AB, A name of one of the Jewish months.

ABA-CIST, *n.* [from *abacus*.] One that casts accounts; a calculator.

A-BÆKI, *adv.* Towards the back; on the back part; backward.—In *seamen's language*, it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind.

ABA-GOT, *n.* The cap of state, formerly used by English kings.

A-BÆTOR, *n.* [L.] In *law*, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.

ABA-CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a cupboard or buffet. 2. An instrument to facilitate operations in arithmetic.—3. In *architecture*, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital.

ABA-CUS PYTH-A-GORI-CUS. The multiplication table, invented by Pythagoras.

ABA-CUS HAR-MONI-CUS The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

ABA-CUS MÆ-JOR. A trough used in mines, to wash ore in.

ABA-DA, *n.* A wild animal of Africa.

A-BAD'DON, *n.* [Heb. אָבַדְדֹן.] 1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. 2. The bottomless pit. *Milton*.

A-BÆFT, *adv. or prep.* [Sax. *aftan*.] A *sea-term*, signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie towards the stern; opposed to *afore*. Relatively, it denotes *further aft*, or towards the stern. It is often contracted into *aft*.

ABA

ABA-GUN, *n.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia.

A-BAUSANCE. See **ONEISANCE**.

AB-ÆL'IEN-ATE, (ab-æle'yen-ate) *v. t.* To transfer the title of property from one to another—a term of the civil law.

AB-ÆL-IEN-ÆT'ION, (ab-æle-yen-æ'shun) *n.* The transferring of title to property. See **ALIENATION**.

† **A-BAND'**, *v. t.* To forsake. *Spenser*.

† **A-BAN'DON**, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] 1. To forsake entirely; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise. *Dr. Mason*. 2. To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate. 3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields himself, without restraint, to a propensity. 4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.

† **A-BAN'DON**, *n.* 1. One who totally forsakes or deserts. 2. A relinquishment.

A-BAN'DONED, *pp.* 1. Wholly forsaken or deserted. 2. Given up, as to a vice; extremely wicked.

A-BAN'DON-ER, *n.* One who abandons.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *pp.* Forsaking or deserting wholly; yielding one's self without restraint.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

A-BAN'DON-MENT, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.

A-BANGA, *n.* The ady; a species of palm-tree.

† **AB-AN-NI'TION**, *n.* A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.

A-BAP-TIS'TON, *n.* The perforating part of the trephine, an instrument used in trepanning.

† **ABARE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarjan*.] To make bare; to uncover.

AB-AR-TIC-U-LÆTION, *n.* In *anatomy*, that species of articulation, or structure of joints, which admits of man ifest or extensive motion.

A-BAS', *n.* A weight in Persia. *Encyc.*

A-BÆSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abaïsser*.] To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.

A-BÆSE'D, (a-bæste') *pp.* Reduced to a low state, humbled, degraded.—In *heraldry*, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut.

A-BÆSE'MENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low—also a state of degradation.

A-BASH', *v. t.* [Heb. אָבַשׁ.] To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.

A-BASH'ED, (a-basht') *pp.* Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence: followed by *at*.

A-BASH'ING, *pp.* Putting to shame or confusion.

A-BASH'MENT, *n.* Confusion from shame.

A-BÆS'ING, *pp.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

A-BÆSSI, or **A-BÆSS'IS**, *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents.

A-BÆTÆ-BLE, *a.* That may or can be abated.

A-BÆTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abatire*.] 1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as, to *abate* a nuisance. 2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as, to *abate* a demand. 3. To lessen; to mitigate; as, to *abate* pain. 4. To overthrow; to cause to fall; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ. 5. To deject; to depress; as, to *abate* the soul. *Obs.* 6. To deduct. *Pope*. 7. To cause to fail; to annul.

A-BÆTE', *v. i.* 1. To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates*. 2. To fail; to be defeated

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*
MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J, S as Z; CH as SH; FH as THIS.

or come to naught; as, a writ *abates*.—3. In law, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, or before the heir or devisee takes possession.—4. In and before the heir or devisee takes possession. A horseman's habit, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

A-BATED, *pp.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

A-BATEMENT, *n.* 1. The act of abating; the state of being abated. 2. A reduction, removing, or pulling down, as of a nuisance. 3. Diminution, decrease, or mitigation, as of grief or pain. 4. Deduction, sum withdrawn, 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.—7. In heraldry, a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.

A-BATER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

A-BATING, *pp.* Pulling down, diminishing, defeating, remitting.

A-BATOR, *n.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

ABATIS, *n.* [Fr.] Rubbish.—In fortification, piles of *abat-tis*, trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with the points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls.

ABATUDE, *n.* Anything diminished.

ABATURE, *n.* [from *abate*.] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing. *Diet.*

ABB, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob*.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. *Encyc.*

ABBA, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac, a father, and figuratively, a superior.

ABBA-CY, [Low Lat. *abbatia*.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

ABBATIAL, *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

ABBATICAL, *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

ABBE, (ab-by) *n.* [from *abba*.] In a monastic sense, the same as an abbot; but, more generally, a title, in Catholic countries, without any determinate rank, office, or rights.

ABBESS, *n.* [from *abba*.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns. See *ABBAY*.

ABBAY, (ab-by) *n.*, *plu.* *ABBAYS*, [from *abba*.] A monastery or society of persons, of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion. The males are called monks, and are governed by an abbot; the females are called nuns, and are governed by an abbess.

ABBAY-LUB-BER, *n.* A name given to monks, in contempt for their idleness.

ABBOT, *n.* [formerly *abbat*, from *abba*, Latinized *Encyc.*] The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery. *Encyc.*

ABBOTSHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

AB-BREU-VOIR, (ab-bru-vvoir) *n.* [Fr.] A watering-place; among masons, the joint between stones in a wall, to be filled with mortar.

AB-BREVI-ATE, *v. t.* [It. *abbreviare*.] 1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. 2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to abbreviate a writing.—3. In mathematics, to reduce fractions to the lowest terms.

AB-BREVI-ATE, *n.* An abridgment. *Elmot.*

AB-BREVI-ATE-D, *pp.* Shortened; reduced in length; abridged.

AB-BREVI-ATING, *pp.* Shortening; contracting in length, or into a smaller compass.

AB-BREVI-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of shortening or contracting. A letter, or a few letters, used for a word; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*. 3. The reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.

AB-BREVI-A-TOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

AB-BREVI-A-TORS. A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome.

AB-BREVI-A-TORY, *a.* Shortening, contracting.

AB-BREVI-A-TURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend.

A. B. C. The three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. Also a little book for teaching the elements of reading.

ABDALS, *n.* The name of certain fanatics in Persia. *Enc.*

ABDE-RITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abderra. *Whitaker.*

ABDI-CANT, *a.* Abdicating; renouncing.

ABDI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *abdico*.] 1. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also, to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown. *Blackstone*. 2. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right.—3. In the civil law, to disclaim a son, and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father.

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

ABDI-CATE-D, *pp.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

ABDI-CATING, *pp.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

AB-DI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender. 2. A casting off; rejection.

***AB-DI-CATIVE**, *a.* Causing or implying abdication. [*Little used*.]

AB-DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *abdo*.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Little used*.]

AB-DI-TO-RY, *n.* A place for secreting or preserving goods.

***AB-DO-MEN**, or **AB-DÖ-MEN**, *n.* [L. perhaps *abdo* and *omentum*.] 1. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis.—2. In insects, the lower part of the animal, united to the corselet by a thread.

AB-DOMI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly.

AB-DOMI-NAL, *n.*; *plu.* **AB-DOMI-NALS**. In ichthyology, the abdominals are a class of fish, whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of bony fish.

AB-DOMI-NAL RING, or **INGUI-NAL RING**, *n.* An oblong, tendinous ring in both groins.

AB-DOMI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly.

AB-DUCE, *v. t.* [L. *abduco*.] To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

ABDU-CENT, *a.* Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them.

AB-DUCTION, *n.* 1. In a general sense, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.—2. In surgery, a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.—3. In logic, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require farther proof.—4. In law, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.

AB-DUCTOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back a certain part of the body.

†A-BEAR, (a-bare) *v. t.* [Sax. *abararn*.] To bear; to behave. *Spenser*.

A-BEAR-ANCE, *n.* [from *abear*.] Behavior, demeanor. *Blackstone*. [*Little used*.]

A-BE-CE-DARI-AN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.

A-BE-CE-DARI-Y, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet.

A-BED, *adv.* On or in bed.

A-BELE, or **†A-BEL-TREE**, *n.* An obsolete name of the white poplar.

A-BEL-LANS, **AB-EL-ÖNI-ANS**, or **†A-BEL-ITES**. In church history, a sect in Africa which arose in the reign of Arcadius.

†A-BEL-MOSK, *n.* A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow.

†A-BERR, *v. i.* [L. *aberro*.] To wander.

AB-ERRANCE, *n.* [L. *aberrans*.] A wandering or deviating.

AB-ERRAN-CY, *n.* [L. *aberrans*.] A wandering or deviating from the right way; an error, mistake; a fault, a deviation from rectitude.

AB-ERRANT, *a.* Wandering, straying from the right way. [*Rarely used*.]

AB-ER-RATION, *n.* [L. *aberratio*.] 1. The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a straight line.—2. In astronomy, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit.—3. In optics, a deviation in the rays of light, when inflected by a lens.—*Crows* of aberration, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays. *Cyc.*

AB-ER-RING, *part. a.* Wandering; going astray.

†A-BER-RUN-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *averruncare*.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

A-BET, *v. t.* [Sax. *betan*, *gebetan*.] 1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense.—2. In law, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act.

†A-BET, *n.* The act of aiding in a crime.

A-BET-MENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

A-BET-TED, *pp.* Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.

A-BET-TING, *pp.* Counseling, aiding, or encouraging to a crime.

A-BET-TOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime.

AB-E-VAC-U-ATION, *n.* [ab and *evacuation*.] In medicine, a partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art.

A-BEY-ANCE, (a-bay'-ance) *n.* [Norm. *abbaiance*, or *abaissance*.] In expectation or contemplation of law. *The*

* See Synopses. A, E, I, O, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance*, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest.

- † **ABGRE-GATE**, *v. t.* To lead out of the flock.
 † **AB-GRE-GATION**, *n.* A separation from the flock.
AB-HOR, *v. t.* [*L. abhorreo.*] 1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to loathe, detest, or abominate. 2. To despise or neglect. 3. To cast off or reject.
AB-HOR-RED, (*ab-hord*) *pp.* Hated extremely, detested.
AB-HOR-RENCE, *n.* Extreme hatred, detestation, great aversion.
AB-HOR-REN-CY, *n.* aversion.
AB-HOR-RENT, *a.* 1. Hating, detesting, struck with abhorrence. 2. Contrary, odious, inconsistent with, expressive of extreme opposition.
AB-HOR-RENT-LY, *adv.* With abhorrence.
AB-HOR-RER, *n.* One who abhors.
AB-HOR-RING, *pp.* Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah lxvii. for the object of hatred—“An abhorring to all flesh.”
ABIB, *n.* [*Heb. אֲבִיב*.] 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 beginning of April.
A-BIDE, *v. i. pret. and part. abode.* [*Sax. bidan, abidan.*] 1. To rest or dwell. 2. To stay for a short time. 3. To continue permanently, or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. 4. To remain, to continue.
A-BIDE, *v. t. 1.* To wait for; to be prepared for; to await. 2. To endure or sustain. 3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently.
A-BIDE, *n.* One who dwells or continues.
A-BIDING, *pp.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.
A-BIDING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.
A-BIDING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently.
 † **A-BILI-MENT**, *n.* Formerly used for *ability*.
A-BILI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. habileté.*] 1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. In the plural, *abilities* is much used for the faculties of the mind. 2. Riches, wealth, substance. 3. Moral power, depending on the will—a metaphysical and theological sense. 4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things. It is opposed to *disability*. *Cyc.*
AB-IN-TEST-ATE, *a.* [*L. ab and intestatus.*] In the civil law, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.
 † **AB-JECT**, *v. t.* To throw away; to cast out. *Spenser.*
ABJECT, *a.* [*L. abjectus.*] 1. Sunk to a low condition. 2. Worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation, without hope or regard.
ABJECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition, and despicable. *Ps. xxxv.*
AB-JECTED-NESS, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [*Little used.*]
AB-JECTION, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.
ABJECT-LY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.
ABJECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.
AB-JU-RATION, *n.* 1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath. 2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment.
AB-JU-RA-TORY, *a.* Containing abjuration.
AB-JURE, *v. t.* [*L. abjure.*] 1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon. 2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject. 3. To recant or retract. 4. To banish. [*Not used.*]
 † **AB-JURE**, *v. i.* To abjure the realm. *Burnet.*
AB-JURED, (*ab-jurd*) *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.
 † **AB-JUREMENT**, *n.* Renunciation. *J. Hall.*
AB-JURER, *n.* One who abjures.
AB-JURING, *pp.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.
AB-LACT-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. ablacto.*] To wean from the breast.
AB-LAC-TATION, *n.* 1. In *medical authors*, the weaning of a child from the breast. 2. Among *ancient gardeners*, a method of grafting, now called *grafting by approach*, or *inarching*.
AB-LAC-QUE-ATION, *n.* [*L. ablaqueatio.*] A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water.
AB-LATION, *n.* [*L. ab and lato.*] A carrying away.—In *medicine*, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general.
AB-LA-TIVE, *a.* [*L. ablativus.*] A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language.
ABLE, *a.* [*L. habilis; Norm. ablez.*] 1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental. 2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able minister*.

3. Having large or competent property; or simply having property, or means. 4. Having competent strength or fortune. 5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill. 6. Having competent moral power or qualifications.
 † **ABLE**, *v. t.* To enable. *H. Jonson.*
ABLE-BOD-IED, *a.* Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service.
 † **ABLE-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. ablego.*] To send abroad.
 † **AB-LE-GATION**, *n.* The act of sending abroad.
ABLEN, or **ABLET**, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.
ABLE-NESS, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigor; capability.
ABLEP-SY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀβλεψία.*] Want of sight; blindness.
ABLER, and **ABLEST**, *comp. and superl. of able.*
 † **AB-LI-GU-RATION**, *n.* [*L. abligavitio.*] Prodigal expense on meat and drink.
 † **AB-LI-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. abligo.*] To tie up from.
AB-LO-EATE, *v. t.* [*L. abloco.*] To let out; to lease.
AB-LO-CATION, *n.* A letting to hire.
 † **AB-LUDE**, *v. i.* [*L. abluo.*] To be unlike; to differ. *Hall.*
AB-LU-ENT, *a.* [*L. abluo.*] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.
AB-LU-ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which thins, purifies, or sweetens the blood. *Quincy.*
AB-LUTION, *n.* [*L. ablutio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water. 2. *Appropriately*, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties.—3. In *chemistry*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.—4. In *medicine*, the washing of the body externally, as by baths; or internally, by diluting fluids.—5. Pope has used *ablution* for the water used in cleansing. 6. The cup given to the laity, without consecration, in popish churches. *Johnson.*
AB-LY, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.
 † **AB-NE-GATE**, *v. t.* To deny.
AB-NE-GATION, *n.* [*L. abnego.*] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.
AB-NE-GA-TOR, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes anything. *Sandys.*
AB-NO-DATION, *n.* [*L. abnodo.*] The act of cutting away the knots of trees.
AB-NORMU-TY, *n.* Irregularity; deformity.
AB-NORMOUS, *a.* [*L. abnormis.*] Irregular; deformed. [*Little used.*]
A-BOARD, *adv.* [*a and board.*] Within a ship, vessel, or boat.—*To go aboard*, to enter a ship; to embark *To fall aboard*, to strike a ship's side.
A-BOARD, *prep.* On board; in; with.
 † **A-BOD-ANCE**, *n.* An omen.
A-BODE, *pret. of abide.*
A-BODE, *n.* 1. Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time. 2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation. 3. *To make abode*, to dwell or reside.
A-BODE, *v. t.* To foreshow. *Shak.*
A-BODE, *v. i.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*
A-BODE-MENT, *n.* A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*
A-BOD-ING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication.
AB-O-LETE, *a.* [*L. abolitus.*] Old; out of use.
A-BOLISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. abolir.*] 1. To make void; to annul to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs, and institutions; as, to *abolish laws by a repeal*. 2. To destroy, or put an end to; as, to *abolish idols*. *Isa. ii.* To *abolish death* 2 *Tim. i.* This sense is not common.
A-BOLISH-ABLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed.
A-BOLISHED, *pp.* Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.
A-BOLISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.
A-BOLISH-ING, *pp.* Making void; annulling; destroying.
A-BOLISH-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction. *Hooker.*
AB-O-LI-TION, (*ab-o-lishtun*) *n.* The act of abolishing; of the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction.
AB-O-LI-TION-IST, *n.* One who is desirous to abolish anything.
A-BOMIN-ABLE, *a.* Very hateful; detestable; loathsome; unclean. *Lerit. vii.*
A-BOMIN-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.
A-BOMIN-ABLY, *adv.* 1. Very odiously; detestably; sinfully.—2. In *vulgar language*, extremely, excessively.
A-BOMIN-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. abomino.*] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.
A-BOMIN-ATED, *pp.* Hated utterly; detested; abhorred.
A-BOMIN-ATING, *pp.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

* See *Synopsis*. **MÖVE**, **BOÖK**, **DÖVE**;—**BÏLL**, **UNITE**.—**C** as **K**; **G** as **J**; **S** as **Z**; **CH** as **SH**; **TH** as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

A BOM-IN-ATION, *n.* 1. Extreme hatred; detestation. *Suif.* 2. The object of detestation; a common signification in Scripture. 3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols, and idolatry, are called *abominations*. Whatever is an object of extreme hatred is called an *abomination*.

A-BOON, *prep.* Above. *Provincial.*

A-BORD, *n.* [Fr.] Literally, arrival; but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address; but not an English word.

A-BORD, *v. t.* To accost.

A-BORE-A, *n.* A species of duck.

AB-O-RIG-I-NAL, *a.* [L. *ab* and *origo*.] First; original; primitive; *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country.

AB-O-RIG-I-NAL, *n.* An original, or primitive inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called *aboriginals*.

AB-O-RIG-I-NES, *n. plu.* *Aboriginals*; but not an English word.

A-BORSE-MENT, *n.* Abortion.

A-BORT, *v. i.* [L. *abortio*.] To miscarry in birth.

A-BORT, *n.* An abortion. *Burton.*

A-BORTION, *n.* [L. *abortio*.] 1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time.—2. In a figurative sense, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress. 3. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed.

A-BORTIVE, *a.* 1. Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete. 2. Failing in its effect; miscarrying; producing nothing; as, an *abortive* scheme. 3. Rendering abortive. 4. Pertaining to abortion.—5. In *botany*, an *abortive* flower is one which falls without producing fruit.

A-BORTIVE, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely. [*Little used*.]

A-BORTIVE-LY, *adv.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

A-BORTIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

A-BORT-MENT, *n.* An untimely birth. *Bacon.*

A-BOUND, *v. i.* [L. *abundo*.] 1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by *with* or *in*. 2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

A-BOUNDING, *ppr.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty; being very prevalent.

A-BOUNDING, *n.* Increase. *South.*

A-BOU, *prep.* [Sax. *abutan*.] 1. Around; on the exterior part or surface. 2. Near to in place, with the sense of circularity. 3. Near to in time. 4. Near to in action, or near to the performance of some act. 5. Near to the person; appended to the clothes. 6. Concerned in, engaged in, relating to, respecting. 7. In compass or circumference; as, two yards *about* the trunk.

A-BOU, *adv.* 1. Near to in number or quantity. 2. Near to in quality or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold. 3. Here and there; around; in one place and another. 4. Round, or the longest way, opposed to *across*, or the shortest way; as, a mile *about*, and half a mile *across*.

A BOVE, *prep.* [Sax. *abufan*.] 1. Literally, higher in place. 2. Figuratively, superior in any respect. 3. More in number or quantity. 4. More in degree; in a greater degree. 5. Beyond; in excess. 6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as, things *above* comprehension. 7. Too proud for. 8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for. 9. It is often used, elliptically, for heaven, or the celestial regions. 10. In a book or writing, it denotes *before*, or in a former place; as, what has been said *above*; *supra*.

A-BOVE, *adv.* 1. Overhead; in a higher place. 2. Before. 3. Chief in rank or power.—*Above all* is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things.—*Above board*, above the board or table; in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception.

A-BOVE-CL-TED. Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

A-BOVE-GROUND. Alive, not buried.

A-BOVE-MENTIONED. Mentioned before.

ABP. Abbreviation for *Archbishop*.

AB-RA-CA-DAB-RA. The name of a deity worshiped by the Syrians; a cabalistic word.

AB-RÁDE, *v. t.* [L. *abrado*.] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines.

AB-RÁDE, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.

AB-RÁD-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing.

AB-RA-HAM-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham.

A-BRAID, *v. t.* To arouse; to awake.

AB-RÁSION, (ab-rá'-zhun) *n.* The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition.

A-BREÁST, (a-brest) *adv.* [from *a* and *breast*.] Side by side, with the breasts in a line.

A-BRIDGE, (a-bridj) *v. t.* [Fr. *abréger*.] 1. To make

shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance; used of writings. 2. To lessen; to diminish; as, to *abridge* labor. 3. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by *of*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights.—4. In *algebra*, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression.

A-BRIDG'ED, (a-bridj) *pp.* Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.

A-BRIDG'ER, *n.* One who abridges; one who makes a compend.

A-BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Shortening; lessening; depriving; debarring.

A-BRIDG-MENT, *n.* 1. An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book. 2. Diminution; contraction; reduction. 3. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint.

A-BROACH, *adv.* Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as, a cask is *abroach*. *Fig* uratively used by Shakspeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused.

A-BROACH, *v. t.* To tap; to set *abroach*.

A-BROAD, (a-braw) *adv.* 1. At large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. 2. In the open air. 3. Beyond or out of the walls of a house. 4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries. 5. Extensively; before the public at large.

ABRO-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be abrogated.

ABRO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *abrogo*.] To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

ABRO-GATE, *a.* Annulled.

ABRO-GA-TED, *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

ABRO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.

AB-RO-GATION, *n.* The act of abrogating; a repeal by authority of the legislative power.

A-BROOD, *adv.* In the action of brooding.

A-BROODING, *n.* A sitting brood. *Bassett.*

A-BROOK, *v. t.* To brook, to endure. *See* *Brook*. *Shak.*

AB-RÓ-TA-NUM, *n.* [Gr. *Αβροτον*.] A species of plant, called also *southern-wood*.

AB-RUPT, *a.* [L. *abruptus*.] 1. Literally, broken off, or broken short. 2. Steep, craggy; applied to rocks, precipices and the like. 3. Figuratively, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event. 4. Unconnected—having sudden transitions from one subject to another.

AB-RUPT, *n.* A chasm or gulf with steep sides. "Over the vast *abrupt*," *Milton*.

AB-RUPT, *v. t.* To disturb. *Brown.*

AB-RUPTION, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

AB-RUPTLY, *adv.* Suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms.

AB-RUPT-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being broken; craggy; steepness. 2. Figuratively, suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

AB-SCCESS, *n.* [L. *abscessus*.] An imposthume. Matter generated by the suppuraction of an inflammatory tumor.

AB-SCIND, *v. t.* [L. *abscindere*.] To cut off.

AB-SCISS, *n.* [L. *abscessus*.] In *conics*, a part of the diameter, or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex, or some other fixed point, and a semi-ordinate.

AB-SCIS'SION, (ab-sizh'un) *n.* A cutting off, or a being cut off.—In *surgery*, the separation of any corrupted or useless part of the body, by a sharp instrument.

AB-SCOND, *v. i.* [L. *abscondo*.] 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner; to be concealed; appropriately used of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process. 2. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

AB-SCOND, *v. t.* To conceal. *Hevety.*

AB-SCOND'ENCE, *n.* Concealment.

AB-SCONDER, *n.* One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself.

AB-SCONDING, *ppr.* Withdrawing privately from public view.

AB-SENCE, *n.* [L. *absens*.] 1. A state of being at a distance in place, or not in company. 2. Want; destitution; implying *no previous presence*.—3. In *law*, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer. 4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present.

AB-SENT, *a.* Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. 2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company.—3. In *familiar language*, not at home; as, the master of the house is *absent*.

AB-SENT, *v. t.* To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forhear to appear in presence; used with the reciprocal pronoun.

† ABSENT, *n.* One who is not present.
 AB-SEN-TEE, *n.* One who withdraws from his country, office, or estate; one who removes to a distant place, or to another country.
 AB-SENTER, *n.* One who absents himself.
 AB-SENTMENT, *n.* A state of being absent. *Barrow*
 AB-SINTH-I-AN, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.
 AB-SINTH-I-A-TED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*
 AB-SINTH-I-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αψιθίου*.] The common wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of *Artemisia*.
 ABSIS, *In astronomy.* See *Arvis*.
 † AB-SIST, *v. i.* To stand off; to leave off.
 ABSO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *absolutus*.] 1. Literally, in a general sense, free, independent of any thing extraneous. Hence, 2. Complete in itself; positive; as, an absolute declaration. 3. Unconditional; as, an absolute promise. 4. Existing independent of any other cause; as, God is absolute. 5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an absolute government or prince. 6. Not relative; as, absolute space.
 ABSO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* 1. Completely, wholly. 2. Without dependence or relation; in a state unconnected. 3. Without restriction or limitation. 4. Without condition. 5. Positively, peremptorily.
 ABSO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* 1. Independence; completeness in itself. 2. Despotie authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction, or control.
 AB-SO-LUTION, *n.* In the *civil law*, an acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent.—In the *canon law*, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent.—Among Protestants, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment.
 * ABSO-LU-TO-RY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.
 AB-SOLV-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.
 AB-SOLVE, (ab-zolv') *v. t.* [L. *absolvere*.] To set free or release from some obligation; as, to absolve a person from a promise; to absolve an offender. Hence, in the *civil law*, the word was used for acquit; and in the *canon law*, for forgive, or a sentence of remission. In ordinary language, its sense is, to set free or release from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of finish, accomplish; as, to absolve work, in Milton; but, in this sense, it seems to be obsolete.
 AB-SOLVED, (ab-zolv'd) *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.
 AB-SOLVER, *n.* One who absolves; also one that pronounces sin to be remitted.
 AB-SOLVING, *pp.* Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting.
 ABSO-NANT, *a.* Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason.
 ABSO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *absonus*.] Unmusical, or untunable.
 AB-SORB, *v. t.* [L. *absorbo*.] 1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe, as a sponge. 2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water, as a body in a whirlpool. 3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to absorb an estate in luxury. 4. To engross or engage wholly; as, absorbed in study or the pursuit of wealth.
 AB-SORB-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.
 AB-SORB-ABLE, *a.* That may be imbibed or swallowed.
 AB-SORB-ED, or AB-SORPT', *pp.* Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed.
 AB-SORB'ENT, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.
 AB-SORB'ENT, *n.* In *anatomy*, a vessel which imbibes; as the lacteals, lymphatics, and inhaling arteries.—In *medicine*, a testaceous powder, or other substance, which imbibes the humors of the body.
 AB-SORB'ING, *pp.* Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.
 AB-SORPTION, *n.* 1. The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water which overwhelms, or by substances which drink in and retain liquids; as, the absorption of a body in a whirlpool.—2. In *chemistry*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance.
 AB-SORPTIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe.
 AB-STAIN, *v. i.* [L. *abstineo*.] In a general sense, to forbear, or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from indulgence.
 AB-STEMI-IOUS, *a.* [L. *abstemius*.] 1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks. 2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. 3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance; belonging to abstinence; as, an abstemious diet; an abstemious life.
 AB-STEMI-IOUS-LY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.
 AB-STEMI-IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing; in the use of food and strong drinks.

AB-STERGE, (ab-sterj') *v. t.* [L. *abstergeo*.] To wipe or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by resolving obstructions in the body.
 AB-STERG'ENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.
 AB-STERG'ENT, *n.* A medicine which frees the body from obstructions, as soap; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.
 AB-STER'SION, *n.* [L. *abstergeo, abstersus*.] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by medicines which resolve obstructions.
 AB-STER'SIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing obstructions.
 ABSTI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *abstinentia*.] 1. In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any action. 2. The refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity.
 ABSTI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.
 ABSTI-NENT-LY, *adv.* With abstinence.
 ABSTI-NENTS, *a.* A sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century.
 † AB-STORT'ED, *part. a.* [L. *abstortus*.] Forced away.
 AB-STRACT, *v. t.* [L. *abstraho*.] 1. To draw from, or to separate. 2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object, or to have a partial idea of it in the mind. 3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize, or reduce to a summary.—4. In *chemistry*, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by repeated distillation, or at least by distillation.
 ABSTRACT, *a.* [L. *abstractus*.] 1. Separate; distinct from something else. An abstract idea, in metaphysics, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its color or figure. Abstract terms are those which express abstract ideas, as *beauty, whiteness, roundness*, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or abstract terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities. 2. Separate, existing in the mind only; as, an abstract subject; an abstract question; and hence difficult, abstruse.
 ABSTRACT, *n.* 1. A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing. 2. Formerly, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.—In the abstract, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the abstract, i. e. without reference to particular persons or things.
 AB-STRACT'ED, *pp.* Separated; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind.
 AB-STRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only.
 AB-STRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted. *Baxter*.
 AB-STRACT'ER, *n.* One who makes an abstract, or summary.
 AB-STRACT'ING, *pp.* Separating; making a summary.
 AB-STRACT'ION, *n.* 1. The act of separating, or state of being separated. 2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part or property of a complex object, as separate from the rest. 3. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's abstraction. 4. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects. 5. In the process of distillation, the term is used to denote the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those which are fixed.
 AB-STRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.
 AB-STRACT'IVE, or AB-STRAC-TI'VE, *a.* Abstracted, or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.
 ABSTRACT-LY, *adv.* Separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else.
 ABSTRACT-NESS, *n.* A separate state; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object.
 † AB-STRIC'TED, *part. a.* [L. *abstrictus*.] Unbound.
 † AB-STRINGE, *v. t.* To unbind.
 † AB-STRODE, *v. t.* To thrust or pull away.
 AB-STROSE, *a.* [L. *abstrusus*.] Hid; concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is obvious.
 AB-STROSE-LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner; obscurely, in a manner not to be easily understood.
 AB-STROSE-NESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning; the state or quality of being difficult to be understood.
 † AB-STRO'SI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness. *Brown*.
 † AB-SUME, *v. t.* [L. *absumo*.] To bring to an end by gradual waste.
 † AB-SUMPTION, *n.* Destruction.
 AB-SURD, *a.* [L. *absurdus*.] Opposed to manifest truth,

* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOOK, DOVE; BULL, UNITE—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as 'n' *this*. † *Obsolete*

inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense. An *absurd* man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgment. An *absurd* proposition contradicts obvious truth. An *absurd* practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is *absurd* to say, six and six make ten.

AB-SURDITY, *n.* 1. The quality of being inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. Want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things. *Johnson*. 2. That which is absurd; in this sense it has a plural; the *absurdities* of men.

AB-SURDLY, *adv.* In a manner inconsistent with reason, or obvious propriety.

AB-SURDNESS, *n.* The same as *absurdity*, and less used.

ABUNDANCE, *n.* [Fr. *abundance*.] Great plenty; an overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency; in strictness, applicable to quantity only; but customarily used of number; as, an *abundance* of peasants. It denotes also fullness, overflowing; as, the *abundance* of the heart. *Mat. xii.*

A-BUNDANT, *a.* Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an *abundant* supply.—In *Scripture*, abounding; having in great quantity; overflowing with.

A-BUNDANT-LY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree.

ABUSAGE, *n.* Abuse.

A-BUSE, *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 misapply; as, to *abuse* words.

A-BUSE, *n.* 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers. 2. A corrupt practice or custom; as, the *abuses* of government. 3. Rude speech; reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely; reviling words. 4. Seduction. 5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of words.

A-BUSED, (*a-būzd*) *pp.* Ill-used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated.

†A-BUSEFUL, *a.* Using or practicing abuse; abusive.

A-BUSER, *n.* One who abuses; one that deceives; a ravisher.

A-BUSING, *ppr.* Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting.

A-BUSION, (*a-bū-zhun*) *n.* Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach. [*Little used*.]

A-BUSIVE, *a.* 1. Practicing abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment. 2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse; as, *abusive* words; rude reproachful.

A-BUSIVE-LY, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

A-BUSIVE-NESS, *n.* Ill-usage; the quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person.

A-BUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *abouter*.] To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end.

A-BUTMENT, *n.* 1. The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another. 2. That which abuts or borders on another.

A-BUTTAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land at the end; a head-land. *Spelman*.

†A-BY, *v. t.* or *i.* [probably contracted from *abide*.] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain. *Spenser*.

A-BYSM, (*a-byzm*) *n.* [Old Fr.; now *abime*.] A gulf. *Shak*.

†A-BYSMAL, *a.* Bottomless. *Coles*.

A-BYSS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβυσσος*.] 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; that in which any thing is lost.

AB-YSSINI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia.

AB-YSSINI-ANS, *n.* A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. *Encyc.*

AC, in Saxon, *oak*; the initial syllable of names; and, *Acton*, Oaktown.

A-CAEA-LOT, or **AEA-LOT**, *n.* A Mexican fowl, the *Tantalus Mexicanus*, or water raven. See **ACALOT**.

A-CACIA, *n.* [L.] Egyptian thorn.—In *medicine*, it is a name given to the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *mimosa Nilotica*, which is brought from Egypt in roundish masses, in bladders.

A-CACIANS, in *church history*, were certain sects, so denominated from **Acacius**. *Encyc.*

†A-C-A-DEME, *n.* An academy; a society of persons.

A-C-A-DEMI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

A-C-A-DE-MI-AN, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

A-C-A-DEMI-C, or **A-C-A-DEMI-CAL**, *a.* Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato; as, the *academic* sect.

A-C-A-DEMI-C, *n.* One who belongs to the school, or adhered to the philosophy, of Socrates and Plato; a student.

A-C-A-DEMI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an *academic* manner.

A-C-A-DE-MI-CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *académicien*.] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

A-CADE-MISM, *n.* The doctrine of the *academic* philosophy. *Baxter*.

A-CADE-MIST, *n.* A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences, also an *academic* philosopher.

A-CADE-MY, *n.* [L. *academia*.] Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences. 1. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college and a common school; also a school for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences; as, a *military academy*. 2. A house, in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education. 3. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art.

AC/A-LOT, *n.* [contracted from *acaecolotl*.] A Mexican fowl, called by some the *aquatic crow*.

AC-A-MAE-U, *n.* A bird; the Brazilian fly-catcher, or *todus*.

AC-A-NAE-CEOUS, *a.* [Gr. *akavos*.] Armed with prickles. *Milne*.

A-CANTHA, *n.* [Gr. *akavθα*.] In *botany*, a prickle.—In *zoology*, a spine or prickly fin; and an acute process of the vertebrae.

AC-AN-THAE-CEOUS, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

A-CANTHA-RIS, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of *cimex*.

A-CANTHINE, *a.* [See **ACANTHUS**.] Pertaining to the plant *acanthus*.

AC-AN-THOP-TER-YG-I-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *akavθos*.] In *zoology*, having back fins which are hard, bony, and prickly; a term applied to certain fishes.

A-CANTHUS, *n.* [Gr. *akavθos*.] 1. The plant *bear's breech*, or *brank ursine*.—2. In *architecture*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the *acanthus*.

A-CANTI-CONE, *n.* See **PISTACITE**.

A-CARN-AR, *n.* A bright star. *Bailey*.

A-CAT-A-LECTIC, *n.* [Gr. *akavληκτος*.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables. *Johnson*.

A-CAT'A-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *akavληψια*.] Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. *Whitaker*.

A-CATE-CHI-LI, *n.* A Mexican bird.

A-CATER-ACATES. See **CATERBA** and **CATES**.

A-CAULINE, *a.* [L. *a. priv.* and *caulis*.] In *botany*, **A-CAULOUS**, *a.* Without a stem; having flowers resting on the ground.

AC-CEDE, *v. i.* [L. *accedo*.] 1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another. 2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty.

AC-CED-ING, *ppr.* Agreeing; assenting.

AC-CELER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *accelero*.] 1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. 2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant. 3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event.

AC-CELER-A-TED, *pp.* Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.

AC-CELER-A-TING, *ppr.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

AC-CELER-ATION, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action.

AC-CELER-A-TIVE, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression. *Reid*.

AC-CELER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion.

†AC-CEND, *v. t.* [L. *accendo*.] To kindle; to set on fire.

AC-CEND-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

AC-CEND-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled. *Ure*.

AC-CEN-SION, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation. *Chemistry*.

ACCENT, *n.* [L. *accentus*.] 1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking. 2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary, as in *aspiration*. 3. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation. 4. A modulation of the voice

expressive of passions or sentiments. *Prior*. 5. Manner of speaking. *Obs. Shak.*—5. *Poetically*, words, language, or expressions in general. *Dryden*.—7. In music, a swelling of sounds, for the purpose of variety or expression. 8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice.

ACC-CENT, *v. t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice.—In poetry, to alter or pronounce in general. Also, to note accents by marks in writing.

ACC-CENTED, *pp.* Uttered with accent; marked with accent.

ACC-CENTING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.

ACC-CENTU-AL, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

ACC-CENTU-ATE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent, or with accents.

ACC-CENT-U-ATION, *n.* The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

ACC-CEPT, *v. t.* [*L. accepto.*] 1. To take or receive what is offered with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favor. 2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem. 3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to accept a treaty; often followed by *of*. 4. To understand; to have a particular idea of; to receive in a particular sense.—5. In commerce, to agree or promise to pay, as a bill of exchange. *See ACCEPTANCE.*

* **ACC-CEPTA-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver; gratifying. 2. Agreeable or pleasing in person.

* **ACC-CEPTA-BLE-NESS**, or **ACC-CEPT-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to a receiver.

* **ACC-CEPTA-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

ACC-CEPTANCE, *n.* 1. A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception. 2. The receiving of a bill of exchange, or order, in such a manner as to bind the acceptor to make payment. 3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded, and the parties bound. 4. An agreeing to which binds the person in law.—5. In mercantile language, a bill of exchange accepted; as, a merchant receives another's acceptance in payment. 6. *Formerty*, the sense in which a word is understood. *Obs.*

ACC-CEPTATION, *n.* 1. Kind reception; a receiving with favor or approbation. 2. A state of being acceptable; favorable regard. 3. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received. 4. Reception in general. *Obs.*

ACC-CEPTED, *pp.* Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange.

ACC-CEPTER, or **ACC-CEPTOR**, *n.* A person who accepts.

† **ACC-CEPT-I-LI-TATION**, *n.* The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor. *Cotgrave.*

ACC-CEPTING, *ppr.* Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding.

† **ACC-CEPTION**, *n.* The received sense of a word.

† **ACC-CEPTIVE**, *a.* Ready to accept. *B. Jonson.*

ACC-CESS, *n.* [*L. accessus.*] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain access to a prince. 2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the access is by a neck of land. 3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles. 4. Admission to sexual intercourse. 5. Addition; increase by something added; as, an access of territory. 6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease.

ACC-CESSA-RI-LY. *See ACCESSORILY.*

ACC-CESSA-RI-NESS. *See ACCESSORINESS.*

ACC-CESSA-RY. *See ACCESSORY.*

ACC-CESS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being approachable, or of admitting access.

ACC-CESSI-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be approached or reached. 2. Easy of approach; affable.

ACC-CESSION, *n.* [*L. accessio.*] 1. A coming to; an acceding to and joining. 2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation.—3. In law, a mode of acquiring property. 4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity. 5. That which is added. 6. The invasion of a fit of a syriodical disease, or fever.

ACC-CESSION-AL, *a.* Additional.

ACC-CESSO-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, accessorial agency, accessorial guilt. *Burr's Trial.*

ACC-CESSO-RI-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means.

ACC-CESSO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being accessory.

ACC-CESSO-RY, *a.* [*L. accessorius.*] 1. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually in a bad sense. 2. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; as, accessory sounds in music.

ACC-CESSO-RY, *n.* 1. In law, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person, or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the

crime, or by concealing the offender. 2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal.

ACC-IDENTENCE, *n.* [*See ACCIDENT.*] A small book, containing the rudiments of grammar.

ACC-IDENT, *n.* [*L. accidens.*] 1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency. 2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design. *Dwight.*—3. In logic, a property or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as whiteness in paper.—4. In grammar, something belonging to a word but not essential to it, as gender.—5. In heraldry, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms.

ACC-IDENTIAL-LY, *a.* 1. Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended; as, an accidental visit. 2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as, songs are accidental to a play.

ACC-IDENTIAL-LY, *adv.* By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

ACC-IDENT AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being casual. [*Little used.*]

† **ACC-IDENTIA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to the accident

† **ACC-IDENT**, *n.* A receiver.

ACC-CIPI-TER, *n.* [*L. ad and capio.*] 1. A name given to a fish, the *milvus* or *lucerna*.—2. In ornithology, the name of the order of rapacious fowls.

ACC-CIPI-TRINE, *a.* Seizing; rapacious; as the accipitrine order of fowls. *Ed. Encyc.*

† **ACC-CITE**, *v. t.* [*L. ad and cito.*] To call; to cite; to summon.

ACC-CLAIM, *v. t.* [*L. aclamo.*] To applaud. [*Little used.*]

Ital.

ACC-CLAIM, *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

† **ACC-CLA-MATE**, *v. t.* To applaud.

ACC-CLA-MATION, *n.* [*L. aclamatio.*] A shout of applause, uttered by a multitude.

ACC-CLAM-A-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

ACC-CLIM-A-TED, *a.* [*ac for ad, and climata.*] Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native. *Med. Repository.*

† **ACC-CLIVE**, *a.* Rising. *Aubrey.*

ACC-CLIVITY, *n.* [*L. acclivus, acclivus.*] A slope, or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending, in opposition to declivity, or a side descending. Rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.

ACC-CLIVOUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill, with a slope.

† **ACC-CLOY**, *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety.

ACC-COIL. *See COIL.*

ACC-CO-LA, *n.* A delicate fish eaten at Malta.

ACC-CO-LADE, *n.* [*L. ad and collum.*] A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood.

ACC-CO-LENT, *n.* One who inhabits near a place; a borderer.

ACC-COM-MO-DA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [*Little used.*]

ACC-COM-MO-DATE, *v. t.* [*L. accommodo.*] 1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to accommodate ourselves to circumstances. *Paley*. 2. To supply with or furnish; followed by *with*. 3. To supply with conveniences; as, to accommodate a friend. 4. To reconcile things which are at variance; to adjust. 5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply. 6. To lend—a commercial sense. In an intransitive sense, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle. *Obs.*

ACC-COM-MO-DATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means accommodate to the end. *Ray.*

ACC-COM-MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Fitted; adjusted; applied; as, so, furnished with conveniences.

ACC-COM-MO-DATE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

ACC-COM-MO-DATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness. [*Little used.*]

ACC-COM-MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying.

ACC-COM-MO-DA-TING, *a.* Adapting one's self to; obliging; disposed to comply, and to oblige another.

ACC-COM-MO-DA-TION, *n.* 1. Fitness; adaptation; followed by *to*. 2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute. 3. Provision of conveniences. 4. In the plural; conveniences; things furnished for use; chiefly applied to lodgings.—5. In mercantile language, accommodation is used for a loan of money. In England, accommodation bill is one given instead of a loan of money. *Crabbe*. 6. It is also used of a note lent merely to accommodate the borrower.—7. In theology, accommodation is the application of one thing to another by analogy, as of the words of a prophecy to a future event. *Paley.*

ACC-COM-MO-DA-TOR, *n.* One that accommodates; one that adjusts.

† **AC-COM-PA-NA-BLE**, *a.* Sociable.
AC-COM-PA-NIED, *pp.* Attended; joined with in society.
AC-COM-PA-NIER, *n.* He who accompanies.
AC-COM-PA-NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement*.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry.
AC-COM-PA-NIST, *n.* The performer in music, who takes the accompanying part. *Busby*.
AC-COM-PA-NY, *v. t.* [Fr. *accompagner*.] 1. To go with, or attend, as a companion. 2. To be with as connected; to attend.
AC-COM-PA-NY, *v. i.* 1. To attend; to be an associate; [*obs.*] Bacon. 2. To cohabit.—3. In music, to perform the accompanying part in a composition.
AC-COM-PA-NY-ING, *pp.* Attending; going with as a companion.
AC-COM-PLICE, *n.* [Fr. *complice*.] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete.
AC-COM-PLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accomplir*.] 1. To complete; to finish entirely. 2. To execute. 3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions. 4. To fulfill or bring to pass; as, to accomplish a prophecy. 5. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body complete.
AC-COM-PLISHED, *pp.* 1. Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected. 2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners; complete in acquisitions; having a finished education. 3. Fashionable. *Swift*.
AC-COM-PLISH-ER, *n.* One who accomplishes.
AC-COM-PLISH-ING, *pp.* Finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing; effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities.
AC-COM-PLISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Completion; fulfillment; entire performance; as of a prophecy. 2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed; attainment. 3. Acquisition; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.
† **AC-COM-PT**. See **ACCOUNT**.
† **AC-COM-PTANT**. See **ACCOUNTANT**.
AC-CORD, *n.* [Fr. *accord*.] 1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills. 2. Concert; harmony of sounds; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone. 3. Agreement; just correspondence of things. 4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by *omn.* 5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation.—6. In law, an agreement between parties in controversy. 7. Permission, leave.
AC-CORD, *v. t.* 1. To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another. *Sidney*. 2. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust, or compose. *Hall*.
AC-CORD, *v. i.* 1. To agree; to be in correspondence. 2. To agree in pitch and tone.
AC-CORD-A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; consonant.
AC-CORD-ANCE, *n.* Agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.
AC-CORD-ANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.
AC-CORD-ANT-LY, *adv.* In an accordant manner.
AC-CORDED, *pp.* Made to agree; adjusted.
AC-CORDER, *n.* One that aids, or favors.
AC-CORDING, *pp.* (commonly, though not correctly, classed among prepositions.) 1. Agreeing; harmonizing. 2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with. In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.—Our zeal should be according to knowledge.—According, here, has its true participial sense, agreeing, and is always followed by *to*. It is never a preposition.
AC-CORDING-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.
† **AC-CORP-O-RATE**, *v. t.* To unite. *Milton*.
AC-COST, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster*.] 1. To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face; [*not in use.*] 2. To speak first to; to address. *Milton*.
† **AC-COST**, *v. i.* To adjoin. *Spenser*.
AC-COST-A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.
AC-COST'ED, *pp.* Addressed; first spoken to.—In heraldry, being side by side.
AC-COST'ING, *pp.* Addressing by first speaking to.
AC-COU-CHEUR, (ak-koo-shür', or ak-koo-shür') *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.
AC-COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *conte*.] Formerly, writers used *account*, from the Fr. *compte*.] 1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit, of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing. 2. A computation of debts and credits, or a general statement of particular sums. 3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things than money or trade; as, the Julian account of time. 4. Narrative;

relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as, an account of the revolution in France. Hence, 5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions. 6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as, on all accounts. 7. Value; importance; estimation. 8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation. 9. Regard; behalf; sake;—a sense deduced from charges on book; as, on account of public affairs.
AC-COUNT, *v. t.* 1. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.—2. To account of; to hold in esteem; to value. 3. To reckon, or compute; to assign as a debt. These uses are antiquated.
AC-COUNT, *v. i.* 1. To render an account or relation of particulars. 2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with *for*. 3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character.
AC-COUNT-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being liable to answer for one's conduct. *R. Hall*. 2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust.
AC-COUNT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior. 2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss.
AC-COUNT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable.
AC-COUNT-ANT, *n.* One skilled in mercantile accounts, more generally, a person who keeps accounts.
AC-COUNT'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept. *Swift*.
AC-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.—Accounted for; explained.
AC-COUNT'ING, *pp.* Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.—Accounting for; rendering an account.
AC-COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.
AC-COUPLE, (ak-kup'pl) *v. t.* To couple; to join or link together. See **COUPLE**.
AC-COUPLE-MENT, (ak-kup'pl-ment) *n.* A coupling; a connecting in pairs, junction. [*Little used.*]
† **AC-COURAGE**, (ak-kur'aj) *v. t.* To encourage. *Spenser*.
† **AC-COURT**, *v. t.* To entertain with courtesy. *Spenser*.
AC-COÛTRE, (ak-koo'ter) *v. t.* [Fr. *accouter*.] In a general sense, to dress; to equip; but appropriately, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.
AC-COÛTR'ED, *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.
AC-COÛTR'ING, *pp.* Equipping with military habiliments.
AC-COÛTRE-MENTS, (ak-koo'ter-ments) *n. plu.* 1. Dress equipage; furniture for the body; appropriately, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.—2. In common usage, an old or unusual dress.
† **AC-COÛT**, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *accouir*. Todd.] To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. *Spenser*.
AC-CREDIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *accréditer*.] To give credit, authority, or reputation.
AC-CRED-I-TATION, *n.* That which gives title to credit. [*Little used.*]
AC-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character. *Christ. Obs.*
AC-CRED'IT-ING, *pp.* Giving authority or reputation.
AC-CRES-CENT, *a.* Increasing. *Shuckford*.
AC-CRE-TION, *n.* [L. *accretio*.] A growing to; an increase by natural growth.
AC-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth.
† **AC-CRIM-I-NATION**, *n.* Accusation; reproach.
AC-CROACH, *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*.] 1. To hook, or draw to as with a hook; [*obs.*] 2. To encroach; to draw away from another.—The noun *encroachment*, an encroachment, is rarely or never used. See **ENCROACH**.
AC-CRUE, (ak-kru') *v. i.* [Fr. *accrotre, accru*.] Literally, to grow to; hence, to arise, proceed, or come; to be added, as increase, profit or damage; as, a profit accrues to government from the coinage of copper; a loss accrues from the coinage of gold and silver.
† **AC-CRUE**, (ak-kru') *n.* Something that accedes to, or follows the property of, another.
AC-CRO-ING, *pp.* Growing to; arising; coming; being added.
AC-CRO-MENT, *n.* Addition; increase.
AC-CU-BATION, *n.* [L. *acubatio*.] A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals.
† **AC-CUMB**, *v. i.* [L. *acumbo*.] To recline as at table.
AC-CUM-BEN-CY, *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.
AC-CUM-BENT, *a.* [L. *acumbens*.] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.
† **AC-CUM-BENT**, *n.* One who is placed at a dinner-table.
AC-CUMU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *accumulo*.] 1. To heap up; to pile; to amass. 2. To collect or bring together.
AC-CUMU-LATE, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

* See **SYNOPSIS**. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT** ;—**PREY** ;—**PIN**, **MARINE BIRD** ;— † **Obsolete**

AC CUM-LATE, *a.* Collected into a mass or quantity.
 AC-CUMU-LA-TED, *pp.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.
 AC-CUMU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.
 AC-CUMU-LA-TION, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.
 AC-CUMU-LA-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.
 AC-CUMU-LA-TOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers or amasses.
 AC-CU-RA-CY, *n.* [L. *accuratio.*] 1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. 2. Closeness; tightness.
 AC-CU-RATE, *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 fixed. 3. Close; perfectly tight.
 AC-CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect. 2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight. *Comstock.*
 AC-CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.
 AC-CURSE, (ak-kurs') *v. t.* [*ac* for *ad*, and *curse.*] To devote to destruction; to implicate misery or evil upon. [*Rarely used.*] See *CURSE*.
 AC-CURSED, *pp. or a.* 1. Doomed to destruction or misery. 2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated. 3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable. 4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.
 AC-CU-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by *of*.
 AC-CU-SANT, *n.* One who accuses. *Hall.*
 AC-CU-SATION, *n.* 1. The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice. 2. The charge of an offense or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.
 AC-CU-SATIVE, *a.* A term given to a case of nouns, in grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called, in English grammar, the *objective case*.—Censuring; accusing.
 AC-CU-SATIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In an accusative manner. 2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.
 AC-CU-SA-TORY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation.
 AC-CUSE, *v. t.* [L. *accuso.*] 1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime. 2. To charge with a fault; to blame.
 AC-CUSE'D, (ak-kūz'd') *pp.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.
 AC-CUSER, *n.* One who accuses or blames.
 AC-CUSING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime; blaming.
 AC-CUSTOM, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutumer.*] To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure.
 AC-CUSTOM, *v. i.* 1. To be wont, or habituated to do any thing. [*Little used.*] 2. To cohabit. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
 AC-CUSTOM, *n.* Custom. *Milton.*
 AC-CUSTOM-ABLE, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [*Little used.*]
 AC-CUSTOM-ABLY, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Little used.*]
 AC-CUSTOM-ANCE, *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. *Boyle.*
 AC-CUSTOM-ARI-LY, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [*Little used.*]
 AC-CUSTOM-ARY, *a.* Usual; customary. [*Little used.*]
 AC-CUSTOMED, *pp.* 1. Being familiar by use; habituated; inured. 2. *a.* Usual; often practiced.
 AC-CUSTOM-ED-NESS, *n.* Familiarity.
 AC-CUSTOM-ING, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.
 ACE, *n.* [L. *as.*] 1. A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked. 2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle.
 A-CEL/DA-MA, *n.* [Ch. *קרי*, a field, and *מכר*, Ch. Syr. and Sam., *blood.*] A field purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood.*
 A-CEPHA-LIST, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.
 A-CEPHA-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *κεφαλη*, a head.] Without a head, headless.—In *history*, the term *Acephali*, or *Acephalites*, was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader.
 A-CEPHA-LUS, *n.* An obsolete name of the *tenia* or tape worm. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.
 A-CERB, *a.* [L. *acerbus.*] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy.*

† A-CERIVATE, *v. t.* To make sour
 A-CERIBI-TY, *n.* 1. A sourness, with roughness, or astringency. 2. *Figuratively*, harshness or severity of temper in man.
 A-CERIC, *a.* [L. *acer.*] Pertaining to the maple. *Ure.*
 AC'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *acerosus.*] In *botany*, chaffy; resinous bling chaff.
 † A-CER VATE, *v. t.* To heap up.
 † A-CERVOSE, *a.* Full of heaps.
 A-CES/CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *acescens.*] A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition; a state of becoming sour, tart, or acid, and hence, a being moderately sour.
 A-CES/CENT, *a.* Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition.
 A-CES'TE, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of butterfly.
 A-CES'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A factitious sort of *chrysocolla*, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine and niter. *Cyc.*
 AC-E-TABU-LUM, *n.* [L.] Among the *Romans*, a vinegar cruise, or like vessel. A species of lichen.
 AC'E-TA-RY, *n.* An acid, pulpy substance in certain fruits. *Grew.*
 AC E-TATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a neutral salt, formed by the union of the acetic acid with any salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*
 ACE-TA-TED, *a.* Combined with acetic acid, or radical vinegar.
 A-CET'IC, *a.* A term used to denote a particular acid, *acetic acid.*
 A-CET-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.
 A-CETI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into acid or vinegar.
 ACE-TITE, *n.* A neutral salt, formed by the acetous acid with a salifiable base.
 AC-E-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Ure.*
 A-CETOUS, *a.* Sour; like or having the nature of vinegar.
 AC-E-TOSE, *a.* Sour; sharp.
 † AC-E-TOSI-TY, *n.* The state of being acetose.
 A-CET'UM, *n.* [L.] Vinegar.
 A'CHE, (ake) *v. t.* [Sax. *ace*, *eee.*] 1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches*. 2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches*.
 A'CHE, (ake) *n.* Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain.
 A-CH'E'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia.
 A-CHERN'ER, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude.
 ACH'ER-SET, *n.* An ancient measure of corn.
 A-CHIEV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be performed. *Barrow.*
 A-CHIEV'ANCE, *n.* Performance. *Elyot.*
 A-CHIEVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *achever.*] 1. To perform, or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches*. 2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion.
 A-CHIEVED, (a-cheev'd') *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.
 A-CHIEVEMENT, *n.* 1. The performance of an action. 2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor or boldness. 3. An obtaining by exertion. 4. An escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.
 A-CHIEVER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.
 A-CHIEVING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining
 A'CH'ING, *ppr.* Being in pain; suffering distress.
 A'CH'ING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.
 A'CHI-OTE, *n.* The anotta; a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. *Clavigero.*
 A'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. *αχρη*.] 1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions.—2. In *mythology*, the god of flies.
 ACH-RO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *χρωμα*, color.] Destitute of color. *Achromatic* telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, and so contrived as to remedy aberrations and colors.
 A-CIEU-LAR, *a.* [L. *acicula.*] In the shape of a needle.
 A-CIEU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.
 ACID, *a.* [L. *acidus.*] Sour, sharp or biting to the taste, having the taste of vinegar.
 ACID, *n.* In *chemistry*, acids are a class of substances, so denominated from their taste, or the sensation of sourness which they produce on the tongue.
 AC-I-DIFER-OUS, *a.* [*acid*, and L. *fero.*] Containing acids, or an acid.
 A-CID I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *acidify.*] Capable of being converted into an acid.
 A-CID-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.
 A-CID'I-FIED, *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid.
 A-CID'I-FI-ER, *n.* That which by combination forms an acid, as oxygen and hydrogen.
 A-CID'I-FY, *v. t.* To make acid; but, *appropriately*, to convert into an acid.

- A-CIDU-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making acid; having power to change into an acid.
- AC-I-DI-ME-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. *Urs.*
- AC-I-DIST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of acids.
- A-CIDU-ITY, *n.* [Fr. *acidité.*] The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.
- ACID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.
- A-CIDU-LE, *n.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.
- A-CIDU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *acidulus.*] To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree.
- A-CID U-LA-TED, *pp.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.
- A-CIDU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Tinging with an acid.
- ACI-DULE, or A-CIDU-LUM, *n.* In chemistry, a compound salt, in which the alkaline base is supersaturated with acid.
- A-CIDU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *acidulus.*] Slightly sour; sub-acid, or having an excess of acid.
- AC-I-NACI-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinaces.*] In botany, formed like, or resembling a cineter.
- A-CINI-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of grapes; being in clusters like grapes.
- ACI-NOSE, } *a.* Consisting of minute granular concretions.
- ACI-NOUS, } *n.* *Kivocan.*
- ACI-NUS, *n.* [L.] In botany, one of the small grains, which compose the fruit of the blackberry, &c.
- ACI-PEN-SER, *a.* In ichthyology, a genus of fishes.
- A-CITLI, *n.* A name of the water hare.
- ACK ER, *n.* A ripple on the surface of the water; a curl. Fine mould.
- † AC-KNOWI, (ak-nŏ) *v. t.* To acknowledge; to confess. *B. Jonson.*
- AC-KNOWLEDGE, (ak-nol'-edge) *v. t.* 1. To own, avow, or admit to be true, by a declaration of assent. 2. To own or notice with particular regard. 3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt. 4. To own with assent; to admit or receive with approbation. 5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit. 6. To own or admit to belong to. 7. To receive with respect. 8. To own, avow, or assent to an act in a legal form, to give it validity.
- AC-KNOWLEDGED, *pp.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.
- AC-KNOWLEDG-ER, *n.* One who acknowledges.
- AC-KNOWLEDG-ING, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving.
- AC-KNOWLEDG-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of owning; confession. 2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character. 3. Concession; admission of the truth; as of a fact, position, or principle. 4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude. 5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.
- ACME, (ak'my) *n.* [Gr. *ἀκμή.*] The top, or highest point.
- ACNE, (ak'ny) *n.* [Gr.] A small, hard pimple or tubercle on the face. *Quincy.*
- AC-NESTIS, *n.* A part of the spine in quadrupeds.
- ACŌ, *n.* A Mediterranean fish.
- † A-COLD, *adv.* Cold. *Gover.*
- ACŌ-LIN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind.
- A-COL/O-THIST, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀκόλονθος.*] In the ancient
- A-CŌ-LYTE, } *n.* church, a subordinate officer.
- ACŌ-NITE, *n.* [L. *aconitum.*] The herb wolf's bane; and, in poetry, used for poison in general.
- A-CONTIAS, } [Gr. *ἀκούριος.*] 1. A species of serpent, called dart-snake. 2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.
- † A-CŌP, *adv.* [a and *cope.*] At the top. *Jonson.*
- ACORN, *n.* [Sax. *æcorn.*] The seed or fruit of the oak
- ACORN, *v. i.* To pick up and feed on acorns.
- ACORNED, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns.
- ACŌ-RUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Aromatic *calamus*, sweet flag, or sweet rush.—2. In natural history, blue coral.
- AC-O-TY-LE'DON, *n.* A plant whose seeds have no side lobes.
- AC-O-TY-LEDO-NOUS, *a.* Having no side lobes.
- A-CŌUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκουστικός.*] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.
- A-CŌUSTICS, *n.* 1. The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena.—2. In medicine, this term is sometimes used for remedies for deafness.
- AC-QUAINT, *v. t.* [old Fr. *accointer.*] 1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar. 2. To inform; to communicate notice to. 3. To acquaint one's self, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.
- AC-QUAINTANCE, *n.* 1. Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge. 2. A person or persons well known; usually, persons we have been accustomed
- to see and converse with; sometimes, persons more slightly known.—*Acquaintances*, in the plural, is used as applied to individual persons known; but, more generally, acquaintance is used for one or more.—*Acquaintant*, in a like sense, is not used.
- AC-QUAINTANCE-SHIP, *n.* The quality of being acquainted. *Chalmers.*
- AC-QUAINTED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.
- AC-QUAINTING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice or information to.
- AC-QUEST, *n.* [L. *acquisitus.*] 1. Acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.* 2. Conquest; a place acquired by force
- AC-QUI-ESCE, (ak-que-ess') *v. i.* [L. *acquiesco.*] 1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent. 2. To assent to, upon conviction.—*Acquiesced in*, in a passive sense; complied with; submitted to without opposition.
- AC-QUI-ESCENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent content.
- AC-QUI-ESCENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit. *Johnson.*
- AC-QUI-ESCING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.
- † AC-QUET, *v. t.* To render quiet. *Shirley.*
- AC-QUIPRA-BLE, *a.* That may be acquired.
- AC-QUIRE, *v. t.* [L. *acquiro.*] To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor.
- AC-QUIRED, (ak-quir'd) *pp.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature.
- AC-QUIREMENT, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts.
- AC-QUIR ER, *n.* A person who acquires.
- AC-QUIRING, *ppr.* Gaining by labor, or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.
- † AC-QUIRY, *n.* Acquisition. *Barrow.*
- AC-QUI-SITE, *a.* Gained. *Burton.*
- AC-QUI-SITION, *n.* [L. *acquisitio.*] 1. The act of acquiring. 2. The thing acquired, or gained.
- AC-QUIS-I-TIVE, *a.* That is acquired; acquired; [but improper.] *Walton.*
- AC-QUIS-I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Noting acquirement, with to or for following. *Lilly.*
- † AC-QUIST, *n.* See AC-QUEST. *Milton.*
- AC-QUIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter.*] To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty.
- † AC-QUITMENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; now superseded by *acquittal*. *South.*
- AC-QUIT-TAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense.
- AC-QUIT-TANCE, *n.* 1. A discharge or release from a debt. 2. The writing, which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.
- † AC-QUIT-TANCE, *v. t.* To acquit. *Shak.*
- AC-QUIT-TED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.
- AC-QUITTING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.
- † A-CRAZE, or † A-CRAZE, *v. t.* 1. To make crazy; to infatuate. 2. To impair; to destroy.
- AC-RAS-Y, } [Gr. *ἀραξία.*] In medical authors, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution. *Bailey.*
- ACRE, (ak'er) *n.* [Sax. *acer*, *acera*, or *æcer.*] A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.
- ACRED, (ak'erd) *a.* Possessing acres or landed property. *Pope.*
- ACRID, *a.* [Fr. *acre*; L. *acer.*] Sharp; pungent; bitter; sharp or biting to the taste; acrimonious.
- ACRID-NESS, *n.* A sharp, bitter, pungent quality.
- AC-RI-MON-I-OUS, *a.* 1. Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony. 2. Figuratively, severe; sarcastic; applied to language or temper.
- AC-RI-MON-I-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* With sharpness or bitterness.
- AC-RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *acrimonia.*] 1. Sharpness; a quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others. 2. Figuratively, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance.
- AC-RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ and κρισις.*] A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed; that of which no choice is made; matter in dispute; injudiciousness [Little used.] *Bailey.*
- ACRI-TUDE, *n.* [See ACRID.] An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat.

† AËRI-TY, *n.* Sharpness; eagerness.
 AC-RO-A-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ακροματικός.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning.
 AC-RO-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ακροατικός.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; and opposed to *exoteric*.
 AC-RO-CE-RAU'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. ἄκρα and κεραννός.] An epithet applied to certain mountains, between Epirus and Illyricum.
 A-CRO-MI-ON, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρὸς and ὠμὸς.] In anatomy, the upper part of the spine of the scapula.
 A-CRONIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἀκρὸς and ὠρῆ.] In astronomy, a
 A-CRONI-CAL, } term applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise.
 A-CRONI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.
 AC-RO-SPIRE, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρὸς and σπείρα.] A shoot or sprout of a seed. *Mortimer*.
 AC-RO-SPIRED, *a.* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends. *Mortimer*.
 A-CROSS, *prep.* 1. From side to side, opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; *athwart*; *quite over*; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river. 2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as, a line passing *across* another.
 A-CROSS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρὰ and στίχος.] A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c.
 A-CROSS'TIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.
 A-CROSS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.
 AC-RO-TE-LEGTIC, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρὸς and τέλευτη.] Among ecclesiastical writers, an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm, or hymn.
 AC-RO-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρότηρ.] In architecture, a small pedestal, usually without a base.
 AC-RO-THYM-I-ON, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρὸς and θυμός.] Among physicians, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is called *thymus*.
 ACT, *v. i.* [Gr. ἀγω, *l. ago.*] 1. To exert power; as, the stomach *acts* upon food. 2. To be in action or motion; to move. 3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices.—To *act up to*, is to equal in action; to fulfill, or perform a correspondent action.
 ACT, *v. t.* 1. To perform; to represent a character on the stage. 2. To feign or counterfeit. [*Improper.*] *Dryden*. 3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements. [*Obs.*] *Locke*.
 ACT, *n.* 1. The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause. 2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill. 3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an *act* of charity. 4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility. 5. In general, *act* denotes *action completed*; but, preceded by *in*, it denotes *incomplete action*. 6. A part or division of a play, to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. 7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament.—*Act*, in *English universities*, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree.—*Act of faith*, *auto da fe*, in Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics.
 ACTED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.
 ACTU-AN, *a.* Relating to Actium.
 ACTING, *pp.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.
 ACTING, *n.* Action; act of performing a part of a play.
 AC-TINO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀκτιν and λίθος.] A mineral, *strahlstein*, nearly allied to hornblende.
 AC-TIN-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinoid.
 ACT'ION, *n.* [L. *actio*.] 1. Literally, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another. 2. An act or thing done, as a deed.—3. In *mechanics*, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another.—4. In *ethics*, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor.—5. In *poetry*, a series of events, called also the *subject* or *fable*.—6. In *oratory*, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker.—7. In *physiology*, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural.—8. In *law*, a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. 9. In some countries of Europe, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term *share*; and consequently, in a more general sense, to *stocks*.—10. In *painting and sculpture*, the attitude or po-

sition of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions. 11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water.
 ACTION-ABLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained.
 ACTION-ABLY, *adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.
 ACTION-ARY, or ACTION-IST, *n.* In Europe, a proprietor of stock in a trading company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.
 † ACT-I-TATION, *n.* Action quick and frequent.
 † ACTI-VATE, *v. a.* To make active.
 ACTIVE, *a.* [L. *actívus*; Fr. *actif*.] 1. That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force. 2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile. 3. Busy, constantly engaged in action. 4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative*; as, the *active* duties of life.
 ACTIVE-LY, *adv.* In an active manner; by action; nimbly; briskly.
 ACTIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; quickness of motion.
 AC-TIV-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business.
 † ACTLESS, *a.* Without spirit; insipid.
 ACTOR, *n.* 1. He that acts or performs; an active agent. 2. He that represents a character, or acts a part in a play; a stage-player. 3. Among *civilians*, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.
 ACTRESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially on the stage or in a play.
 ACTU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *actuel*.] 1. Real or effective, or that exists truly and absolutely. 2. Existing in act; real; in opposition to *speculative*.
 ACT-U-AL-I-TY, *n.* Reality. *Haweis*.
 ACTU-AL-LY, *adv.* In fact; really; in truth.
 † ACTU-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.
 ACTU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *actuarius*.] 1. A register or clerk. 2. Put in action. [*Little used.*]
 ACTU-ATE, *v. t.* To put into action; to move or incite to action.
 ACTU-A-TED, *pp.* Put in action; incited to action.
 ACTU-A-TING, *pp.* Putting in action; inciting to action.
 ACT-U-ATION, *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation. *Glanville*.
 † ACTU-OSE, *a.* Having strong powers of action.
 ACTUS, *n.* Among the *Romans*, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet.
 ACU-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *acuo*.] To sharpen; to make pungent or corrosive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey*.
 † ACU-ATE, *a.* Sharpened. *Ashmole*.
 AC-U-BENE, *n.* A star of the fourth magnitude.
 AC-U-ATION, *n.* The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect.
 † AC-CU-LITY, *n.* Sharpness. *Perkins*.
 A-CU-LE-ATE, *a.* [L. *aculeus*.] 1. In *botany*, having prickles, or sharp points; pointed.—2. In *zoology*, having a sting.
 A-CU-LE-I, *n.* [L.] In *botany* and *zoology*, prickles or spines.
 ACU-LON, } *n.* [Gr. ἀκύνος.] The fruit or acorn of the
 ACU-LOS, } ilex, or scarlet oak.
 A-CUMEN, *n.* [L.] A sharp point; and, figuratively, quickness of perception, the faculty of nice discrimination.
 A-CU-MI-NATE, *a.* [L. *acuminatus*.] Ending in a sharp point; pointed.
 A-CU-MI-NA-TED, *a.* Sharpened to a point.
 A-CU-MI-NATION, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.
 AC-U-PUNCTURE, *n.* [L. *acus* and *punctura*.] Among the *Chinese*, a surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle.
 ACU-RU, *n.* In *India*, a fragrant sloe-wood.
 ACUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The needle-fish, or gar-fish. 2. The *ammodyte* or sand eel. 3. The oblong *cimex*.
 A-CUTE, *a.* [L. *acutus*.] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. 2. Figuratively, applied to mental powers; penetrating; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. 3. Applied to the senses; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects. 4. An *acute* disease is one which is attended with violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to *chronic*. 5. An *acute* accent is that which elevates or sharpens the voice.—6. In *music*, *acuta* is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to *grave*.—7. In *botany*, ending in an acute angle.
 † A-CUTE, *v. t.* To render the accent acute

A CUTEPLY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

A-CUTENESS, *n.* 1. Sharpness. 2. The faculty of nice discernment of perception; applied to the senses, or the understanding. 3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound. 4. Violence of a disease.

A-EU-TI-FICATOR, *n.* In the middle ages, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments.

AD, A Latin preposition, signifying to.—*Ad hominem*, to the man, in logic, an argument, adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed.—*Ad inquirendum*, in law, a judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made. *Ad libitum*, [L.] at pleasure.—*Ad valorem*, according to the value, in commerce and finance.

† **AD-AC-TI**, *v. t.* [L. *adago*.] To drive; to compel.

AD-AGE, *n.* [L. *adagium*, or *adagio*.] A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation, handed down from antiquity.

† **A-DA-GI-AL**, *a.* Proverbial, *Barron*.

† **A-DA-GI-O**, *n.* [It.] In music, a slow movement.—As an *adverb*, slowly, leisurely, and with grace.

AD-AM, *n.* [in Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar., *Man*.] Primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first man, the progenitor of the human race.

AD-AM'S AP-PL-E. A species of citron, [see *CITRON*]; also the prominent part of the throat.

AD-AM'S NEE-DLE. The popular name of the plant *yucca*.

AD-AM-MANT, *n.* [Gr. *adamas*; L. *adamas*.] A very hard or impenetrable stone; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness.

AD-A-MAN-TÉ-AN, *a.* Hard as adamant. *Milton*.

AD-A-MAN-TINE, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated.

AD-AM-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.

AD-AM-ITES. In church history, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked.

AD-AM-ITIC, *a.* Like the Adamites. *Taylor*.

AD-AN-SONI-A, *n.* Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash-tree.

A-DAPT, *v. t.* [Sp. *adaptar*; L. *ad* and *apto*.] To make suitable; to fit or suit; as, to adapt an instrument to its uses.

A-DAP-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of adaptation.

A-DAP-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

AD-AP-TATION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

A-DAP-TED, *pp.* Suited; made suitable; fitted.

A-DAP-TER. See **AD-AP-TER**.

A-DAP-TING, *pp.* Suiting; making fit.

A-DAP-TION, *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting.

† **A-DAP-TINESS**, *n.* A state of being fitted.

† **AD-AR**, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March.

A-DAR-CE, *n.* [Gr. *adarkos*.] A saltil concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia.

A-DAR-EON, *n.* In Jewish antiquity, a gold coin.

A-DAR-ME, *n.* A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce.

ADA-TIS, *n.* A muslin or species of cotton cloth from India.

† **A-DA-UNTY**, *v. t.* To subdue.

† **A-DA-WY**, *v. t.* To daunt; to subject. *Spenser*.

A-DAYS, *adv.* On or in days; as in the phrase, now *adays*.

ADD, *v. t.* [L. *addo*.] 1. To set or put together, join, or unite, as one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate. 2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin. 3. To increase number. 4. To augment.

† **AD-COR-PO-RATE**, *v. t.* To unite one body with another.

AD-D-A-BLE, *a.* That may be added.

AD-DECI-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *decimus*.] To take, or to ascertain tithes.

ADDED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea, or consideration; united; put together.

AD-DEEM, *v. t.* To award; to sentence. [Little used.]

AD-DEN-DUM, *n.* [L.] *plu.* **AD-DENDA**. An addition or an appendix to a work.

AD-DER, *n.* [Sax. *aetler* or *aetler*.] A venomous serpent or viper, of several species.

AD-DER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly.

AD-DER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.

AD-DER'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.

AD-DER'S-WORT, *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

AD-DI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being added.

AD-DI-BLE, *a.* That may be added. *Locke*.

† **AD-DICE**. See **AD-D**.

AD-DICT, *a.* Added. [Not much used.]

AD-DICT, *v. t.* [L. *addico*.] To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice; sometimes in a good sense, but more usually in a bad one.

AD-DICTED, *pp.* Devoted by customary practice.

AD-DICT-ED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being edicted.

AD-DICTING, *pp.* Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily.

AD-DIC-TION, *n.* 1. The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted. 2. Among the Romans, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors.

AD-DING, *pp.* Joining; putting together; increasing.

AD-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *ad ditamentum*.] An addition, or rather the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound [Little used.]

AD-DIT-ION, *n.* [L. *additio*.] 1. The act of adding, opposed to subtraction or diminution. 2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial.—3. In arithmetic, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum.—4. In law, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence.—5. In music, a dot at the side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.—6. In heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor.—7. In distilling, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.—8. In popular language, an advantage, ornament, improvement.

AD-DIT-ION-AL, *a.* That is added. It is used by Bacon for addition; but improperly.

AD-DIT-ION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of addition.

† **AD-DIT-ION-ARY**, *a.* That may be added.

AD-DIT-IVE, *a.* That may be added.

AD-DI-TO-RY, *a.* That adds, or may add.

AD-DLE, *a.* [W. *hadyll*.] In a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs. Hence, barren, producing nothing. *Dryden*.

AD-DLED, *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.

AD-DLE-HEAD-ED, { *a.* Having empty brains.

AD-DLE-PA-TED, {

AD-D-LINGS, *n. plu.* Earnings; wages received for work *Cheshire, Eng.*

AD-D-DO-MI, *v. t.* See **DO-M**. To adjudge.

AD-DORS-ED, *a.* In heraldry, having the backs turned to each other, as beasts.

AD-DRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *adresser*.] 1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for. 2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words. 3. To direct in writing, as a letter; or to direct and transmit. 4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect. 5. To court or make suit as a lover.—6. In commerce, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor.

AD-DRESS, *n.* 1. A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech. 2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, &c.; as, an address of thanks. 3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing address. 4. Court ship; more generally in the plural, addresses. 5. Skill; dexterity; skillful management. 6. Direction of a letter including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended.

AD-DRESS-ED, (ad-dresth) *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.

AD-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

AD-DRESS-ING, *pp.* Speaking or applying to; directing, courting; consigning.

AD-DUCE, *v. t.* [L. *adduco*.] 1. To bring forward, present, or offer. 2. To cite, name, or introduce.

AD-DUC-ED, (ad-duste) *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alleged in argument.

AD-DUC-ENT, *a.* Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another.

AD-DUC-I-BLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

AD-DUC-ING, *pp.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.

AD-DUC-TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.

AD-DUC-TIVE, *a.* That brings forward.

AD-DUC-TOR, *n.* [L.] A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another.

† **AD-DUL-CE**, (ad-duls) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *dulcis*.] To sweeten. *Bacon*.

AD-EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes. *Encyc.*

AD-E-LAN-TA-DO, *n.* [Spanish.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor.

AD-E-LING, *n.* A title of honor, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel*, or rather *athel*, the Teutonic term for noble, illustrious, and *ling*, young, posterity.

AD-E-LITE, *n.* Adelites or Almagans, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted fortunes.

A-DEMP-TION, *n.* [L. *adimo*.] In the civil law, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

AD-E-NOG-RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *adon* and *γραφω*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

AD-E-NOID, *a.* [Gr. *adon* and *ειδος*.] In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandulous.

* See Synopses. A, E, I, O, U, long.—**FXR**, **FATJ**, **WHAT**;—**PREY**;—**PIN**, **MARINE**, **BIRD**;—† *Obsolete*

AD-E-NO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.

AD-E-NOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *adny* and *logos*.] In anatomy, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD-E-NOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton*.

A-DEPT, *n.* [L. *adeptus*.] One fully skilled or well versed in any art.

A-DEPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. *Boyle*.

† A-DEPTION, *n.* [L. *adeptio*.] An obtaining; acquirement. *Bacon*.

AD-E-QUA-CY, *n.* [L. *adequatus*.] The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose. *War in Disguise*.

AD-E-QUATE, *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient.

† AD-E-QUATE, *v. t.* To resemble exactly. *Shelford*.

AD-E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD-E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation.

† AD-E-QUATION, *n.* Adequateness. *Bp. Barlow*.

† AD-ES-POT'IC, *a.* Not absolute; not despotic.

AD-ES-SE-NARI-ANS, *n.* [L. *adesse*.] In church history, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

AD-FECT'ED, *a.* In algebra, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. *Bailey*.

AD-FIL-I-A-TED, *a.* Adopted as a son. See AFFILIATE.

AD-FIL-I-ATION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius*.] A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one.

AD-HERE, *v. i.* [L. *adherere*.] 1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth. 2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to. 3. Figuratively, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion. 4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system. *Shak*.

AD-HE'RENCE, *n.* 1. The quality or state of sticking or adhering. 2. Figuratively, a being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment.

AD-HE'REN-CY, *n.* The same as *adherence*.

AD-HE'RENT, *a.* Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with.

AD-HE'RENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

AD-HE'RENT-LY, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

AD-HE'RER, *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

AD-HE'SION, (ad-hē-zhun) *n.* [L. *adhesio*.] 1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal, *adherence* in a metaphorical sense. 2. Sometimes, figuratively, adherence, union, or steady attachment; opinion.

AD-HE'SIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious; as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere.

AD-HE'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

AD-HE'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.

AD-HIBIT, *v. t.* [L. *adhibeo*.] To use, or apply. [*Rarely used*.]

AD-HIBITION, *n.* Application; use.

AD-HIL, *n.* A star of the sixth magnitude.

AD-HORTATION, *n.* [L. *adhortatio*.] Advice.

AD-HORTA-TORY, *a.* [L. *adhortor*.] Advisory; containing counsel or warning.

† AD-I-APH O-RA-CY, *n.* Indifference.

AD-I-APH O-RISTS, *n.* [Gr. *adiaphoros*.] Moderate Lutherans; a name given, in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melancthon.

AD-I-APH'O-ROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral.

† AD-I-APH'O-RY, *n.* Indifference; neutrality.

A-DIEŪ, (a-dū) *adv.* [Fr. *à dieu*, to God.] Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

A-DIEŪ, *n.* A farewell, or commendation to the care of God.

AD-I-POC'E-RATE, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

AD-I-POC-E-RATION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

AD-I-PO-CERE, *n.* [L. *adeps* and *cera*.] A soft, unctuous or waxy substance.

AD-I-POSE, } *a.* [L. *adiposus*.] Fat; as, the adipose mem-

AD-I-POUS, } brane.

AD-IT, *n.* [L. *aditus*.] An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening.

† AD-ITION, *n.* The act of going to another.

AD-JACEN-CY, *n.* [L. *adjacere*.] The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to.

AD-JACENT, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon.

AD-JACENT, *n.* That which is next to, or contiguous. *Locke*. [*Little used*.]

AD-JECT, *v. t.* [L. *adjicio*.] To add or put, as one thing to another. *Macknight*.

AD-JECTION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added. *Brown*. [*Little used*.]

AD-JEC-TI'VIOUS, *a.* Added. *Parkhurst*.

AD-JEC-TIVE, *n.* In grammar, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute*.

AD-JEC-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective as, a word is used *adjectively*.

AD-JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *adjoindre*.] To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. See JOIN.

AD-JOIN, *v. i.* To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous.

† AD-JOIN'ANT, *a.* Contiguous to. *Carew*.

AD-JOIN'ED, (ad-join'd) *pp.* Joined to; united.

AD-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.

AD-JOURN, (ad-jurn) *v. t.* [Fr. *ajourner*.] Literally, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies, or private commissioners, intrusted with business.

AD-JOURN, *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; as from one day to another, or for a longer period.

AD-JOURN'ED, (ad-jurn'd) *pp.* 1. Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time. 2. As an adjective, existing or held by adjournment.

AD-JOURN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring; suspending for a time closing a session.

AD-JOURN'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of adjourning. 2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or without date. 3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an adjournment. But a suspension of business, between the forming of a house and an adjournment for refreshment, is called a recess. In Great Britain, the close of a session of parliament is called a prorogation; as the close of a parliament is a dissolution.

AD-JUDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *adjudger*.] To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; to decree by a judicial opinion.

AD-JUDG'ED, (ad-judj'd) *pp.* Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.

AD-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing.

AD-JUDG'MENT, *n.* The act of judging; sentence.

AD-JUDI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *adjudico*.] To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court.

AD-JUDI-CATE, *v. i.* To try and determine judicially.

AD-JUDI-CATED, *pp.* Adjudged; tried and decided.

AD-JUDI-CATING, *ppr.* Adjudging; trying and determining.

AD-JUDI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially. 2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.

† AD-JU-GATE, *v. t.* To yoke to.

† ADJU-MENT, *n.* [L. *adjumentum*.] Help; support.

ADJUNCT, *n.* [L. *adjunctus*.] 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.—2. In metaphysics, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired.—3. In grammar, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words. *Adjunct* has been used for a colleague, but rarely. *Wotton*.

ADJUNCT, *a.* Added to or united with; as, an adjunct professor.

AD-JUNCT'ION, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

AD-JUNCTIVE, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

AD-JUNCTIVE, *n.* That which is joined.

AD-JUNCTIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

AD-JUNCTLY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

AD-JUR'ATION, *n.* 1. The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse. 2. The form of oath. *Addison*.

AD-JURE, *v. t.* [L. *adjuro*.] 1. To charge, bind, or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse. 2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath. 3. To conjure; to charge, urge, or summon with solemnity. *Milton*.

AD-JURE'D, (ad-jurd') *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

AD-JURER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

AD-JUR'ING, *ppr.* Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

AD-JUST, *v. t.* [Sp. *ajustar*.] 1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable. *Swift* 2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system. 3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result.

AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.

* See Synops. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

- AD-JUSTER, *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.
- AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.
- AD-JUSTMENT, *n.* The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.
- AD-JU-TAN-CY, *n.* The office of an adjutant; skillful arrangement. *Burke.*
- AD-JU-TANT, *n.* [L. *adjutus.*] In military affairs, an officer whose business is to assist the major by receiving and communicating orders.—*Adjutant-general*, in an army, is the chief adjutant.
- AD-JUTE, *v. t.* To help. *B. Jonson.*
- AD-JUTOR, *n.* A helper. [Little used.]
- AD-JU-TO-RY, *a.* Helping.
- AD-JU-TRIX, *n.* She who helps.
- *AD-JU'VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting. *Howell.*
- *AD-JU'VANT, *n.* An assistant.
- *AD-JU'VATE, *v. t.* To help.
- AD-LE-GA-TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *legatio.*] In the public law of the German empire, a right claimed by the states, of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor, in public treaties.
- AD-LO-CU-TION, *n.* See ALLOCATION.
- AD-MEASURE, (ad-mez'hur) *v. t.* 1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; used for measure. 2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right.
- AD-MEASURED, (ad-mez'hurd) *pp.* Measured; apportioned.
- AD-MEASURE-MENT, *n.* 1. The measuring of dimensions by a rule. 2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained. 3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. *Blackstone.*
- AD-MEASURE-ER, *n.* One that admeasures.
- AD-MEASURE-ING, *ppr.* Measuring; apportioning.
- AD-MEN-SU-RATION is equivalent to *admeasurement*, but not much used.
- AD-METI-ATE, *v. t.* To measure.
- AD-MINI-CLE, *n.* [L. *administerium.*] Help; support.
- AD-MINI-STRAR, *a.* Supplying help; helpful.
- AD-MINIS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *administro.*] 1. To act as minister or chief agent, in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. 2. To dispense; as, to administer justice or the sacrament. 3. To afford, give, or furnish; as, to administer relief. 4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.
- AJ-MINIS-TER, *v. i.* 1. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something. 2. To perform the office of administrator.
- AD-MINIS-TERED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRIAL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.
- AD-MINIS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.
- AD-MINIS-TRA-BLE, *a.* Capable of administration.
- AD-MINIS-TRATE, in the place of *administer*, has been used, but is not well authorized.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRATION, *n.* 1. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment. 2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws. 3. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs. 4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as, the administration of justice. 5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. 6. The power, office, or commission of an administrator. *Blackstone.*
- AD-MINIS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRATOR, *n.* 1. A man who, by virtue of a commission from the proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will. 2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites.—3. In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRATRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government.
- AD-MI-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admirable.
- ADMI-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *admirabilis.*] To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, or reverence; used of persons or things.
- ADMI-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.
- ADMI-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.
- ADMI-RAL, *n.* [In the Latin of the middle ages, *amira*, *amiras*, *admiralis.*] A marine commander-in-chief; the commander of a fleet or navy. 1. The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. 2. The *admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty. 3. The *vice admiral* is an officer next in rank and command to the admiral. 4. The *rear admiral* is next in rank to the vice admiral. 5. The commander of any single fleet, or, in general, any flag officer. 6. The ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of a fleet.—7. In *zoology*, a species of shell fish.
- ADMI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [Little used.]
- ADMI-RAL-TY, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of lord high admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by commissioners, called *lords of the admiralty*. The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes. In general, a *court of admiralty* is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize-causes and the like.
- AD-MI-RATION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent. *Dryden.*
- AD-MIRA-TIVE, *n.* A note of admiration, thus!
- AD-MIRE, *v. t.* [L. *admiror.*] 1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection. 2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for to love greatly.
- AD-MIRE, *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise. *Ray.*
- AD-MIR'ED, (ad-mird) *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations.
- AD-MIRER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.
- AD-MIR'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder, united with love or esteem.
- AD-MIRING-LY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.
- AD-MISS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admissible. *Chase.*
- AD-MISS-I-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted, allowed, or conceded.
- AD-MISS'ION, *n.* [L. *admissio.*] 1. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted. 2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach. 3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.
- AD-MIT, *v. t.* [L. *admitto.*] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration. 2. To give right of entrance. 3. To allow; to receive as true. 4. To permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of.
- AD-MITTA-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.
- AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. The act of admitting; allowance. 2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; actual entrance. 3. Concession; admission; allowance. [Not used.] 4. Shakspeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted.
- AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.
- AD-MIT'TER, *n.* He that admits.
- AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.
- AD-MIX, *v. t.* To mingle with something else. See *Mix*.
- AD-MIX'TION, (ad-mix'chun) *n.* [L. *admixtio.*] A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together.
- AD-MIX'TURE, *n.* The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture.
- AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *admoneo.*] 1. To warn of a fault; to reprove with mildness. 2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise. 3. To instruct or direct.
- AD-MON'ISHED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.
- AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.
- AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.
- AD-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*
- AD-MO-NI-TION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction.
- AD-MO-NI-TION-ER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions. *Hooker.*
- AD-MON-I-TIVE, *a.* Containing admonition. *Barrow.*
- AD-MONI-TOR, *n.* An admonisher, a monitor.
- AD-MONI-TORY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.
- AD-MOR-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain.
- AD-MOVE, *v. t.* [L. *admoveo.*] To move to; to bring one thing to another. [Little used.] *Brown.*

* See Synopses. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long — FAR FALL, WHAT; — PREY; — PIN, MARINE, BIRD; — † Obsolete

†AD-MUR-MU-RATION, n. The act of murmuring to another.

AD-NASCENT, a. Growing on something else. *Evelyn*.

AD-NATA, n. [*L. ad and natus.*] 1. In anatomy, one of the coats of the eye. 2. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are usual and natural. 3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground.

AD-NATE, a. [*L. ad and natus.*] In botany, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it.

AD-NOUN, n. In grammar, an adjective, or attribute. [*Little used.*]

A-DO', n. [*qu. a and do*] Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great ado about trifles.

AD-O-LES-CENCE, n. [*L. adolescens.*] The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and manhood.

AD-O-LES-CENT, a. Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

AD-O-NE/AN, a. Pertaining to Adonis. *Faber*.

A-DONIA, n. Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females.

A-DONIC, a. Adonic verse, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed.

A-DONIC, n. An Adonic verse.

A-DONIS, n. In mythology, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus.

A-DONIS, n. In botany, bird's eye or pheasant's eye.

A-DONISTS, n. Among critics, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah*, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it.

†A-DOORS, (a-dörz) adv. At doors; at the door.

A-DOPT, v. t. [*L. adopto.*] 1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one. 2. To take or receive, as one's own, that which is not naturally so. 3. To select and take.

A-DOPTED, pp. Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.

A-DOPTED-LY, adv. In the manner of something adopted.

A-DOPTER, n. One who adopts.

ADOPTING, ppr. Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

A-DOPTION, n. [*L. adoptio.*] 1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child. 2. The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.

A-DOPTIVE, a. [*L. adoptivus.*] That adopts; as, an adoptive father; or that is adopted; as, an adoptive son.

A-DOPTIVE, n. A person or thing adopted.

A-DÖRA-BLE, a. That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honors.

A-DÖRA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

A-DÖRA-BLY, adv. In a manner worthy of adoration.

AD-O-RATION, n. 1. The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a god. 2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.

A-LÖRE, v. t. [*L. adoro.*] 1. To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god, or as divine. *Dryden*. 2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection and respect. *Tatler*.

A-DÖRED, (a-dörd') pp. Worshipped as divine; highly revered; greatly beloved.

†A-DÖREMENT, n. Adoration. *Broten*.

A-DÖRER, n. One who worships or honors as divine; in popular language, an admiring lover.

A-DÖRING, ppr. or a. Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.

A-DORN, v. t. [*L. adorno.*] 1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments. 2. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious. 3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing. 4. To display the beauty or excellence of.

†A-DORN, n. Ornament. *Spenser*.

†A-DORN, a. Adorned; decorated. *Milton*.

A-DORN'ED, (a-dorn'd) pp. Decked; decorated; embellished.

A-DORN'ING, ppr. Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.

A-DORN'ING, n. Ornament; decoration.

†A-DORN'MENT, n. Ornament. *Raleigh*.

AD-OS-CU-LATION, n. [*L. ad and osculatio.*] The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils; the inserting of one part of a plant into another. *Crabb*.

A-DOSSED, a. [*Fr. adossée.*] In heraldry, placed back to back.

A-DOWN, prep. [*a and down.*] From a higher to a lower situation; downwards; implying descent.

A-DOWN, adv. Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

†A-DREAD, (a-dred') a. Affected by dread.

A-DRI-AT'IC, a. [*L. Adria, or Hadria.*] Pertaining to the gulf, called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.

A-DRI-AT'IC, n. The Venetian Gulf.

A-DRIFT, a. or adv. [*Sax. adrifan.*] Driven; floating; impelled or moving without direction.

AD-RO-GATION, n. [*L. ad and rogo.*] A species of adoption in ancient Rome.

A-DROIT, a. [*Fr.*] Dextrous; skilful; active in the use of the hands, and, figurative y, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.

A-DROITLY, adv. With dexterity; in a ready, skilful manner. *Chesterfield*.

A-DROITNESS, n. Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties. *Horne*.

A-DRY, a. [*Sax. adrifan.*] Thirsty; in want of drink.

AD-SCI-T'IOUS, a. [*L. ascitius.*] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.

AD-STRICT'ION, n. [*L. adstrictio.*] A binding fast; coarseness; a closeness of the emunctories.

AD-STRICT'ORY, { See ASTRINGENT.

AD-STRINGENT, {

AD-U-L'RI-A, n. A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of felspar. *Cleveland*.

AD-U-L'ATION, n. [*L. adulatio.*] Servile flattery; praise in excess; high compliment. *Shak*.

ADU-LA-TOR, n. A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

ADU-LA-TO-RY, a. Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising.

ADU-LA-TRESS, n. A female that flatters with servility.

A-DULT, a. [*L. adultus.*] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength.

A-DULT, n. A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood.

†ADULT-ED, part. a. Completely grown.

A-DULTER-ANT, n. The person or thing that adulterates.

A-DULTER-ATE, v. t. [*L. adultero.*] To corrupt, debase, or make impure, by an admixture of baser materials. *Boyle*.

†A-DULTER-ATE, v. i. To commit adultery.

A-DULTER-ATE, a. Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

A-DULTER-ATED, pp. Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

A-DULTER-ATE-LY, adv. In an adulterate manner.

A-DULTER-ATE-NESS, n. The quality or state of being debased or counterfeited.

A-DULTER-ATING, ppr. Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.

A-DUL-TER-ATION, n. The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated; corrupted or debased by foreign admixture.

A-DUL-TER-ER, n. [*L. adulter.*] 1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman, except his wife.—2. In Scripture, an idolater. *Ezek. xxiii.* 3. An apostate from the true faith; a very wicked person. *Jer. ix.* 4. One devoted to earthly things. *James, iv.*

A-DUL-TER-ESS, n. A married woman guilty of incontinence.

A-DUL-TER-INE, a. Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious. *Hall*.

A-DUL-TER-INE, n. In the civil law, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

†A-DUL-TER-IZE, v. t. To commit adultery.

A-DUL-TER-OUS, a. 1. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.—2. In Scripture, idolatrous, very wicked. *Mat. xii.*

A-DUL-TER-OUS-LY, adv. In an adulterous manner.

A-DUL-TER-Y, n. [*L. adulterium.*] 1. Violation of the marriage bed; the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed.—2. In a scriptural sense, all manner of lowliness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.—3. In Scripture, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. *Jer. iii.*

A-DULT-NESS, n. The state of being adult.

AD-UMBRANT, a. Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

AD-UMBRATE, v. t. [*L. adumbro.*] To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness.

AD-UM-BRATION, n. 1. The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance. 2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing. *Bacon*.—3. In heraldry, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field.

†AD-U-NATION, n. The state of being united; union. *Cranmer*.

A-DUN'CI-TY, n. [*L. aduncitas.*] Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook. *Arbutnot.*

A-DUN'COUS, a. [*L. aduncus.*] Hooked; bent, or made in the form of a hook. *Bacon*.

†A-DUN-QUE, a. Hooked. *Bacon*.

†A-DÖRE, v. t. [*L. aduro.*] To burn up.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

- A DUST**, *a.* [*L. adustus.*] Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.
- A-DUSTED**, *a.* Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.
- A-DUST-FLE**, *a.* That may be burnt up.
- A-DUSTION**, *n.* The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.
- AD-VANCE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. avancer.*] 1. To bring forward; to move further in front. 2. To promote; to raise to a higher rank. 3. To improve or make better, which is considered as a progression, or moving forward. 4. To forward; to accelerate growth. 5. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice.—6. In commerce, to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered or work done. 7. To raise; to enhance.
- AD-VANCE**, *v. i.* 1. To move or go forward; to proceed. 2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser or older. 3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred, or promoted.
- AD-VANCE**, *n.* 1. A moving forward, or towards the front. 2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an advance in religion or knowledge. 3. Advancement; promotion; preferment. 4. First hint by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement.—5. In trade, additional price; profit. 6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received. 7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement; or the property so furnished.—In *advance*, in front; before; also beforehand; before an equivalent is received.
- AD-VANCED**, (*ad-vans't*) *pp.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also, old, having reached the decline of life.
- AD-VANCEMENT**, *n.* 1. The act of moving forward or proceeding. 2. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting. 3. Settlement of a wife, or jointure. 4. Provision made by a parent for a child. 5. Money advanced.
- AD-VANCER**, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.
- AD-VANCING**, *ppr.* Moving forward; proceeding; promoting, raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.
- AD-VANCIVE**, *a.* Tending to advance, or promote.
- AD-VANTAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. avantage.*] 1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation. 2. Benefit; gain; profit. 3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit. 4. Favorable state or circumstances. 5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with or over. 6. Superiority, or that which gives it. 7. Interest; increase; overplus. [*Obs.*] *Stak.* 2. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.
- AD-VANTAGE**, *v. t.* 1. To benefit; to yield profit or gain. 2. To promote; to advance the interest of.
- AD-VANTAGE-A-BLE**, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [*Little used.*]
- AD-VANTAGED**, *pp.* Benefited; promoted.
- AD-VANTAGE-GROUND**, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance.
- AD-VANTAGEOUS**, *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial.
- AD-VANTAGEOUSLY**, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.
- AD-VANTAGEOUSNESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitability.
- AD-VANTAGING**, *ppr.* Profiting; benefitting.
- AD-VECT-ITIPIOUS**, *a.* Brought; carried.
- AD-VECT**, *v. i.* [*L. advenio.*] To accede, or come to; to be added to. [*Little used.*]
- AD-VENT**, *n.* [*L. advenus.*] A coming; appropriately, the coming of our Savior, and in the calendar it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's Day, or on the Sabbath next before or after it, intended as a season of devotion.
- AD-VENTINE**, *a.* Adventitious. *Bacon.*
- AD-VENTITIOUS**, *a.* [*L. adventitius.*] Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.
- AD-VENTITIOUSLY**, *adv.* Accidentally.
- AD-VENTIVE**, *a.* Accidental; adventitious.
- AD-VENTIVE**, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- AD-VENTU-AL**, *a.* Relating to the season of advent.
- AD-VENTURE**, *n.* [*Fr. aventure.*] 1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction. 2. An enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking. 3. That which is put to hazard.
- AD-VENTURE**, *v. t.* To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events.
- AD-VENTURE**, *v. i.* To dare; to try the chance.
- AD-VENTURED**, *pp.* Put to hazard; ventured; risked.
- AD-VENTURER**, *n.* 1. One who hazards, or puts something at risk. 2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts extraordinary enterprises.
- AD-VENTURE-SOME**, *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard.
- AD-VENTURE-SOME-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.
- AD-VENTUR-ING**, *ppr.* Putting to risk; hazarding.
- AD-VENTUR-OUS**, *a.* [*Fr. aventureux.*] 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising. 2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage.
- AD-VENTUR-OUSLY**, *adv.* Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.
- AD-VENTUR-OUSNESS**, *n.* The act or quality of being adventurous.
- AD-VERB**, *n.* [*Gr. adverbium.*] In grammar, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes well.
- AD-VERBIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.
- AD-VERBIAL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.
- AD-VERSA-BLE**, *a.* Contrary to; opposite to.
- AD-VERSA-RI-A**, *n.* [*L. from adversus.*] Among the ancients, a book of accounts. A common-place book.
- AD-VERSA-RY**, *n.* 1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart. 2. An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant.
- AD-VERSA-RY**, *a.* Opposed; opposite to; adverse.
- AD-VERSA-TIVE**, *a.* Noting some difference, contrary to, or opposition.
- AD-VERSA-TIVE**, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.
- AD-VERSE**, *a.* [*L. adversus.*] 1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting. 2. Figuratively, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous.
- AD-VERSE**, (*ad-vers'*) *v. t.* To oppose. *Gower.*
- AD-VERSELY**, *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.
- AD-VERSENESS**, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.
- AD-VERSI-TY**, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.
- AD-VERT**, *v. i.* [*L. adverto.*] To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice; with to.
- AD-VERT**, *v. t.* To regard; to advise.
- AD-VERTED**, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with to.
- AD-VERTENCE**, *n.* A direction of the mind to; attention.
- AD-VERT-ENT**, *a.* Noting; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.
- AD-VERTENT**, *a.* Attentive; heedful.
- AD-VERTING**, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.
- AD-VERTISE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. avertir.*] 1. To inform; to give notice, advice or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future. 2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of.
- AD-VERTISE**, (*ad-vert'ed*) *pp.* Informed; warned; used of persons published; made known; used of things.
- AD-VERTISE-MENT**, *n.* Information; admonition; notice given. *More generally*, a publication intended to give notice.
- AD-VERTISER**, *n.* One who advertises.—This title is often given to public prints.
- AD-VERTISING**, *ppr.* 1. Informing; giving notice; publishing notice. 2. *a.* Furnishing advertisements; as, advertising customers.
- AD-VISE**, *n.* [*Fr. avis.*] 1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed. 2. Prudence; deliberate consideration. 3. Information; notice; intelligence.
- AD-VISE-BOAT**, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.
- AD-VIS-I-LATE**, *v. t.* To watch.
- AD-VIS-A-BLE**, *a.* [*See Advise.*] 1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practiced. 2. Open to advice. *South.*
- AD-VIS-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.
- AD-VISE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. aviser.*] 1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed. 2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with.
- AD-VISE**, *v. i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.
- AD-VISED**, (*ad-viz'd*) *pp.* 1. Informed; counseled; also cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation. 2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended.
- AD-VISE-DLY**, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design.
- AD-VISED-NESS**, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

* See Synopses. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT; —PRÆY; —PIN, MARINE BIRD; — † Obsolete

AD-VISE-MENT, *n.* 1. Counsel; information; circum-spection. 2. Consultation. *Mass. Reports.*
AD-VIS-ER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates.
AD-VISING, *ppr.* Giving counsel.
AD-VISING, *n.* Advice; counsel. *Shak.*
AD-VISO, *n.* Advice; consideration.
AD-VISO-RY, *a.* 1. Having power to advise. *Madison.* 2. Containing advice.
ADVO-CATE-CY, *n.* The act of pleading for; intercession. *Brown.* 2. Judicial pleading; law-suit. *Chaucer.*
ADVO-CATE, *n.* [*L. advocatus.*] 1. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court. 2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause, by argu-ment; one who is friendly to; as, an *advocate* for peace. —In *Scripture*, Christ is called an *Advocate* for his people. —Faculty of *advocates*, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, consisting of about 200, who practice in the highest courts.—*Judge advocate*, in courts martial, a per-son who manages the prosecution.
ADVO-CATE, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to defend by argu-ment, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate. *Mil-ton. Mackenzie. Mitford.*
ADVO-CATED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.
ADVO-CATESS, *n.* A female advocate.
ADVO-CATING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.
AD-VO-CATION, *n.* A pleading for; plea; apology.
AD-VO-LATION, *n.* A flying to something.
AD-VO-LUTION, *n.* The act of rolling to something.
AD-VOULTER, *n.* An adulterer.
AD-VOULTRESS, *n.* An adulteress. *Bacon.*
AD-VOULTROUS, *a.* Adulterous.
AD-VOULTRY, *n.* Adultery. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
AD-VOW-EE, *n.* 1. He that has the right of advowson. 2. The advocate of a church, or religious house.
AD-VOW-SON, *n.* [*Norm. avouerie, or avouson.*] In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. *Blackstone.*
AD-VOY-ER, or **A-VOY-ER**, *n.* [*old Fr. advoyer.*] A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.
ADY, *n.* The *Abanga*, or Thernel's restorative; a species of palm-tree, in the West Indies.
ADZ, *n.* [*Sax. adese;* formerly written in Eng. *addice.*] An iron instrument having an arching blade athwart the handle.
Æ, A diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the *Gr. æt.* The Sax. *æ* has been changed into *e* or *ea*. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For such words as may be found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter *E*.
ÆB, *ed, ead*, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Edward*, prosperous watch. *Gibson.*
ÆDILE, *n.* [*Lat.*] In *ancient Rome*, an officer who had the care of the public buildings, &c.
ÆGI-LOPS, *n.* [*Gr. αἰγιόψ.*] A tumor in the corner of the eye, and a plant so called.
ÆGIS, *n.* [*Gr. αἰγίς.*] A shield, or defensive armor.
ÆGLOGUE, (*ægl-log*) *n.* A pastoral.
ÆGYP-TIA-CUM, *n.* An ointment.
ÆL, *al, alk, or eal*, in Saxon, Eng. *all*, are seen in many names; as in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace. *Gibson.*
ÆLF seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph*, or *ulph*; as in *Ælfwin*, victorious aid. *Gibson.*
ÆO-LIST, *n.* [*L. Æolus.*] A pretender to inspiration.
ÆE-RATE, *v. t.* To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air*.
ÆE-RA-TED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid.
ÆE-RA-TING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid.
ÆE-RATION, *n.* The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.
A-ÆRI-AL, *a.* [*L. ærius.*] 1. Belonging to the air or at-mosphere. 2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air. 3. Produced by air. 4. Inhabiting, or frequent-ing the air. 5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; ele-vated.
A-ÆRI-ANS, *n.* In *church history*, a branch of Arians, so called from *Aerius*.
ÆE-RIE, *n.* [*W. cryp.*] The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk; a covey of birds. *Shak.*
ÆE-RI-FICATION, *n.* The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air. 2. The act of becom-ing air, or of changing into an aeriform state; the state of being aeriform. *Fourcroy.*
ÆE-RI-FIED, *pp.* Having air infused, or combined with.
ÆE-RI-FORM, *a.* [*L. aer and forma.*] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid.

ÆE-RI-FY, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.
A-EER-OGRA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and γραφή.*] A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.
ÆE-R-O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and λίθος.*] A stone falling from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone.
A-EER-O-LOG-I-CAL, *n.* Pertaining to aerology.
A-EER-O-LOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.
A-EER-O-LOG-Y, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and λόγος.*] A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air.
ÆE-R-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and μαντεία.*] Divination by means of the air and winds. [*Little used.*]
ÆE-R-OM-E-TER, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and μετρον.*] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.
ÆE-R-OM-E-TRY, *n.* The science of measuring the air; the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases.
ÆE-R-O-NAUT, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and ναυτης.*] One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator. *Burke.*
ÆE-R-O-NAUTIC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; per-taining to aerial sailing.
ÆE-R-O-NAUTICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.
ÆE-R-O-NAUT-ISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons. *Journ. of Science.*
ÆE-R-OS-CO-PY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and σκροπται.*] The observa-tion of the air. [*Little used.*]
ÆE-R-O-STAT, *n.* [*Gr. ἀερ and στατος.*] A machine or ves-sel sustaining weights in the air.
ÆE-R-OS-TATIC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.
ÆE-R-OS-TATION, *n.* 1. Aerial navigation: the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air. *Adams.* 2. The science of weighing air.
ÆE-R-Y-LIGHT, in Milton, light as air; used for *airy light*.
A-FAR, *adv.* [*a and far.*] 1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance.—2. In *Scripture*, figuratively, estran-ged in affection; alienated. 3. Absent; not assisting.
† A-FEARD, *a.* [*Sax. afearan.*] Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension.
ÆFER, *n.* [*L.*] The south-west wind.
AFFA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast.
AF-FA-BIL-ITY, *n.* The quality of being affable; readi-ness to converse; civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners.
AFFA-BLE, *a.* [*L. affabilis.*] 1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescend-ing; usually applied to superiors. 2. Applied to external appearance, *affable* denotes that combination of features which invites to conversation, and renders a person ac-cessible; opposed to a *forbidding* aspect; mild; benign; as, an *affable* countenance.
AFFA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Affability.
AFFA-BLY, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; in vitingly.
† AFFA-BROUS, *a.* Skillfully made.
AF-FAIR, *n.* [*Fr. affaire.*] 1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done. In the plural, it denotes transactions in general; as, human *affaires*. 2. Matters; state; condition of business or concerns. 3. In the singular, it is used for a private dispute or duel, or a partial engagement of troops.
† AF-FAM-ISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. affamir.*] To starve.
† AF-FAM-ISH-MENT, *n.* Starvation.
AF-FEAR. See **AF-FEER**.
AF-FECT, *v. t.* [*L. afficio, affectum.*] 1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon. 2. To act upon, or move the passions. 3. To aim at; aspire to; desire or entertain pretension to. 4. To tend by natural affini-ty or disposition. 5. To love, or regard with fondness. 6. To make a show of; to attempt to imitate, in a man-ner not natural; to study the appearance of what is not natural, or real.
AF-FECTATION, *n.* [*L. affectatio.*] 1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pre-tense; artificial appearance, or show. 2. Fondness; af-fection. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*
AF-FECTED, *pp.* 1. Impressed; moved, or touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like. 2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited. 3. Having the passions moved.—1. *a.* Inclined, or disposed; followed by *to*. 2. Given to false show; assuming, or pretend-ing to possess what is not natural or real. 3. Assumed artificially; not natural.
AF-FECT-ED-LY, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocriti-cally; with more show than reality; formally; superci-ously; unnaturally.
AF-FECTED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; af-fectation.

- AFF-ECTING**, *ppr.* 1. Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; and attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.—2. a. Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic.
- AFF-ECTING-LY**, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.
- AFF-ECTION**, *n.* 1. The state of being affected. [*Little used.*] 2. Passion. 3. A bent of mind towards a particular object, holding a middle place between *disposition*, which is natural, and *passion*, which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. 4. A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent for his child. 5. Desire; inclination; propensity, good or evil. 6. An attribute, quality or property, which is inseparable from its object; as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind.—7. Among physicians, a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a *gouty affection*.—8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion.
- AFF-ECTION-ATE**, *a.* [*Fr. affectionné.*] 1. Having great love, or affection; fond. 2. Warm in affection; zealous. 3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender.
- AFF-ECTION-ATE-LY**, *adv.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. 1 *Thes.* ii.
- AFF-ECTION-ATE-NESS**, *n.* Fondness; good will; affection.
- AFF-ECTIONED**, *a.* 1. Disposed; having an affection of heart. *Rom.* xii. 2. Affected; concealed. [*Obs.*] *Shak*
- AFF-ECTIONOUS-LY**, *adv.* In an affecting manner.
- AFF-ECTIVE**, *a.* That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [*Little used.*]
- AFF-ECTIVE-LY**, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.
- AFF-ECTOR**, or **AFF-ECTER**, *n.* One that affects; one that practices affectation.
- AFF-ECTIONOUS**, *a.* Full of passion. *Leland*
- AFF-ECTIONOUS-LY**, *n.* Passionateness.
- AFF-EER**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affer.*] To confirm.
- AFF-EER**, *v. t.* [*Fr. afferer.*] In *law*, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum. *Blackstone*
- AFF-EERED**, (*af-feerd'*) *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty.
- AFF-EERMENT**, *n.* The act of affeering.
- AFF-EEROR**, *n.* One who affeers. *Coval.*
- AFF-ETU-OSO**, or **CON AFFETTO**, [*It.*] In *music*, a direction to render notes soft and affecting.
- AFF-TANCE**, *n.* [*Norm. affiance.*] 1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged. 2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.
- AFF-TANCE**, *v. t.* 1. To betroth, to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage. 2. To give confidence. *Pope*.
- AFF-TANCED**, *pp.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.
- AFF-TAN-CER**, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.
- AFF-TAN-CING**, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.
- AFF-ETU-OSO**, }
AFF-ETU-OSO, } *n.* Mutual contract.
- AFFIDAVIT**, *n.* [an old law verb in the perfect tense; *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath; a declaration in writing sworn to before a magistrate.
- AFF-ETU-OSO**, (*af-fide'*) *a.* or *part.* Joined by contract; affianced.
- AFF-FILE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affiler.*] To polish. *Chaucer*.
- AFF-FIL-I-ATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affilier.*] 1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son. 2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues—a sense in which the word was much used in *France*, during the revolution.
- AFF-FIL-I-ATION**, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.
- AFF-FIN-AGE**, *n.* The refining of metals by copper.
- AFF-FIN-ED**, (*af-find*) *a.* Joined by affinity.
- AFF-FIN-I-TY**, *n.* [*L. affinitas.*] 1. The relation contracted by marriage, between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity*. 2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection.—3. In *chemistry*, attraction; elective attraction, or that tendency which different species of matter have to unite, and combine with certain other bodies, and the power that disposes them to continue in combination.
- AFF-FIRM**, *v. t.* [*L. affirmo.*] 1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to *deny*. 2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify. [*oath.*]
- AFF-FIRM**, *v. t.* To declare solemnly; to declare as under **AFF-FIRM-ABLE**, *a.* That may be asserted or declared.
- AFF-FIRM-ABLE**, *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.
- AFF-FIRM-ANCE**, *n.* 1. Confirmation; ratification. 2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Little used.*]
- AFF-FIRM-ANT**, *n.* One who affirms.
- AFF-FIRM-ATION**, *n.* 1. The act of affirming or asserting as true. 2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment. 3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed. 4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury.
- AFF-FIRM-A-TIVE**, *a.* 1. That affirms, or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative*. 2. Confirmative; ratifying.—3. In *algebra*, positive. 4. Positive dogmatic. [*Obs.*] *Taylor*.
- AFF-FIRM-A-TIVE**, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative*.
- AFF-FIRM-A-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* In an affirmative manner, positively; on the affirmative side of a question.
- AFF-FIRM-ED**, (*af-furmd'*) *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.
- AFF-FIRM-ER**, *n.* One who affirms.
- AFF-FIRM-ING**, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.
- AFF-FIX**, *v. t.* [*L. affigo, affixum.*] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close. 2. To attach unite, or connect with. 3. To fix or fasten in any manner
- AFF-FIX**, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word
- AFF-FIX'ED**, (*af-fixt'*) *pp.* United at the end; annexed attached.
- AFF-FIX'ING**, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.
- AFF-FIX'ION**, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Little used.*]
- AFF-FIXTURE**, *n.* That which is affixed.
- AFF-FLA'TION**, *n.* [*L. afflo, afflatum.*] A blowing or breathing on.
- AFF-FLA'TUS**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A breath or blast of wind. 2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy.
- AFF-FLICT**, *v. t.* [*L. affligo, afflicto.*] 1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued; to grieve, or distress. 2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.
- AFF-FLICT-ED**, *pp.* Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress of any kind.
- AFF-FLICT'ED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by *affliction*.
- AFF-FLICT'ER**, *n.* One who afflicts.
- AFF-FLICT'ING**, *ppr.* Causing continued pain of body or mind; grieving; distressing.
- AFF-FLICT'ING-LY**, *adv.* In an afflicting manner.
- AFF-FLICT'ION**, *n.* 1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief. 2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity persecution.
- AFF-FLICT'IVE**, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing.
- AFF-FLICT'IVE-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to give pain.
- AFF-FLU-ENCE**, *n.* [*L. affluentia.*] 1. Literally, a flowing to. [*In this sense it is rarely used.*] It is sometimes written *affluency*.—2. Figuratively, abundance of riches; wealth. *Rogers*.
- AFF-FLU-ENT**, *a.* Flowing to; more generally, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.
- AFF-FLU-ENT-LY**, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.
- AFF-FLUX**, *n.* [*L. affluxum.*] The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to.
- AFF-FLUX'ION**, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to.
- AFF-FO-RAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. afferer.*] In *France*, a certain duty paid to the lord of a district.
- AFF-FORCEMENT**, *n.* In *old charters*, a fortress; a fortification for defense. *Cyc.*
- AFF-FORD**, *v. t.* [*ad*, and the root of *forth, further; G. fûrdern.*] 1. To yield or produce as fruit, profit, issues, or result. 2. To yield, grant or confer. 3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss. 4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate.
- AFF-FORD'ED**, *pp.* Yielded as fruit, produce or result; sold without loss or with profit.
- AFF-FORD'ING**, *ppr.* Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.
- AFF-FORD'MENT**, *n.* Grant; donation. *Lord*
- AFF-FOR-EST**, *v. t.* To convert ground into forest.
- AFF-FOR-ES-TATION**, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood-land.
- AFF-FOR-EST-ED**, *pp.* Converted into forest.
- AFF-FOR-EST-ING**, *ppr.* Converting into forest.
- AFF-FRANCHISE**, *v. t.* To make free.
- AFF-FRANCHISE-MENT**, *n.* The act of making free, or liberating. [*Little used.*]
- AFF-FRAPP**, *v. t.* and *i.* [*Fr. frapper.*] To strike.
- AFF-FRAY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. effrayer.*] To fright; to terrify
- Spenser.* To be put in doubt.

* See Synops. A, E, I, C, U, t, long. FAD, FADL, WAD, JKEY; -PIN. MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

AF-FRAY, } n. [Fr. *affrayer*.] 1. In law, the fight-
 AF-FRAYMENT, } ing of two or more persons, in a
 a public place to the terror of others. *Blackstone*. 2. A
 petty fight; tumult; disturbance.

AF-FREIGHT, (af-fráit) v. t. To hire a ship for the trans-
 portation of goods or freight.

AF-FREIGHTED, pp. Hired for transporting goods.

AF-FREIGHTER, n. The person who hires or charters a
 ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Walsh*.

AF-FREIGHTMENT, n. The act of hiring a ship for the
 transportation of goods. *Amer. Rev.*

† AF-FRET, n. [It. *affrettare*.] A furious onset, or attack.
Spenser.

† AF-FRICTION, n. The act of rubbing. *Boyle*.

† AF-FRIEND'ED, (af-frend'ed) a. Made friends; recon-
 ciled. *Spenser*.

AF-FRIGHT, (af-frít) v. t. [Sax. *frihtan*.] To impress
 with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm.

AF-FRIGHT, (af-frít) n. Sudden or great fear; terror;
 also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.

AF-FRIGHT'ED, pp. Suddenly alarmed with fear; ter-
 rified.

AF-FRIGHT'ED-LY, adv. Under the impression of fear.

AF-FRIGHT'ER, n. One who frightens.

AF-FRIGHT'FUL, a. Terrifying; terrible; that may ex-
 cite great fear; dreadful.

AF-FRIGHT'ING, pp. Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.

AF-FRIGHT'MENT, n. A fright; terror; the state of be-
 ing frightened. [Rarely used. In common discourse, the
 use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by fright,
 frightened, frightful.]

AF-FRONT, v. t. [Fr. *affronter*.] 1. Literally, to meet or
 encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense. *Obs.* 2.
 To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave open-
 ly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or
 actions. 3. To abuse, or give cause of offense to, without
 being present with the person; to make slightly angry.

AF-FRONT, n. Opposition to the face; open defiance;
 encounter. *Obs.* 2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing re-
 proachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resent-
 ment. 3. Shame; disgrace. [Not usual.]—4. In popular
 language, slight resentment; displeasure.

AF-FRONT'ED, pp. 1. Opposed, face to face; dared; de-
 fied; abused. 2. In popular language, offended; slightly
 angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.

AF-FRONT-EE, a. In heraldry, front to front; an epi-
 thet given to animals that face each other.

AF-FRONT'ER, n. One that affronts.

AF-FRONT'ING, pp. Opposing, face to face; defying;
 abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AF-FRONT'ING, a. Contumelious; abusive.

AF-FRONT'IVE, a. Giving offense; tending to offend;
 abusive.

AF-FRONT'IVE-NESS, n. The quality that gives offense.
 [Little used.]

AF-FUSE, v. t. [L. *affundere*, *affusum*.] To pour upon; to
 sprinkle, as with a liquid.

AF-FUS'ED, (af-fúzd) pp. Sprinkled with a liquid; sprin-
 kled on; having a liquid poured upon.

AF-FUS'ING, pp. Pouring upon, or sprinkling.

AF-FUSION, (af-fú-zhun) n. The act of pouring upon, or
 sprinkling with a liquid substance, as water upon a dis-
 eased body, or upon a child in baptism.

† AF-FY, v. t. [Fr. *affier*.] To betroth; to bind or join.

† AF-FY, v. t. To trust or confide in.

A-FIELD, (a-feeld) adv. To the field. *Milton*.

A-FIRE, adv. On fire. *Gower*.

A-FLAT, adv. Level with the ground. *Bacon*.

A-FLÓAT, adv. or a. 1. Borne on the water; floating;
 swimming. 2. Moving; passing from place to place. 3.
 Unfixed; moving without guide or control.

A-FOOT, adv. 1. On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to
 riding. 2. In action; in a time of being planned for ex-
 ecution; as, a design is *afoot* or *on foot*.

A-FÓRE, adv. or prep. 1. In front. 2. Between one ob-
 ject and another, so as to intercept a direct view or inter-
 course. 3. Prior in time; before; anterior. In all these
 senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by *before*.—
 4. In seamen's language, toward the head of the ship;
 further forward, or nearer the stem; as, *afore* the wind-
 las.

A-FÓREGO-ING, a. Going before.

A-FÓREHAND, adv. 1. In time previous; by previous
 provision. 2. a. Prepared; previously provided; as, to
 be *aforehand* in business.

A-FÓREMIEN-TIONED, a. Mentioned before in the same
 writing or discourse. *Addison*.

A-FÓRE'NAMED, a. Named before. *Peacham*.

A-FÓRE'SAID, a. Said or recited before, or in a preceding
 part.

A-FÓRE TIME, adv. In time past; in a former time.
Bible

A-FOUL, adv. or a. Not free; entangled. *Columbiad*.

A-FRAID, a. [the participle of *affray*.] Impressed with

fear or apprehension; fearful. This word expresses a
 less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened*.

A-FRESH, adv. Anew; again; recently; after intermis-
 sion.

AF-RI-CA, n. [qu. L. a neg. and *frigus*.] One of the four
 quarters or largest divisions of the globe.

AF-RIC, n. Africa. *Shak*.

AF-RIC, a. Pertaining to Africa.

AF-RI-CAN, } a. Pertaining to Africa.
 AF-RI-CAN, } n. A native of Africa. This name is given
 also to the African marygold.

A-FRONT', adv. In front. *Shak*.

XFT, a. or adv. [Sax. *aft, eft*.] In seamen's language, a
 word used to denote the stern of a ship; towards the
 stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship.

XFT'ER, a. [the comparative degree of *aft*.] 1. In ma-
 rine language, more aft, or towards the stern of the ship;
 as, the *after* sails.—2. In common language, later in time;
 as, an *after* period of life. *Marshall*. In this sense, the
 word is often combined with the following noun, as in
afternoon.

XFT'ER, prep. 1. Behind in place. 2. Later in time; as
after supper. 3. In pursuit of, that is, moving *behind*,
 following; in search of. 4. In imitation of. 5. Accord-
 ing to. 6. According to the direction and influence of.

XFT'ER, adv. Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the
 space of three hours *after*.—*After* is prefixed to many
 words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine
 signification.

XFT'ER-AC-COUNT', n. A subsequent reckoning.

XFT'ER-ACT, n. A subsequent act.

XFT'ER-AGES, n. Later ages; succeeding times.—*After-*
age, in the singular, is not improper. *Addison*.

XFT'ER-ALL, is a phrase, signifying, when all has been
 considered, said or done; at last; in the final result.
Pope.

XFT'ER-BAND, n. A future band. *Milton*.

XFT'ER-BIRTH, n. The appendages of the fetus, called
 also *secundines*. *Wiseman*.

XFT'ER-CLAP, n. An unexpected, subsequent event
Hubbard.

XFT'ER-COM'ER, n. A successor.

XFT'ER-COM'FORT, n. Future comfort. *Jonson*.

XFT'ER-CON'DUCT, n. Subsequent behavior.

XFT'ER-CON-VICTION, n. Future conviction.

XFT'ER-COST, n. Later cost; expense after the execution
 of the main design. *Mortimer*.

XFT'ER-COURSE, n. Future course. *Brown*.

XFT'ER-CROP, n. The second crop in the same year.
Mortimer.

XFT'ER-DAYS, n. Future days. *Congreve*.

XFT'ER-EAT-AGE, n. Part of the increase of the same
 year. [Local.] *Burn*.

XFT'ER-EN-DEAVOR, n. An endeavor after the first or
 former effort.

† XFT'ER-EYE, v. t. To keep one in view. *Shak*

XFT'ER-GAME, n. A subsequent scheme, or expedient.
Wotton.

XFT'ER-GUARD, n. The seaman stationed on the poop of
 the ship, to attend the *after*-sails.

XFT'ER-HOPE, n. Future hope. *Jonson*.

XFT'ER-HOURS, n. Hours that follow. *Shak*.

XFT'ER-IGNO-RANCE, n. Subsequent ignorance.

XFT'ER-INGS, n. The last milk that can be drawn from a
 cow; stockings. *Grose*.

XFT'ER-KING, n. A succeeding king. *Shuckford*.

XFT'ER-LIFE, n. 1. Future life, or the life after this
Dryden. 2. A later period of life; subsequent life.

XFT'ER-LIV'ER, n. One who lives in succeeding times
Sidney.

XFT'ER-LÓVE, n. The second or later love.

XFT'ER-MAL'ICE, n. Succeeding malice. *Dryden*.

XFT'ER-MATH, n. A second crop of grass in the same
 season; rowen. *Holland*.

XFT'ER-MOST, a. *superl.* In marine language, nearest
 the stern, opposed to *foremost*; also, hindmost.

XFT'ER-NOON, n. The part of the day which follows
 noon, between noon and evening.

XFT'ER-PAINS, n. The pains which succeed child birth.

XFT'ER-PART, n. The latter part.—In marine language,
 the part of a ship towards the stern.

XFT'ER-PIECE, n. A piece performed after a play; a farce
 or other entertainment.

XFT'ER-PROOF, n. Subsequent proof or evidence; qual-
 ties known by subsequent experience.

XFT'ER-RE-PENT'ANCE, n. Subsequent repentance.

XFT'ER-RE-PORT', n. Subsequent report. *South*.

XFT'ER-SAILS, n. The sails on the mizen-mast and stays
 between the main and mizen-masts.

XFT'ER-STATE, n. The future state. *Glanville*.

XFT'ER-STING, n. Subsequent sting. *Herbert*.

XFT'ER-STORM, n. A succeeding storm.

XFT'ER-SUPPER, n. The time between supper and going
 to bed. *Shak*.

AFTER-SWARM, *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

AFTER-TASTE, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.

AFTER-THOUGHT, *n.* Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient too late.

AFTER-TIME, *a.* Succeeding time. *Dryden.*

AFTER-TOSSING, *n.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm. *Addison.*

AFTER-WARD, *adv.* In later or subsequent time.

AFTER-WARDS, *a.* Wise afterwards or too late.

AFTER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late. *L'Estrange.*

AFTER-WRATH, *n.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased. *Shak.*

AGA, *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer.

* **A-GAIN**, (*a-gen'*) *adv.* [*Sax. gean, agen, agean, ongean.*] 1. A second time; once more. 2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.—*Again and again*, often; with frequent repetition.

* **A-GAINST**, (*a-genst'*) *prep.* [*Sax. togeanes.*] 1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation. 2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance. 3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties. 4. In an opposite direction. 5. Opposite in place; abreast. 6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes. 7. Bearing upon. 8. In provision for; in preparation for.

† **AG(A)-LAX-Y**, *n.* Want of milk.

AG'AL-LOEH, *n.* Aloes-wood, the product of a tree

AG'AL-LO-CHUM, *n.* growing in China, and some of the Indian isles.

AG-AL-MAT'O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. αγαλαμα and λιθος.*] A name given by Klaproth to two varieties of the lard stone of China.

† **AG A-MIST**, *n.* One that is unmarried. *Coles.*

A-GAPE, *adv.* or *a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open. *Milton.*

AG A-PE, *n.* [*Gr. αγαπη.*] Among the primitive Christians, a love feast, or feast of charity.

AG A-RIC, *n.* [*Gr. αγαρικον.*] In botany, mushroom, a genus of funguses, containing numerous species.

AGASTY, or **A-GHASTY**, *a.* [*qu. a contraction of agazed.*] Struck with terror, or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.

† **A-GATE**, *adv.* On the way; going.

AG'ATE, *n.* [*Fr. agate.*] A class of siliceous, semi-pellucid gems of many varieties, consisting of quartz-crystal, flint, horn-stone, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, cornelian, heliotrope, and jade.

AG'ATE, *n.* An instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.

AG'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.

AG'A-PINE, *n.* A genus of shells, oval or oblong.

AG'A-TIZED, *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate. *Fourcroy.*

AG A-TY, *a.* Of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

AG'AVE, *n.* [*Gr. αραβος.*] 1. The American aloe. 2. A genus of univalvular shells.

† **A-GAZE**, *v. t.* To strike with amazement.

† **A-GAZED**, (*a-gazd'*) *pp.* Struck with amazement.

AGE, *n.* [*Fr. age.*] 1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind. 2. That part of the duration of a being, which is between its beginning and any given time. 3. The latter part of life, or long continued duration; oldness. 4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state. 5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in our country, both males and females are of age at twenty-one years old. 6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion. 7. The time of life for conceiving children. 8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden age. 9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, ages yet unborn. 10. A century; the period of one hundred years.

AGED, *a.* 1. Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants. 2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man aged forty years.

AGED, *n.* Old persons.

AGED-LY, *adv.* After the manner of an aged person.

† **AGENT**, *for again.*

AGENT-CY, *n.* [*L. agens.*] 1. The quality of moving or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; as, the agency of Providence in the natural world. 2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another.

AG'END, **A-GENDUM**, *n.* Matter relating to the service of the church.

A-GENDA, *n.* [*L. things to be done.*] A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy.

AG'ENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to patient; as, the body agent. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AG'ENT, *n.* 1. An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act. 2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect. 3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one entrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

† **AG'ENT-SHIP**, *n.* The office of an agent. We now use *agency*.

† **AG-GEL-ATION**, *n.* [*L. gelu.*] Concretion of a fluid. *Brown.*

† **AG-GEN-ER-ATION**, *n.* [*L. ad and generatio.*] The state of growing to another. *Brown.*

† **AG'GER**, *n.* [*L.*] A fortress, or mound. *Hearne.*

† **AG'GER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. aggero.*] To heap.

† **AG-GER-ATION**, *n.* A heaping; accumulation. *Ray.*

† **AG-GER-ÖSE**, *a.* Full of heaps.

† **AG-GLOMER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. agglomero.*] To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass.

AG-GLOMER-ATE, *v. i.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass. *Thomson.*

AG-GLOMER-A-TED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AG-GLOMER-A-TING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AG-GLOMER-ATION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AG-GLOTTI-NANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. *Coze.*

AG-GLOTTI-NANT, *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AG-GLOTTI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. agglutino.*] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AG-GLOTTI-NATED, *pp.* Glued together.

AG-GLOTTI-NATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.

AG-GLU-TI-NATION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AG-GLOTTI-NATIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.

† **AG-GRACE**, *v. t.* To favor. *Spenser.*

† **AG-GRACE**, *n.* Kindness; favor. *Spenser.*

AG-GRAN-DI-ZATION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing.

AGGRAN-DIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. agrandir.*] 1. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor; to exalt. 2. To enlarge, applied to things.

AGGRAN-DIZED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

* **AG-GRAN-DIZE-MENT**, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement.

AGGRAN-DIZER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor.

AGGRAN-DIZING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

† **AG-GRATE**, *v. t.* [*It.*] To please. *Spenser.*

† **AG-GRATE**, *v. t.* [*It.*] To make a thing worse.

AG-GRA-VATE, *v. t.* [*L. aggravatio.*] 1. To make heavy, but not used in this literal sense. *Figuratively*, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable. 2. To make more enormous, or less excusable. 3. To exaggerate. 4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation.

AGGRA-VATED, *pp.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AGGRA-VATING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree; as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.

AG-GRA-VATION, *n.* 1. The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper. 2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural. *Addison.*

AG-GRE-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. aggrego.*] To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass, or body.

AG-GRE-GATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum.

AG-GRE-GATE, *n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars.

AG-GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass, or system.

AG-GRE-GATE-LY, *adv.* Collectively.

AG-GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AG-GRE-GATION, *n.* 1. The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.—2. In chemistry, the affinity of aggregation is the power which causes homogeneous

bodies to tend towards each other, and to cohere, when united. 3. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature.

AG'GREGA-TIVE, a. Taken together; collective.
AG-GRE-GA-TOR, n. He that collects into a whole or mass.

Burton.
AG-GRESS', v. i. [L. *aggredior*, *aggressus*.] To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first, or invade.

† AG-GRESS', n. Aggression. Hale.
AG-GRESS'ING, ppr. Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AG-GRESSION, n. The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to war or controversy.

AG-GRESSIVE, a. Tending to aggress; making the first attack. Clarkson.

AG-GRESSOR, n. The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader.

AG-GRIEVANCE, n. Oppression; hardship; injury
AG-GRIEVE', v. t. 1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict. In this sense it is nearly superseded by *grieve*. 2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure; to vex or harass.

† AG-GRIEVE', v. i. To mourn; to lament.
AG-GRIEVED, (ag-greev'd) pp. Pained; afflicted; civilly or politically oppressed.

AG-GRIEV'ING, ppr. Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AG-GROUPE', v. t. [Sp. *agrupar*.] To bring together; to AG-GROOP', group; to collect many persons into a crowd, or many figures into a whole.

AG-GROUP'ED, } (ag-groopt') } pp. Collected into a group
AG-GROOP'ED, } (ag-groopt') } or assemblage.

AG-HAST', or more correctly, AGAST, a. or adv. Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.
AG-ILE, a. [Fr. *agile*.] Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.

AG-ILE-NESS, n. Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.

A-GIL-I-TY, n. [L. *agilitas*.] The power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion.

† A-GILO-CUM, n. Aloes-wood. Quincy.

AG-I-O, n. [Ital. *aggio*.] 1. In commerce, the difference between bank notes and current coin. 2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value.

A-GIST', v. t. In law, to take the cattle of others to graze, to feed or pasture the cattle of others.

A-GIST'MENT, n. The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding.

A-GIST'OR, or AG-IS-TA-TOR, n. An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same.

AG-I-TA-BLE, a. That may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AG-I-TATE, v. t. [L. *agito*.] 1. To stir violently; to put in motion; to shake or move briskly. 2. To move or force into violent, irregular action. 3. To disturb, or excite into tumult. 4. To discuss; to debate; to convert. 5. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation.

AG-I-TA-TED, ppr. Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

AG-I-TA-TING, ppr. Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving.

AG-I-TA'TION, n. 1. The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion. 2. Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion. 3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy. 4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted.

AG-I-TA'TO, in music, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

AG-I-TA-TOR, n. One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In *Cromwell's time*, certain officers, appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called *agitators*.

AG-LET, or AG-LET', n. [Fr. *agillette*.] 1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.—2. In botany, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.

AG-LET-BA-BY, n. A small image on the top of a lace. Shak.

AG-MI-NAL, a. [L. *agmen*.] Pertaining to an army or troop. [Little used.]

AG-NAIL, n. A disease of the nail; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nail.

AG-NATE, a. [L. *agnatus*.] Related or akin by the father's side.

AG-NATE, n. Any male relation by the father's side. Encyc.

AG-NAT'IC, a. Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. Blackstone.

AG-NA'TION, n. Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

AG-NEL, n. [from *agnus*.] An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers.

AG-NI'TION, n. [L. *agnitio*.] Acknowledgment. [Little used.] Pearson.

† AG-NITZE, v. t. To acknowledge. Shak.

AG-NOM-I-NATE, v. t. [L. *agnomino*.] To name. [Little used.]

AG-NOM-I-NA'TION, n. [L. *agnomino*.] 1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname. 2. Allusion of one word to another by sound.

AG-NUS CASTUS. A species of vitex, so called from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity.

AG-NUS DEL. [Lamb of God.] In the Romish church, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross.

AG-NUS SCYTHI-CUS. [Scythian lamb.] A name applied to the roots of a species of fern.

A-GO', adv. or a. [Sax. *agan*.] Past; gone; as, a year ago.

A-GO-GO', [Fr. *agogo*.] In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

A-GO'ING, In motion; as, to set a mill agoing.

† A-GON, n. [Gr.] The contest for the prize.

A-GONE', pp. Ago; past; since. [Nearby obs.]

AG-O-NISM, n. One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used *Agonistes* in this sense.

AG-O-NIST'IC, } a. Pertaining to prize-fighting, con-
AG-O-NIST'IC-AL, } tests of strength, or athletic combats

Enfield.

AG-O-NIST'IC-AL-LY, adv. In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

AG-O-NITZE, v. i. [Gr. *αγωνίζω*.] To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish. Pope.

AG-O-NITZE, v. t. To distress with extreme pain; to torture. Pope.

AG-O-NI-ZING, ppr. Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture.

AG-O-NI-ZING-LY, adv. With extreme anguish.

† AG-O-NO-THE'TI', n. A judge of masteries in activity.

† AG-O-NO-THE'TIC, a. Presiding at public games.

AG-O-NY, n. [Gr. *αγων*.] 1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence, 2. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; *appropriately*, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Savior in the garden of Gethsemane. Luke xxii. 3. Violent contest or striving. More.

† A-GOOD, adv. In earnest. Shak.

A-GO'UTY, n. [qu. Sp. *agudo*.] A quadruped of the order *rodentia*, of the size of a rabbit.

† A-GRAMMA-TIST, n. An illiterate man.

A-GRARI-AN, a. [L. *agrarius*.] Relating to lands. *Appropriately*, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens.

A-GREE, v. t. [Fr. *agréer*.] 1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion. 2. To live in concord, or without contention. 3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by *to*. 4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being *agreed* as to the terms. 5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled. 6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to *agree* on a place of meeting. 7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict, or be repugnant. 8. To resemble; to be similar. 9. To suit; to be accommodated or adapted to.

A-GREE, v. t. To admit, or come to one mind concerning, as, to *agree* the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual, and hardly legitimate.

† A-GREE-A-BILI-TY, n. Easiness of disposition. Chaucer

A-GREE-A-BLE, a. 1. Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with. 2. In pursuance of; in conformity with. 3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, *agreeable* manners.

A-GREE-A-BLE-NESS, n. 1. Suitableness; conformity; consistency. 2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses. 3. Resemblance; likeness. Obs.

A-GREE-A-BLY, adv. 1. Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure. 2. Suitably; consistently; conformably. 3. Alike; in the same manner. Obs.

A-GREED', pp. 1. Being in concord or harmony of opinion;

* See Synopsis. MOVE BOOK, DOVE;—BULL UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

of one mind. 2. Assented to; admitted. 3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract.

A-GREEING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

A-GREEING-LY, *adv.* In conformity to. [*Little used.*]

A-GREEING-NESS, *n.* Consistency; suitability.

A-GREEMENT, *n.* 1. Concord; harmony; conformity. 2. Union of opinions or sentiments. 3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude. 4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation.

A-GRESTIAL, } *a.* [*L. agrestis.*] Rural; rustic; per-

A-GRESTIC, } taining to fields or the country, in

A-GRESTI-CAL, } opposition to the city; unpolished.

AGRI-CUL-TOR, *n.* One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman.

AGRI-CUL-TU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AGRI-CUL-TURE, *n.* [*L. ager, and cultura.*] The cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables and fruits, for the use of man and beast; the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, dressing the plants, and removing the crops.

AGRI-CUL-TU-RISM, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [*Little used.*]

AGRI-CUL-TU-RIST, *n.* One skilled in agriculture; a skilful husbandman.

AGRI-MO-NY, *n.* [*L. argemonia.*] A genus of plants, of several species.

AG-RIP-PIN-I-ANS, *n.* In church history, the followers of Acrippinus, bishop of Carthage. *Encyc.*

† A-GRISE, *v. i.* [*Sax. agrisan.*] To shiver.

† A-GRISE, *v. t.* To terrify; also, to make frightful.

† AGROM, *n.* A disease frequent in Bengal.

AG-RO-STEMMA, *n.* A genus of plants.

A-GROS-TIS, *n.* [*Gr. agyrosis.*] Bent grass.

A-GROUND, *adv.* 1. On the ground; a marine term, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground, for want of sufficient depth of water. 2. *Figuratively*, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

A-GUA-PE-CA/CA, *n.* The Jacana, a Brazilian bird.

AGUE, (*ague*) [*Sax. age, oga, or hoga.*] 1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering. 2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health. 3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan.

AGUE, *v. i.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Haywood.*

AGUE-CAKE, *n.* A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs.

AGUED, *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear. *Shak.*

AGUE-PIT, *n.* A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

AGUE-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

† AGUERRY, *v. t.* [*Fr. aguerrir.*] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.

AGUE-SPELL, *n.* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague. *Gay.*

AGUE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with ague. *Hewyt.*

AGUE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras.

† A-GUISE *v. t.* To dress; to adorn. *Spenser.*

† A-GUISE *n.* Dress. *Moré.*

AGUISH, *a.* Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISH-NESS, *n.* Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

AGUIL-LA-NEOP, *n.* A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year.

AGUIL, *n.* A species of the *hedysarum*.

AH, An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

A-HA! 1. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features. 2. *n.* A sunk fence, not visible, without near approach. *Mason.*

A-HAN-I-GER, *n.* A name of the gar-fish.

A-HEAD, (*a-head*) *adv.* 1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship. 2. Onward; forward; towards the point before the stem or head; as, move ahead. 3. Headlong; precipitantly. *L'Estrange.*

A-HEIGHT, (*a-bite*) *adv.* Aloft; on high.

A-HIC-CY-AT-LI, *n.* A poisonous serpent of Mexico.

† A-HIGH, *adv.* On high.

† A-HOLD, *adv.* Near the wind. *Shak.*

AROVAT, *n.* A poisonous species of plum.

A-HOY, *excl.* A sea term used in hailing.

ARIMAN. See **ARIMAN**.

A-HUITLA, *n.* A worm found in the lake of Mexico.

A-HUITZOTE, *n.* An amphibious quadruped of the tropical climate of America.

† A-HUNGRY, *a.* Hungry. *Shak.*

AIA, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the spoon-bill kind, and resembling that bird in form and size.

AI-CURUS, *n.* A large and beautiful species of parrot.

AID, *v. t.* [*Fr. aider.*] To help; to assist; to support.

AID, *n.* 1. Help; succor; support; assistance. 2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary. 3. In *English law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament. 4. An aid-de-camp, so called by abbreviation.

AIDANCE, *n.* Aid; help; assistance. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

† AIDANT, *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid.

† AID-DE-CAMP, *n.* In military affairs, an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. [It is desirable that this word should be naturalized, and no longer pronounced *aid-de-camp.*]

AIDED, *ppr.* Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

AIDER, *n.* One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

AIDING, *ppr.* Helping; assisting.

AIDLESS, *a.* Helping; without aid; unsupported; undefended. *Shak.*

† AIGRE, *a.* Sour. *Cyaxen dialect.*

† AIGRETTE, } *n.* 1. In zoology, a name of the small white

† AIGRETTE, } heron.—2. In botany. See **EGRET**.

† AIGU-LET, *n.* A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes. See **ANGLET**.

AIKRAW, *n.* A name of a species of lichen, or moss.

AIL, *v. t.* [*Sax. eglion.*] To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind.

AIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

AILING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

AILMENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

AIM, *v. t.* [*qu. igrham.*] To point at with a missile weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach, or accomplish; to tend towards; to endeavor; followed by *at*.

AIM, *v. t.* To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to aim a musket.

AIM, *n.* 1. The pointing or direction of a missile weapon—the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it. 2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected. 3. A purpose; intention; design; scheme. 4. Conjecture; guess. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AIMED, *ppr.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

AIMER, *n.* One that aims.

AIMING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

AIMLESS, *a.* Without aim. *May.*

AIR, *n.* [*Fr. air; L. aer; Gr. app.*] 1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied and condensed. *Atmospheric air* is a compound fluid, consisting of oxygen gas, and nitrogen or azote. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere*. 2. Air in motion; a light breeze. 3. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity. 4. A tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a soft air. 5. A song or piece of poetry for singing; the leading part of a tune. 6. The peculiar look, appearance, manner or mien of a person. It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features. 6. *Airs*, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as, he puts on airs.—7. In painting, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude. 8. Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as air. 9. Advice; intelligence; information. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

AIR, *v. t.* 1. To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to air a room. 2. To expose to heat; to warm. 3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness.

AIR/A, *n.* Hair grass, a genus of plants.

AIR-BAL-LOON. See **BALLOON**.

AIR-BLAD-DER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air; also, the bladder of a fish.

AIR-BORN, *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve*

AIR-BRA-VING, *a.* Braving the winds. *Shak.*

AIR-BUILT, *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical.

AIR-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary. *Shak.*

AIRED, *ppr.* Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

AIRER, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

AIR-GUN, *n.* A pneumatic engine, resembling a musket to discharge bullets by means of air.

AIR-HOLD-ER, *n.* An instrument for holding air.

AIR-HOLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

AIRI-NESS, *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air. 2. Gayety; levity.

AIRING, *ppr.* Exposing to the air; warming; drying.

* See Synopsis A, E, I O U, long -FAR, FAI, I, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsc. Iets.

AIR/ING, *n.* An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion.

AIR-JACK-ET, *n.* A leather jacket, to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air.

AIR-LESS, *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air.

AIR/LING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. *Johnson.*

AIR-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold.

AIR-POISE, *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

AIR-PUMP, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel.

AIR-SACS, *n.* Air-bags in birds.

AIR-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

AIR-STIR-RING, *a.* Putting the air in motion.

AIR-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air.

AIR-THREAT-EN-ING, *a.* Threatening the air; lofty.

AIR-VESSEL, *n.* A spiral duct in plants, containing air.

AIR/Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of air. 2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air. 3. Open to a free current of air. 4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity. 5. Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling. 6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively.

AIR/Y, or **A'ER-Y**, *n.* [See **ACRY**.] Among sportsmen, the nest of the hawk or eagle.

AIR/Y-FLYING, *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*

AIR/Y-LIGHT, *a.* Light as air.

AISH, *n.* Stubble. *Grose.*

AISLE, or **AILE**, (*ile*) *n.* [Fr. *aile*.] The wing of a quire; a walk in a church.

AIT, or **EYGH**, (*ite*) *n.* A small island in a river.

AI-ZOON', *n.* [Sax. *axion*.] A genus of plants

A-JAR', *adv.* Half-opened.

A-JA'VA, *n.* The seed of a plant brought from Malabar.

A-JO'GA, *n.* Bugle, a genus of plants. *Encyc.*

A-JO'RU-CA-TIN'GA, *n.* A species of American parrot.

A-JO'RU-CU-RAU, *n.* An American parrot.

A-JO'RU-PA-RA, *n.* A small parrot of America.

AJU-TAGE, or **ADJU-TAGE**, *n.* [Fr.] A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel.

AKE, *v. i.*, less properly written *ache*. [Sax. *acc*.] 1. To be in pain; usually, in pain of some continuance. *Shak.*

2. To feel distress of mind; to be grieved.

AKE, *n.* Continued pain, less severe than is expressed by pang, agony, and torment; as, the tooth-*ake*.

AKER, *n.* [Gr. *akros*; L. *ager*; Sax. *acer*.] The most correct orthography is *aker*.] Originally, an open field. But in Great Britain and the United States, the quantity of land in the *aker* is fixed at 4840 square yards, making 160 square rods, perches, or poles. See **ACRE**.

A-KIN', *a.* 1. Related by blood, used of persons. 2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near *akin*.

AKING, *ppr.* Having continued pain; suffering distress of mind, or grief.

AKING, *n.* Continued pain, or distress of mind.

AL, in Arabic, an adjective, or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *al*, and Spanish *el*, and *la*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *al-koran*, the koran, or the book, by eminence; *alcoze*, alchemy, *altembie*, almanac, &c.

AL, in English, is sometimes a contraction of the Saxon *æthel*, noble, or illustrious. More generally, *al*, in composition, is a contraction of *aldre*, or *alt*, old, and it is prefixed to many names, as *Alburg*. Sax. *eald*; Germ. *alt*, old.

AL, in the composition of Latin words, is written before *l* for *ad*, for the ease of pronunciation; as, in *allevo*, *al-ludo*, for *ad levo*, *ad ludo*.

ALA-BAS-TER, *n.* [L. from Gr. *αλαβαστρον*.] A subvariety of carbonate of lime, found in large masses, formed by the deposition of calcareous particles in caverns of limestone rocks. Among the ancients, alabaster was also the name of a vessel, in which odoriferous liquors were kept; so called from the stone of which it was made.

AL'A-BAS-TER, *a.* Made of alabaster.

A-LACK', *exclam.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-LACK-A-DAY. An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

† **A-LAC'RIOUS-LY**, *adv.* Cheerfully.

† **A-LAC'RIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Briskness.

A-LAC'RITY, *n.* [L. *alacritas*.] Cheerfulness; gayety; sprightliness; a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act.

A-LADI-NISTS, *n.* Free thinkers among the Mobammedans.

AL'A-LITE, *n.* A crystallized mineral; *diopside*; a semi-transparent pyroxene.

LA-MIRE', *n.* The lowest note but one, in Guido Arentine's scale of music. *Johnson.*

AL-A-MO-DALJI-TY, *n.* Conformity to the prevailing mode, or fashion of the times. *Encyc.* [Little used.]

AL-A-MODE', *adv.* [Fr. *a la mode*.] According to the fashion, or prevailing mode. *Whitlock.*

AL-A-MODE', *n.* A thin, glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.

A-LAND', *adv.* At, or on land. *Sidney.*

A-LANTEM, { *adv.* At a distance. *Grose.* *Craven dialect*

A-LANTUM, }

A-LARM', *n.* [Fr. *alarme*, *alarmier*.] 1. Any sound, outcry, or information, intended to give notice of approaching danger. 2. A summons to arms. 3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror. 4. Terror; a sensation excited by an apprehension of danger.—5. In fencing, an appeal or challenge.

A-LARM', *v. t.* 1. To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance. 2. To call to arms for defense. 3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror.

A-LARM'-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

A-LARM ED, (*a-larm'd*) *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger.

A-LARM'ING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance.

A-LARM'ING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger.

A-LARM'ING-LY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

A-LARM'IST, *n.* One that excites alarm.

A-LARM-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

A-LARM-WATCH, *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement. *Herbert.*

A-LARUM, for *alarm*, is a corruption.

A-LAS', *excl.* [Dutch, *helaas*; Fr. *helas*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; *alas the day*, like *alack a day*; or *alas the while*, [Obs.] *Spenser* expressing an unhappy time.

† **A-LATE'**, *adv.* Lately.

A-LATED, *a.* [L. *alatus*.] Winged; having dilatations like wings. *Botany.*

ALA-TERN, *n.* A name of a species of buckthorn.

ALB, *n.* [L. *albus*.] A surplice or vestment of white linen reaching to the feet. A Turkish coin.

AL-BA-TROS, *n.* An aquatic fowl.

AL-BE', { *be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or

AL-BE'IT, } *grant it all*]; *be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all*]. *Be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all*]. [Nov antiquated.]

AL'BE-LEN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind.

AL-BESCENT, *a.* [L. *abescere*.] Becoming white, or rather whitish; moderately white.

AL-BI-CORE, *n.* [Port. *albacor*.] A marine fish, like a tunny.

† **AL-BI-FI-CATION**, *n.* Making white. *Chaucer.*

AL-BI-GENSES, **AL-BE-GEOIS'**, *n.* A Party of Reformers, who separated from the church of Rome, in the 12th century; so called from the Albegeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses*.

AL-BIN, *n.* [L. *albus*.] An opake, white mineral.

AL-BINO, *n.* [L. *albus*.] A white descendant of black parents, or a white person belonging to a race of blacks. A person unnaturally white.

AL-BINOS, *n.* A name signifying *white men*, given by the Portuguese to the white negroes of Africa.

AL-BI-ON, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry.

AL-BORA, *n.* A sort of itch, or rather leprosy.

AL-BORO, *n.* A small red fish of the Mediterranean.

AL-BU-GINE-OUS, *a.* [L. *albugo*.] Pertaining to, or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg.

AL-BUGO, *n.* The white speck in the eye. Also, a disease of the eye.

AL-BULA, *n.* A species of truttaceous fish.

AL-BUM, *n.* [L. *albus*.] 1. Among the Romans, a white table, board or register. 2. A book, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other.

AL-BUMEN, *n.* The white of an egg.

AL-BUMIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

AL-BURN, or **AL-BURNUM**, *n.* [L. *alburnum*.] The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the wood. In America, it is popularly called the *sap*.

AL-BURN, *n.* [L. *alburnus*.] A fish called the *bleak*.

AL-CA-HEST', or **AL-KA-HEST'**, *n.* [Arabic.] A pretended universal dissolvent, or menstruum. See **AL-KA-HEST**.

AL-CA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Alcaeus, a lyric poet.

AL-CA'ICS, *n. plu.* Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcaeus, their inventor.

AL-CAID', *n.* [Sp. *alcayde*; Port. *alcaide*.] Among the Moors, *Spawiards*, and *Portugueses*, a governor.

- AL-CANNA, *n.* [Arabic.] A plant; and a powder, prepared from the leaves of the Egyptian privet.
- AL-GA-TRAZ, *n.* A pelican.
- AL-GA-VALLA, *n.* In Spain, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal. *Encyc.*
- AL-CEUDO, *n.* [L.] The king-fisher
- AL-CHEMICAL, *a.* Relating to alchemy, or produced by it
- AL-CHEMICAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.
- AL-CHE-MIST, *n.* One who practices alchemy.
- AL-CHE-MISTIC, *a.* Practicing alchemy, or relating to it
- AL-CHE-MYSTICAL, *a.* to it.
- AL-CHE-MY, *n.* [It. *alchimia*.] 1. The more sublime and difficult parts of chemistry, and chiefly such as relate to the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest, or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. This pretended science was much cultivated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but is now held in contempt. 2. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils.
- ALC-MANI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aleman, a lyric poet.
- ALCO, *n.* A quadruped of America.
- ALCO-HOL, *n.* [Ar.] Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation.
- ALCO-HOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities. *Med. Rep.*
- ALCO-HOL-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmated; or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.
- ALCO-HO-LIZE, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.
- ALCOOR, *n.* [Ar.] A small star.
- ALCO-RAN. See KORAN and ALKORAN.
- ALCOVE, or AL-COVE, *n.* [Sp. *alcoba*.] 1. A recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. 2. A recess in a library, or small lateral apartment for books.
- ALCYON, *n.* The king-fisher. See HALCYON.
- ALCY-O-NITE, *n.* A fossil zoophite, somewhat resembling a fungus. *J. of Science.*
- ALCY-ON-UM, *n.* The name of a submarine plant. Also, a kind of astroil or coral.
- ALDER, *n.* [L. *alnus*.] A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus *alnus*.
- † ALDER-LIEVĪEST, *a.* Most beloved. *Shak.*
- ALDER-MAN, *plu.* ALDERMEN, *n.* [Sax. *ald* or *eald*, old, comp. *alder*, older, and *men*.] 1. Among our Saxon ancestors, a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators, bishops, &c. 2. In present usage, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor.
- † ALDER-MAN-LY, *n.* The behavior and manners of an alderman. The society of aldermen.
- ALDER-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to, or like an alderman. *Swift.*
- ALDERN, *a.* Made of alder.
- ALE, *n.* [Sax. *eala*, *eale*, or *aloth*.] 1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer, in having a smaller proportion of hops. 2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank. *Ben Jonson.*
- ALE-BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale house.
- ALE-BER-RY, *n.* A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.
- ALE-BREW-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.
- ALE-CON-NER, *n.* [ale and con.] An officer in London, whose business is to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors.
- ALE-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant.
- ALE-FED, *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafford*
- ALE-GAR, *n.* [ale, and Fr. *aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; the acid of ale.
- ALE-HOOF, *n.* [D. *eilooft*.] Ground-ivy.
- ALE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where ale is retailed.
- ALE-HOUSE-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.
- ALE-KNIGHT (ale'nite) *n.* A pot companion. *Chaucer.*
- ALE-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.
- ALE-SIL-VER, *n.* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city.
- ALE-STAKE, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house. *Chaucer.*
- ALE-TAST-ER, *n.* An officer appointed to inspect ale, beer and bread. *Covel.*
- ALE-VAT, *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented
- ALE-WASHED, *a.* Steeped in ale.
- ALE-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.
- ALEWIFE, or A'LOOF, *n.* [This word is properly *alooft*, the Indian name of a fish.] An American fish, resembling the herring. The established pronunciation is *alewife*, *plu* *alewives*.
- A-LEC-TRY-OM-AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλεκτρον* and *μαντεια*.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock.
- A-LEE, *adv.* In seamen's language, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes.
- AL-E-GAR, *n.* Sour ale; acid made of ale.
- † AL'E-GER, *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *alegre*; L. *alacer*.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. *Bacon.*
- † A-LEGGE, *v. t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage.
- A-LEM'DAR, *n.* A certain officer in Turkey.
- A-LEM'BIC, *n.* [Ar.] A chemical vessel used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper.
- A-LENGTH, *adv.* At full length; along; stretched at full length. *Chaucer.*
- A-LEPI-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *λεπις*.] Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.
- A-LERT, *a.* [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto*.] 1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. Hence the military phrase, upon the alert, upon the watch. 2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity. *Spectator.*
- A-LERT-NESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity. *Addison.*
- A-LEU-ROM-AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλευρον* and *μαντεια*.] A kind of divination by meal.
- A-LEU'TIAN, *a.* Designating certain isles in the Pacific
- A-LEU'TIC, *a.* ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka.
- AL-EX-AN'DERS, *n.* The name of a plant.
- AL-EX-AN'DERS FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.
- AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria.
- AL-EX-AN'DRINE, or AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, *n.* A kind of verse, consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately.
- A-LEX-I-PHAR-MIC, or A-LEX-I-PHAR-MI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αλεξω* and *φαρμακον*.] Expelling poison; antidotal; sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.
- A-LEX-I-PHAR-MIC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection.
- A-LEX-I-TER'IC, A-LEX-I-TER'I-AL, or A-LEX-I-TER-I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αλεξω* and *δηλητηριον*.] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.
- A-LEX-I-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison, nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic*.
- ALGA, *n.* [L.] Sea-weed.
- ALGA-ROT, or ALGA-ROTH, *n.* The name of an emetic powder.
- † ALGAT'ES, *adv.* On any terms; every way.
- ALGE-BRA, *n.* [Ar.] The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method of computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal.
- AL-GE-BRA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing
- AL-GE-BRA'IC-CAL, *a.* an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.
- AL-GE-BRA'IST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.
- AL'GE-NEB, *n.* A star of the second magnitude.
- AL-GE-RYNE, *n.* A native of Algiers.
- AL-GE-RYNE, *a.* Belonging to Algiers
- † ALGID, *a.* [L. *algidus*.] Cold.
- † AL-GID-I-TY, *n.* Chillness; cold.
- † ALGID-NESS, *n.* Chillness; cold.
- † AL-GIF'IC, *a.* Producing cold.
- AL'GOL, *n.* A fixed star of the third magnitude.
- AL'GOR, *n.* [Lat.] Among physicians, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.
- ALGO-RITHM, or ALGO-RISM, *n.* An Arabic term, signifying numerical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic.
- † AL-GOSE, *a.* Extremely cold.
- AL'GOUS, *a.* [L. *alga*.] Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding in, or like sea-weed.
- AL-GUA-ZIL', (al-gwa-zeel') *n.* [Sp.] An inferior officer of justice.
- AL-HEN'NA, *n.* See ALKENNA.
- ALI-AS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example—*Simson*, alias *Smith*; a word used in judicial proceedings.
- ALI-AS, *n.* A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.
- ALI-BI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a *law* term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, in another place, he is said to prove an *alibi*.
- † ALI-BLE, *a.* Nutritive; nourishing.
- ALI'EN, (ale-yen) *a.* [L. *alienus*.] 1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land or government

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—FIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen. 3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to.

AL IEN, (al'e-yen) *n.* A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to, another country; one who is not entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

AL IEN, (al'e-yen) *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer **AL IENE**, (al'e-yen') title or property to another; to sell. 2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent.—In this sense, it is more common to use *alienate*.

AL IEN-A-BIL I-TY, (al'e-yen-a-bl'e-te) *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred. *Burke.*

AL IEN-A-BLE, (al'e-yen-a-bl) *a.* That may be sold, or transferred to another.

AL IEN-AGE, (al'e-yen-aje) *n.* The state of being an alien. *Story.*

AL IEN-ATE, (al'e-yen-ate) *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer title, property or right to another. 2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted.

AL IEN-ATE, *a.* [L. *alienatus.*] Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to.

† **AL IEN-ATE**, *n.* A stranger; an alien

AL IEN-AT ION, (al'e-yen-a'tshun) *n.* [L. *alienatio.*] 1. A transfer of title; or a legal conveyance of property to another. 2. The state of being alienated. 3. A withdrawing or estrangement *v. t.* 4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insan'y. *Hooker.*

AL IEN-A-TOR, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property. *Warton.*

AL IEN-EE, *n.* One to whom the title to property is transferred. *Blackstone.*

AL IEN-ISM, *n.* Alienage. *N. Y. Reports.*

A-LIFE, *adv.* On my life. *Shak.*

A-LIFER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala* and *fero.*] Having wings.

A-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ala* and *forma.*] Having the shape of a wing.

A-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala* and *gero.*] Having wings.

A-LIGGE, *v.* See **ALEAGE**.

A-LIGHT, (a-lite) *v. i.* [Sax. *alihan.*] 1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage. 2. To descend and settle. 3. To fall or descend and lodge.

A-LIKE, *a.* [Sax. *gelic.*] Having resemblance or similitude; similar.

A-LIKE, *adv.* In the same manner, form or degree.

A-LIKE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having the same mind.

AL I-MENT, *n.* [L. *alimentum.*] That which nourishes; food; nutriment.

AL I-MENT'AL, *a.* Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing.

AL I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

AL I-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

AL I-MENT-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing.

AL I-MENT-AT I ON, *n.* 1. The act or power of affording nutriment. 2. The state of being nourished. *Johnson.*

AL I-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Nourishing; affording food. [*Little used.*]

AL I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *alimonia.*] An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. *Blackstone.*

AL I-PED, *a.* [L. *ala* and *pes.*] Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

AL I-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as the bat. *Dumeril.*

AL I-QUANT, *a.* [L. *aliquantum.*] In arithmetic, an aliquant number or part is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquant part of 16.

AL I-QUOT, *a.* [L.] An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquot part of 15.

AL I-SH, *a.* Like ale; having the qualities of ale.

AL I-TURE, *n.* Nourishment.

A-LIVE, *a.* [Sax. *gelifan.*] 1. Having life, in opposition to dead; living. 2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation. 3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity. 4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings.

AL KA-HEP, *n.* [Ar.] A universal solvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving every body.

AL KA-LES-CEN-CY, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Cree.*

AL KA-LES-CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

* **AL KA-LI**, *n.*; *plu.* **ALKALIES**. [Ar.] In chemistry, a term applied to all bodies which possess the following properties: 1. a caustic taste; 2. being volatilizable by heat; 3. capability of combining with acids, and of destroying their acidity; 4. solubility in water, even when combined with carbonic acid; 5. capability of converting vegetable blues to green. *Thomson.*

AL KA-LI-FY, *v. t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

AL KA-LI-FY, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

AL KA-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [alkali, and Gr. *γενναω.*] Producing or generating alkali.

AL KA-LIM'E-TER, *n.* [alkali, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies. *Cree.*

AL KA-LINE, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

AL KA-LINI-TY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali. *Thomson.*

AL KA/LI-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. *Kinnier*

† **AL KA-LI-ZATE**, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali *Boyle.*

† **AL KA-LI-ZATE**, *v. t.* To make bodies alkaline.

AL KAL I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

AL KA-LIZE, *v. t.* To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

AL KA-NET, *n.* The plant bugloss.

AL KE-KEN'GI, *n.* The winter cherry.

AL KEN NA, or **AL HEN NA**, *n.* Egyptian privet

AL KERM ES, *n.* [Ar.] In pharmacy, a compound cordial, derived from the kermes berries.

AL KERVA, *n.* An Arabic name of the *palma Christi*.

AL KO-RAN, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The Book, by way of eminence, as we say, the Bible.] The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice.

AL KO-RAN'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Alkoran.

AL KO-RAN-IST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

AL KUSSA, *n.* A fish of the *silurus* kind.

ALL, (awl) *a.* [Sax. *ead*; Dan. *al*; G. *all*; Sw. *all*.] 1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars. 2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree.

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely.

ALL, *n.* 1. The whole number. 2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount. This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things.—*All in all* is a phrase which signifies, all things to a person, or every thing desired.—*All in all* is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition at all; that is, not in the least degree.—*All*, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than *most*. In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty*, *al-ready*, *al-ways*; but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALL-ABAND'ONED, *a.* Abandoned by all.

ALL-AB-HORRED, *a.* Detested by all. *Shak.*

ALL-AE-COMPLISHED, *a.* Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished.

ALL-AD-MIRING, *a.* Wholly admiring. *Shak.*

ALL-AD-VIS'ED, *a.* Advised by all. *Warburton.*

ALL-AP-PROVED, *a.* Approved by all. *More.*

ALL-A-TON'ING, *a.* Atoning for all. *Dryden.*

ALL-BEAR'ING, *a.* Producing every thing; omniparous

ALL-BEAU'TE-OUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful. *Pope.*

ALL-BE-HOLD'ING, *a.* Beholding all things.

ALL-BLAST'ING, *a.* Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. *Marston.*

ALL-BOUNTE-OUS, *a.* Perfectly bountiful; of infinite

ALL-BOUNTI-FUL, *a.* bountiful.

ALL-CHANG'ING, *a.* Perpetually changing. *Shak.*

ALL-CHEER'ING, *a.* That cheers all; that gives gayety or cheerfulness to all. *Shak.*

ALL-COM-MAN'DING, *a.* Having command or sovereignty over all. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Complying in every respect.

ALL-COM-FOS'ING, *a.* That makes all tranquil or peaceful. *Crashaw.*

ALL-COM-PRE-HENSIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things *Glanville.*

ALL-CON-CEAL'ING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all.

ALL-CON-QUER'ING, *a.* That subdues all. *Milton.*

ALL-CON-SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all; all-knowing.

ALL-CON-STRAIN'ING, *a.* Constraining all. *Drayton.*

ALL-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* That consumes or devours all.

ALL-DAR'ING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing. *Johnson.*

ALL-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying every thing. *Fan shaw.*

ALL-DE-VI-AS-TA-TING, *a.* Wasting every thing.

ALL-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Eating or consuming all. *Pope*

ALL-DIM'MING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *Marston.*

ALL-DIS-COVER'ING, *a.* Discovering or disclosing every thing. *More.*

ALL-DIS-GRAC'ED, *a.* Completely disgraced. *Shak.*

ALL-DIS-PENS'ING, *a.* Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. *Milton.*

ALL-DI-VINE, *a.* Supremely excellent. *Howell.*

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE.—B; LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

ALL-DIVINING, *a.* Foretelling all things. *Fanshaw*
 ALL-DREADED, *a.* Dreaded by all. *Shak.*
 ALL-EFFICIENT, *a.* Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.
 ALL-ELOQUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree.
 ALL-EMBRACING, *a.* Embracing all things. *Crashaw.*
 ALL-ENDING, *a.* Putting an end to all things. *Shak.*
 ALL-ENLIGHTENING, *a.* Enlightening all things.
 ALL-ENRAGED, *a.* Highly enraged. *Hall.*
 ALL-FLAMING, *a.* Flaming in all directions. *Beaumont.*
 ALL-FOOLS'DAY, *n.* The first of April.
 ALL-FORGIVING, *a.* Forgiving or pardoning all.
 ALL-FOURS, *n.* A game at cards, played by two or four persons.—*To go on all fours* is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.
 ALL-GIVER, *n.* The Giver of all things. *Milton.*
 ALL-GOOD, *a.* Completely good. *Dryden.*
 ALL-GOOD, *n.* The name of the plant good-Henry.
 ALL-GRA-CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.
 ALL-GUIDING, *a.* Guiding or conducting all things.
 ALL-HAIL, *excl.* [all, and Sax. *hal*, health.] All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of all health or safety to the person addressed.
 ALL-HALLOW, *n.* All Saints' day, the first of November.
 ALL-HALLOW'S, *ber*; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general.
 ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, *n.* The time near All Saints, or November first.
 ALL-HAPPY, *a.* Completely happy.
 ALL-HEAL, *n.* The popular name of several plants.
 ALL-HEALING, *a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*
 ALL-HELPING, *a.* Assisting all. *Selden.*
 ALL-HIDING, *a.* Concealing all things. *Shak.*
 ALL-HONORED, *a.* Honored by all. *Shak.*
 ALL-HURTING, *a.* Hurting all things. *Shak.*
 ALL-IDOLIZING, *a.* Worshipping every thing. *Crashaw.*
 ALL-IMITATING, *a.* Imitating every thing. *Morc.*
 ALL-INFORMING, *a.* Actuating all by vital powers.
 ALL-IN-TERESTING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.
 ALL-IN-TERPRETING, *a.* Explaining all things. *Milton.*
 ALL-JUDGING, *a.* Judging all, possessing the sovereign right of judging. *Rome.*
 ALL-JUST, *a.* Perfectly just.
 ALL-KIND, *a.* Perfectly kind or benevolent.
 ALL-KNOWING, *a.* Having all knowledge; omniscient. *Aterbury.*
 ALL-LICENSED, *a.* Licensed to every thing. *Shak.*
 ALL-LOVING, *a.* Of infinite love. *Morc.*
 ALL-MAKING, *a.* Making or creating all; omnific. *Dryden.*
 ALL-MATURING, *a.* Maturing all things. *Dryden.*
 ALL-MERCIFUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy or compassion.
 ALL-MURDERING, *a.* Killing or destroying every thing.
 ALL-OBE-DIENT, *a.* Entirely obedient. *Crashaw.*
 ALL-OBEYING, *a.* Receiving obedience from all.
 ALL-OB-LIVIOUS, *a.* Causing total oblivion. *Shak.*
 ALL-OB-SCURING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *King.*
 ALL-PATIENT, *a.* Enduring every thing without murmurs.
 ALL-PEN-ETRA-TING, *a.* Penetrating every thing.
 ALL-PER-FECT, *a.* Completely perfect.
 ALL-PER-FECT-NESS, *n.* The perfection of the whole; entire perfection. *Morc.*
 ALL-PIERCING, *a.* Piercing every thing. *Marston.*
 ALL-POWER-FUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*
 ALL-PRAI-S'ED, *a.* Praised by all. *Shak.*
 ALL-RÜ-LING, *a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*
 ALL-SA-GÄ-CIOUS, *a.* Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment.
 ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, *n.* The first day of November, called also *all-hallows*: a feast in honor of all the saints.
 ALL-SAN-C-TI-FY-ING, *a.* Sanctifying the whole. *West.*
 ALL-SAV-ING, *a.* Saving all. *Selden.*
 ALL-SEARCHING, *a.* Pervading and searching every thing. *South.*
 ALL-SEE-ING, *a.* Seeing every thing. *Dryden.*
 ALL-SEER, *n.* One that sees every thing. *Shak.*
 ALL-SHAK-ING, *a.* Shaking all things. *Shak.*
 ALL-SHUN-N'ED, *a.* Shunned by all. *Shak.*
 ALL-SOULS'-DAY, *n.* The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.
 ALL-SPI-CE, *n.* The berry of the pimento.
 ALL-SUF-FI-CI-ENT, *a.* Complete or infinite ability.
 ALL-SUF-FI-CI-ENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able. *Hooker.*
 ALL-SUF-FI-CI-ENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being; God.
 ALL-SUR-ROUN-DING, *a.* Encompassing the whole.
 ALL-SUR-VEY-ING, *n.* Surveying every thing.
 ALL-SUS-TAIN-ING, *a.* Upholding all things.
 ALL-TEL-LING, *a.* Telling or divulging every thing.
 ALL-TRIUMPH-ING, *a.* Triumphant every where or over all. *Jonson.*

ALL-WATCH'ED, *a.* Watched throughout. *Shak.*
 ALL-WISE, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*
 ALL-WIT-TED, *a.* Having all kinds of wit. *Jonson.*
 ALL-WORSHIP'ED, *a.* Worshiped or adored by all.
 ALL-WORTHY, *a.* Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.
 ALL'A-GITE, *n.* A mineral.
 ALL'AN-TOIS, *n.* A mineral. A siliceous oxyd of cerium.
 ALL-LAN-TIDS, or ALL-LAN-TOIDS, *n.* [Gr. *αλλας* and *αδός*.] A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in quadrupeds.
 † ALL-LA-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *allatro*.] To bark, as a dog.
 AL-LÄVI, *v. t.* [Sax. *alegan*, *alegan*.] 1. To make quiet; to pacify, or appease. 2. To abate, mitigate, subdue, or destroy. 3. To obtund or repress as acrimony. 4. Formerly, to reduce the purity of; as, to *alloy* metals. But, in this sense, *alloy* is now exclusively used. See ALLOY.
 ALLAY', *n.* 1. Formerly, a baser metal mixed with a finer; but, in this sense, it is now written *alloy*, which see. 2. That which alloys, or abates the predominant qualities. *Newton.*
 AL-LAY'ED, (al-ladé') *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; [reduced by mixture. *Obs.*]
 AL-LAY'ER, *n.* He, or that, which alloys.
 AL-LAY'ING, *pp.* Quieting; reducing to tranquillity; abating; [reducing by mixture. *Obs.*]
 AL-LAY'MENT, *n.* The act of quieting; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease. *Shak.*
 ALLE, (al'ly) *n.* The little auk, or black and white diver.
 † AL-LECT, *v. t.* To entice. *Huloet's Dict.*
 † AL-LECT-ÄTION, *n.* Allurement; enticement. *Coles.*
 † AL-LECTIVE, *a.* Alluring. *Chaucer.*
 † AL-LECTIVE, *n.* Allurement. *Eliot.*
 AL-LEDGE, (al-led'j) *v. t.* [L. *allego*.] 1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce with positiveness. 2. To produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; to cite or quote.
 † AL-LEDGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be alleged. *Brown.*
 AL-LEDG'ED, (al-ledj'd) *pp.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.
 † AL-LEGE'MENT', *n.* Allegation.
 AL-LEDG'ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.
 AL-LEDG'ING, *pp.* Asserting; averring; declaring.
 AL-LE-GÄ-TION, *n.* 1. Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration. 2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.—3. In ecclesiastical courts, declaration of charges.
 AL-LEGE'. See ALLEDGE.
 AL-LEGE-AS, or AL-LE-GI-AS, *n.* A stuff manufactured in the East Indies.
 † AL-LEGE'MENT, *n.* Allegation.
 AL-LE-GHÄ-NE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Alleghny, or Allegheny.
 AL-LE-GHÄ'NY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. E. to S. W. through the Middle and Southern States of North America.
 AL-LE-GI-ANCE, *n.* [old Fr., from L. *aligo*.] The tie or obligation of a subject to his prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.
 † AL-LE-GI-ANT, *a.* Loyal. *Shak.*
 AL-LE-GORIC, *a.* In the manner of allegory; figurative.
 AL-LE-GORICÄ-LY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.
 AL-LE-GORICÄ-LY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.
 AL-LE-GO-RIST, *n.* One who teaches in an allegorical manner. *Whiston.*
 AL-LE-GO-RIZE, *v. t.* 1. To form an allegory; to turn into allegory. 2. To understand in an allegorical sense.
 AL-LE-GO-RIZE, *v. i.* To use allegory.
 AL-LE-GO-RIZED, *pp.* Turned into allegory.
 AL-LE-GO-RIZ-ING, *pp.* Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.
 AL-LE-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλληγορία*.] A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth psalm.
 AL-LE-GRETTO, [from *allegro*,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*. *Busby.*
 AL-LE-GRO, [It. *merry*, *cheerful*.] In music, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain.
 AL-LE-I-O'SIAH, *n.* [Heb. *הללו יהוה*.] Praise to Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems.
 AL-LE-MAND', *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also a brisk dance

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, long.—FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolète.*

AL-LE-MAN'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni*, ancient Germans, and to *Alemannia*, their country.

AL-LER ION, *n.* In *heraldry*, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings.

AL-LE-VECRÉ, *n.* A small Swedish coin.

AL-LE-VI-ATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. allevio.*] 1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense. 'To remove in part; to lessen; to mitigate; applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow. 2. To make less by representation; to extenuate.

AL-LE-VI-A-TED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

AL-LE-VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

AL-LE-VI-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening, or mitigation. 2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable.

†AL-LE-VI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which mitigates.

AL-LEY, (al'ly) *n.* [*Fr. allée.*] 1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage. 2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.

AL-LI-ACEOUS, *a.* [*L. allium.*] Pertaining to allium, or garlic. *Barton.*

AL-LIANCE, *n.* [*Fr. alliance.*] 1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage. 2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. 3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy. 4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations. 5. The persons or parties allied. *Addison.*

†AL-LIANT, *n.* An ally. *Wotton.*

†AL-LI-CIEN-CY, *n.* [*L. allicio.*] The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. *Glanville. [Little used.]*

†AL-LI-CIENT, *n.* That which attracts.

AL-LIUED, (al-lide') *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty, or similitude.

AL-LI-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. alligo.*] To tie together; to unite by some tie.

AL-LI-GATION, *n.* 1. The act of tying together. [*Little used.*] 2. A rule of arithmetic, for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values.

AL-LI-GATOR, *n.* [*Sp. lagarto.*] The American crocodile.

AL-LI-GATOR-PEAR, *n.* A West India fruit.

AL-LIG-A-TURE, *n.* See *LIGATURE*, which is the word in use.

AL-LINE-MENT, *n.* [*Fr. alignement.*] A reducing to a line, or to a square; a line; a row. *Asiat. Res.*

AL-LI-OTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the great bear.

AL-LIS-ION, (al-liz'un) *n.* [*L. allido.*] A striking against. *Woodward.*

AL-LITER-ATION, *n.* [*L. ad and litera.*] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals.

AL-LITER-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

AL-LO-CATION, *n.* [*L. ad and locatio.*] The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is the admission of an article of account, or an allowance made upon an account; a term used in the English exchequer.

AL-LO-CHRO-ITE, *n.* An amorphous, massive, opake mineral, found in Norway.

AL-LO-CUTION, *n.* [*L. allocutio.*] 1. The act or manner of speaking to. 2. An address; a formal address. *Addison. [Rarely used.]*

AL-LO-DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; held independent of a lord paramount; or opposed to *feudal*.

AL-LO-DI-AN is sometimes used, but not authorized.

AL-LO-DI-UM, *n.* [*Fr. alleu.*] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*. In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.

AL-LONGE!, (al-lunj') *n.* [*Fr. allonger.*] 1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunges*. 2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*

AL-LÖÖ, *v. t. or i.* To incite dogs by a call. See *HAL-LOO*.

AL-LO-PHANE, *n.* [*Gr. αλλος.*] A mineral.

†AL-LO-QUY, *n.* Address; conversation.

AL-LOT', *v. t.* [*cf ad and lot.*] 1. To divide or distribute by lot. 2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned. 3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general.

AL-LOTMENT, *n.* 1. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot. 2. A part, portion, or place appropriated.

AL-LOT'TED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

AL-LOT'TER-Y is used by Shakespeare for *allotment*, but is not authorized by usage.

AL-LOT'TING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

AL-LOW', *v. t.* [*Fr. allouer.*] 1. To grant, give, or yield. 2. To admit; to own or acknowledge. 3. To approve, justify, or sanction. 4. To afford, or grant as a compensation. 5. To abate or deduct. 6. To permit, to grant license to.

AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper.

AL-LOW'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness.

AL-LOW'A-BLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

AL-LOW ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of allowing. 2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. 3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things. 4. Granting. 4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence. 5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seamen's language*, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short. 6. Abatement; deduction. 7. Established character; reputation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AL-LOW'ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink.

AL-LOW'ED, (al-low'd) *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated.

AL-LOW'ER, *n.* One that approves or authorizes.

AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

AL-LOY', *v. t.* [*Fr. allier.*] 1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable. 2. To mix metals. *Lavoisier.* 3. To reduce or abate by mixture.

AL-LOY', *n.* 1. A baser metal mixed with a finer. 2. The mixture of different metals; any metallic compound. 3. Evil mixed with good.

AL-LOY'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. alliage.*] 1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals. 2. The mixture of different metals. *Lavoisier.*

AL-LOY'ED, (al-loyd') *pp.* Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

AL-LOY'ING, *ppr.* Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity.

ALL'SPICE. See under the compounds of *all*.

ALLS, *n.* All one's goods. A vulgarism.

†AL-LU-BES'CEN-CY, *n.* Willingness; content.

AL-LÜDE, *v. i.* [*L. alludo.*] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions.

AL-LÜD'ING, *ppr.* Having reference; hinting at.

AL-LÜ'MI-NOR, *n.* [*Fr. allumer.*] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures. This is now written *limner*.

AL-LÜ'RE, *v. t.* [*Fr. leurrer.*] To attempt to draw 'o; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable.

†AL-LÜ'RE, *n.* Now written *lure*.

AL-LÜ'RE'D, (al-lür'd') *pp.* Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

AL-LÜ'RE-MENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; temptation; enticement.

AL-LÜ'RE'R, *n.* He, or that, which allures.

AL-LÜ'RE'ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good. 2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

AL-LÜ'RE'ING-LY, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

AL-LÜ'RE'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of alluring.

AL-LÜ'SION, (al-lü'-zhun) *n.* [*Fr.* from *allusio*, *Low L.*] A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion.

AL-LÜ'SIVE, *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed.

AL-LÜ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of allusion.

AL-LÜ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive.

AL-LÜ'SO-RY, *a.* Allusive; insinuating. *Heath.*

AL-LÜ'VI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water. 2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water. *Kirwan.*

AL-LÜ'VI-ON, } *n.* [*L. alluvio.*] 1. The insensible in-

AL-LÜ'VI-UM, } crease of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves.

2. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added. 3. The mass of substances collected by means of the action of water. *Buckland.*

AL-LÜ'VI-OUS, *a.* The same as *alluvial*, and less frequently used.

AL-LÜ'Y, *v. t.* [*Fr. allier.*] 1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy. 2. To form a

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CP as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.—*Note.* This word is *aided* by blood; or reciprocally, as, princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

AL-LY, *n.* 1. A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate. 2. One related by marriage or other tie.

AL-LYING, *ppr.* Uniting by marriage or treaty.

ALMA-CAN-TAR, *n.* See ALMUCANTAR.

ALMA-DIE, *n.* A bark canoe used by the Africans; also, a long boat used at Calicut, in India.

ALMA-GEST, *n.* [*al.* and Gr. *μεγιστη*.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry.

AL-MAGRA, *n.* A fine, deep red ochre.

AL-MA-NAC, *n.* [Ar.] A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, &c. uses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c., for the year ensuing.

AL-MA-NAC-MA-KER, *n.* A maker of almanacs.

ALMAN-DINE, *n.* [Fr.] Precious garnet.

ALME, or AL-MA, *n.* Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing.

AL-ME'NA, *n.* A weight of two pounds.

AL-MIGHT-I-NESS, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; an attribute of God only.

AL-MIGHT-Y, *a.* Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency.

AL-MIGHT-Y, *n.* The omnipotent God.

* ALMOND, (it is popularly pronounced *Wmond*.) *n.* [Fr. *amande*.] 1. The fruit of the almond tree. 2. The tonsils, two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called *almonds*, from their resemblance to that nut.—3. In *Portugal*, a measure by which wine is sold.—4. Among *lapidaries*, *almonds* are pieces of rocky crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks.

ALMONI-FURNACE, among *refiners*, is a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal.

ALMOND-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the almond.

ALMOND-WILLOW, *n.* A kind of tree.

ALMON-ER, *n.* An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. The *grand almoner*, in France, is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals.

ALMON-RY, *n.* [corrupted into *ambry*, *aumbry*, or *aumbry*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

* AL-MOST, *adv.* Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

ALMS, (amz) *n.* [Sax. *almes*.] Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing.

ALMS-BAS-KET, }
ALMS-BOX, }
ALMS-CHEST, }
ALMS-DEED, }
ALMS-FOLK, }
ALMS-GIVER, }
ALMS-GIVING, }
ALMS-HOUSE, }
ALMS-MEN, }
ALMS-PEOPLE, }
ALMU-CAN-TAR, }
ALMU-CAN-TAR'S STAFF, }
ALMU-DE, }
ALMUG, }
ALNAGE, }
ALNA-GER, }
ALNIGHT, }
ALOE, }
ALGES, }
ALGES-WOOD, }
AL-O-ETIC, }
AL-O-ET-IC, }
A-LOFT, }
A-LOFT, }
A-LOGI-ANS, }
ALGO-TRO-PHY, }

n. Vessels appropriated to receive alms.

n. An act of charity; a charitable gift.

n. Persons supporting others by alms.

n. One who gives to the poor.

n. The bestowment of charity.

n. A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.

n. Persons supported by charity or by public provision.

[Ar.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the centre of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon.

An instrument having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun.

A wine measure in Portugal.

or ALGUM, *n.* In *Scripture*, a tree or wood, about which the learned are not agreed.

[Fr. *alnage*.] A measuring by the ell.

or ALNA-GAR, *n.* A measurer by the ell.

n. A cake of wax with the wick in the midst.

n. [*al'o*] *n.*; *plu.* ALOES, (al'oe) [L. *aloe*; Gr. *αλοη*.] In *botany*, a genus of *monogynian hexanders*, of many species; all natives of warm climates.

in *medicine* is the inspissated juice of the aloe; a stimulating stomachic purgative.

n. See AGALLOCHUM.

or AL-O-ETI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

n. A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.

adv. 1. On high; in the air; high above the ground.—2. In *seamen's language*, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging.

prep. Above. *Milton*.

[Gr. *a* and *λογος*.] In *church history*, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*.

[Gr. *αλογος* and *τροφη*.] A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body.

↑ AL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *λογος*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Brown*.

A-LONE, *a.* [all and *one*; Germ. *allein*; D. *alleen*.] 1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to person or thing. 2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company. 3. Only or condition by itself.

A-LONE, *adv.* Separately; by itself.

↑ A-LONE-LY, *a.* or *adv.* Only; merely; singly.

↑ A-LONE-NESS, *n.* That state which belongs to no other.

Montagu.

A-LONG, *adv.* [Sax. *and-lang*, or *ond-lang*.] 1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length. 2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion.—*All along* signifies the whole length; through the whole distance.—*Along with* signifies in company; joined with.—*Along side*, in *seamen's language*, signifies side by side.—*Along shore* is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore. *Lying along* is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail.

↑ A-LONGSIV, *adv.* Along; through, or by the length.

A-LOOP, *adv.* 1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance. 2. Not concerned in a design; declining to take any share; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

AL-O-PE-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλωπηξ*.] A disease called the *fox-eel*, or *scurf*, which is a falling off of the hair.

A-LO'SA, *n.* A fish of passage, called the *shad*.

A-LOUD, *adv.* Loudly; with a loud voice.

↑ A-LOW, *adv.* In a low place.

ALP, ALPS, *n.* [qu. Gr. *αλπος*; L. *albus*.] A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow.

AL-PAG'NA, *n.* An animal of Peru.

AL/PHA, *n.* [Heb. *פיה*.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to *A*, and used to denote *first*, or *beginning*. As a numeral, it stands for *one*.

AL/PHA-BET, *n.* [Gr. *αλφα* and *βητα*.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

AL/PHA-BET, *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

AL-PHA-BET-ARI-AN, *n.* A learner while in the A, B, C.

AL-PHA-BET'IC, }
AL-PHA-BET'I-CAL, }
AL-PHA-BET'I-CAL-LY, }
AL-PHE-NIX, }
AL/PHEST, }
AL-PHON-SIN, }
AL-PHON-SIN TABLES, }
ALPHUS, }

in the order of the letters as customary arranged.

In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

n. White barley sugar, used for colds.

n. A small fish.

n. A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds.

Astronomical tables made by Alphonsus, king of Arragon. *Bailey*.

[Gr. *αλφος*.] That species of leprosy called *vittigo*.

* ALPINE, *n.* [*L. alpinus*.] 1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. 2. Growing on high mountains.

* ALPINE, *n.* A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

AL/PIST, or AL/PIA, *n.* The seed of the fox-tail.

AL/QUIER, *n.* A measure in Portugal.

AL/QUI-FOU, *n.* A sort of lead ore.

AL-READY, (all-red'-e) *adv.* Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or, at a specified time.

↑ ALS, *adv.* Also; likewise. *Spenser*.

AL/SO, *adv.* [all and *so*; Sax. *eal* and *swa*.] Likewise, in like manner.

ALT, or AL TO, *a.* [It.] In *music*, a term applied to high notes in the scale.

AL-TA'IC, or AL-TA'IAN, *a.* [Tart. *alataw*.] Pertaining to the Altai.

AL/TAR, *n.* [L. *altare*.] 1. A mount; a table, or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. 2. In *modern churches*, the communion table, and, figuratively, a church; a place of worship.

AL/TAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

AL/TAR-PIECE, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church. *Warton*.

AL/TAR-WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar.

Howell.

AL/TAR-AGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations.

AL/TAR-IST, }
AL/TAR-THANE, }
ALTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *alterer*, L. *alter*.] 1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change. 2. To change entirely or materially.

ALTER, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary.

AL-TER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

AL-TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may become different; that may vary.

AL-TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.

AL-TER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

AL-TER-AGE, *n.* [from *L. alo.*] The breeding, nourishing or fostering of a child. [Not an English word.]

AL-TER-ANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

AL-TER-ANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative.

AL-TER-A-TION, *n.* [L. *alteratio.*] The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering, or partial change.

AL-TER-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter.

AL-TER-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions.

AL-TER-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *altercor.*] To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

AL-TER-CATION, *n.* [L. *altercatio.*] Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

AL-TERN, *a.* [L. *alternus.*] Acting by turns; one succeeding another; alternate, which is the word generally used.

AL-TERN-A-CY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [Little used.]

AL-TERN'AL, *a.* Alternative. [Little used.]

AL-TERN'AL-I-Y, *adv.* By turns. May. [Little used.]

AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *alternatus.*] Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

AL-TERN'ATE, *n.* That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. Prior.

* AL-TERN'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *alternare.*] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

* AL-TERN'ATE, *v. i.* 1. To happen or to act by turns. 2. To follow reciprocally in place.

AL-TERN'ATE-LY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day, and day follows night.

AL-TERN'ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

AL-TERN-A-TING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.

AL-TERN-A-TION, *n.* 1. The reciprocal succession of things in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession. 2. The different changes, or alterations of orders, in numbers. 3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister. 4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.

AL-TERN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif.*] Offering a choice of two things.

AL-TERN'A-TIVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left.

AL-TERN'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.

AL-TERN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

AL-TERN'I-TY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.

AL-THEA, *n.* [Gr. *αθαια.*] In botany, a genus of *polyandria monadelphs*, of several species; called in English *marsh-mallows*.

AL-THOUGH, (all-thō) *obs. verb.* or used only in the imperative; (commonly classed, though less correctly, among conjunctions.) [all and though; Sax. *thah*, or *thead*; fr. *daighim.* See THOUGH.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "although the fig-tree shall not blossom." Hab. iii. That is, grant, admit, or suppose what follows—"the fig-tree shall not blossom."

* AL-TI-GRADE, *n.* Rising on high.

AL-TILO-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *altus* and *loquor*, *loquens.*] Lofty speech; pompous language.

AL-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *altus*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

AL-TIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.

AL-TIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value 3 kopecks.

AL-TIN'EAR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder.

AL-TIS-O-NANT, } *a.* [L. *altus* and *sonans.*] High-sound-
AL-TIS-O-NOUS, } ing, lofty, or pompous.

AL-TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *altitudo.*] 1. Space extended upward; the elevation of an object above its foundation; the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth. 2. The elevation of a point, a star, or other object above the horizon. 3. Figuratively, high degree; highest point of excellence.

AL-TIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *altus* and *volans.*] Flying high

AL-TO, [It. from L. *altus.*] High.

AL-TO-OC-TAVO, [It.] An octave higher.

AL-TO-RE-LIEVO, [It.] High relief, in sculpture, is the projection of a figure half or more, without being entirely detached. *Cyc.*

AL-TO-RI-PIENO, [It.] The tenor of the great chorus.

AL-TO-VI-O-LA, [It.] A small tenor viol.

AL-TO-VI-O-LYNO, [It.] A small tenor violin.

AL-TO-GETH ER, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; completely without exception.

AL-U-DEL, *n.* In chemistry, aludels are earthen pots without bottoms.

AL-UM, *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A mineral salt, of great use in medicine and the arts. It is a triple sulphate of alumina and potassa.

AL-UMED, *a.* Mixed with alum. *Barret.*

AL-UM-EARTH, *n.* A massive mineral

AL-U-MIN, } *n.* An earth, or earthy substance.

A-LU-MI-NA, } *n.* An earth, or earthy substance.

A-LU-MIN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of alumina.

AL-U-MIN-I-TÉ, *n.* Subsulphate of alumina, a mineral.

A-LU-MI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to alum or alumina.

A-LU-MI-NUM, *n.* The name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina.

AL-UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

AL-UM-SLATE, *n.* A mineral of two species, common and glossy.

AL-UM-STONE, *n.* The siliceous subsulphate of alumina and potash. *Cleaveland.*

A-LU'TA, *n.* [L.] A species of leather-stone.

AL-U-TATION, *n.* [L. *aluta.*] The tanning of leather.

AL-VE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *alvearium.*] The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha.

AL-VE-O-LAR, } *a.* [L. *alveolus.*] Containing sockets

AL-VE-O-LA-RY, } hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets.

AL-VE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *alveolatus.*] Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb.

AL-VE-OLE, or AL-VE-O-LUS, *n.* [L. dim. of *alveus.*] 1. A cell in a bee-hive, or in a fossil. 2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed. 3. A sea fossil.

AL-VE-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *alveolus*, and Gr. *λίθος.*] In natural history, a kind of stony polyipers.

AL-VINE, *a.* [from *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines. *Darwin.*

AL-WARGRIM, *n.* The spotted plover.

AL-WAY, } *adv.* 1. Perpetually; throughout all time

AL-WAYS, } 2. Continually; without variation. 3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals. 4. At all convenient times; regularly. *Alway* is now seldom used.

A. M. stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called, in some countries, doctor of philosophy.—A. M. stand also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world.

AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mode, present tense [Sax. *com*; Gr. *εἰμι*; Goth. *im*; Pers. *am.*]

AMA, or HAMA, *n.* [D. *aam.*] A vessel to contain wine for the eucharist; a wine measure.

AM-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [L. *amabilis.*] Loveliness; the power of pleasing. *Taylor.*

A-MAD'A-VAD, *n.* A small, curious bird.

AM-A-DET'TO, *n.* A sort of pear.

A-MAD'O-GADE, *n.* A small, beautiful bird in Peru

AM'A-DOT, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

AM'A-DOU, *n.* A variety of the *boletus ignarius*. This is written also *amadou*, and called *black match*, and *pyrotechnical sponge*, on account of its inflammability.

A-MAIN', *adv.* [Sax. *a* and *magn.*] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.

A-MAL'GAM, *n.* [Gr. *μαλαγμα.*] 1. A mixture of mercury or quicksilver with another metal. 2. A mixture or compound of different things.

A-MAL'GA-MATE, *v. t.* 1. To mix quicksilver with another metal. Gregory uses *amalgamize*. 2. To mix different things; to make a compound; to unite.

A-MAL'GA-MATE, *v. i.* To mix or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

A-MAL'GA-MA-TED, *pp.* Mixed with quicksilver; blended.

A-MAL'GA-MA-TING, *ppr.* Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

A-MAL-GA-MIX-TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal. 2. The mixing or blending of different things.

† A-MAL'GAME, *v. t.* To mix metals by amalgamation *Chaucer.*

† A-MAND', *v. t.* To send one away. *Cokeram.*

† AM-AN-DĀ-TION, *n.* Sending on a message.

AM'A-LOZK, *n.* A large aquatic fowl of Mexico.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOQK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in this. + Obsolete

A MANDO-LA, *n.* A green marble.
 A-MAN-U-EN-SIS, *n.* [L. from *manus*.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates.
 AM-A-RANTH, or AM-A-RANTHUS, *n.* [Gr. *αμάρανθος*.] Flower-plant; a genus of plants, of many species.
 AM-A-RANTH, *n.* A color inclining to purple.
 AM-A-RANTHINE, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; consisting of containing, or resembling amaranth.
 A-MAR-I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *amaritudo*] Bitterness. [Not much used.]
 A-MAK-U-LENCE, *n.* Bitterness.
 A-MAR-U-LENT, *a.* B. *ær.*
 AM-A-RYL-LIS, *n.* In botany, *ily-daffodil*.
 A-MASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *amasser*.] 1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity; to accumulate. 2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together.
 A-MASS, *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation. [This is superseded by *mass*.]
 A-MASS-ED, (*a-mázd*) *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.
 A-MASS-ING, *ppr.* Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number.
 A-MASS-MENT, *n.* A heap collected; an accumulation.
 A-MATE, *v. t.* To accompany; also, to terrify, to perplex.
 AM-A-TECR', *n.* [Fr.] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts. *Burke*.
 AM-A-TOR-CU-LIST, *n.* An insignificant lover.
 AM-A-TÓRI-AL, AM-A-TÓRI-OUS, or AM-A-TÓRY, *a.* [L. *amatorius*.] 1. Relating to love; causing love; produced by sexual intercourse.—2. In anatomy, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye.
 AM-A-TÓRI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an amatorial manner.
 AM-AU-RÓ-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αμάρωσις*.] A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called also *gutta serena*.
 A-MAZE, *v. t.* To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.
 A-MAZE, *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with *amazement*.
 A-MAZ-ED, (*a-mázd*) *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder.
 A-MAZ-ED-LY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [Little used.]
 A-MAZ-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.
 A-MAZEMENT, *n.* Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder.
 A-MAZING, *ppr.* 1. Confounding with fear, surprise, or wonder. 2. *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment or perplexity.
 A-MAZING-LY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree.
 AM-A-ZON, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *μαζος*.] 1. The Amazons are said, by historians, to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor. 2. A warlike or masculine woman; a virago.
 AM-A-ZÓNI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. Applied to females, bold; of masculine manners; warlike. 2. Belonging to the river Amazon or Maranon, in South America, or to Amazonia.
 AMB, AM. About; around; used in composition. [Sax. *emb*, *ymb*; W. *am*; Gr. *αμφί*; L. *am* or *amb*.]
 AM-BÁ-GES, *n.* [L. *amb* and *ago*.] 1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words. 2. A winding or turning.
 AM-BÁ-GI-OUS, *a.* Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.
 AM-BÁSS-ADÉ, *n.* Embassy. *Shak*.
 AM-BÁSSA-DOR, *n.* [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also *ambassador*; and, as the orthography of *ambassy* is established, it would be better to write *ambassador*. See *EMBASSADOR*.]
 AM-BÁSSA-DRESS, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.
 AM-BÁSS-SAGE, }
 AM-BÁSS-SY, } *n.* An embassy.
 AM-BE, or AM-BI, *v.* [Gr. *αμβύ*.] Literally, a brin; but in surgery, an instrument for reducing dislocated shoulders. Also the mango tree.
 AM-BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*; Sp. *ambar*.] A hard, semi-pellucid substance, tasteless, and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the United States.
 AM-BER, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling amber.
 AM-BER, *v. t.* To scent with amber.
 AM-BER-DRINK, *n.* A drink resembling amber in color.
 AM-BER-DROP-PING, *a.* Dropping amber. *Milton*.
 AM-BER-SEED, *n.* Musk-seed, resembling millet.
 AM-BER-TREE, *n.* The English name of a species of *anthuspermum*, a shrub.

AM-BER-GRIS, *n.* [amber, and Fr. *gris*.] A solid, opaque ash-colored, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and highly valued as a material in perfumery.
 AM-BI-DEX-TER, *n.* [L. *ambo* and *dexter*.] 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.—3. In law, a juror who takes money of both parties, for giving his verdict; an embracer.
 AM-BI-DEX-TER-I-TY, or AM-BI-DEX-TROUS-NESS, *n.* The faculty of using both hands with equal facility double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.
 AM-BI-DEX-TROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing or siding with both parties.
 AM-BI-ENT, *a.* [L. *ambiens*.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing.
 AM-BIG-E-NAL, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *genu*.] An ambigonal hyperbola is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.
 AM-BI-GU, *n.* An entertainment, or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes. *King*.
 AM-BI-GU-I-TY, *n.* [L. *ambiguitas*.] Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning.
 AM-BIG-U-OUS, *a.* [L. *ambiguus*.] Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations.
 AM-BIG-U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.
 AM-BIG-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and, hence, obscurity.
 AM-BIL-E-VOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *lævus*.] Left-handed, on both sides.
 AM-BIL-O-GY, *n.* [L. *ambo*, and Gr. *λογος*.] Talk or language of doubtful meaning.
 AM-BIL-O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *loquor*.] Using ambiguous expressions.
 AM-BIT, *n.* [L. *ambitus*.] The line that encompasses a thing; in geometry, the perimeter of a figure. The periphery or circumference of a circular body.
 AM-BIT-ION, *n.* [L. *ambitio*.] A desire of preferment 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 obtain the object.
 AM-BIT-ION, *v. t.* [Fr. *ambitionner*.] Ambitiously to seek after. *King*. [Little used.]
 AM-BIT-IOUS, *a.* 1. Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame. 2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise. 3. Eager to swell or rise higher.
 AM-BIT-IOUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.
 AM-BIT-IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious.
 AM-BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ambler*.] 1. To move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other. 2. To move easy, without hard shocks. 3. To move by direction, or to move affectively.
 AM-BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse.
 AM-BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.
 AM-BLI-GON, or AM-BLY-GON, *n.* [Gr. *αμβλος* and *γωνία*.] An obtuse-angled triangle.
 AM-BLI-GO-NAL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle.
 AM-BLI-GO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμβλυγωνιος*.] A greenish-colored mineral.
 AM-BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side, at first going off, and then changing.
 AM-BLING-LY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.
 AM-BLY-O-PY, *n.* [Gr. *αμβλος* and *ωψ*.] Incipient amaurosis; dullness or obscurity of sight.
 AM-BO, *n.* [Gr. *αμβω*; L. *umbo*.] A reading desk or pulpit.
 AM-BRE-Á-DA, *n.* A kind of factitious amber.
 AM-BRÓ-SIA, (*am-bró-zha*) *n.* [Gr. *a* and *βροσος*.] 1. In heathen antiquity, the imaginary food of the gods. 2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell.
 AM-BRÓ-SI-AC, *a.* Having the qualities of ambrosia.
 AM-BRÓ-SIAL, (*am-bró-zhal*) *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell. Ben Jonson uses *ambrosiac* in a like sense, and Bailey has *ambrosian*, but these seem not to be warranted by usage.
 AM-BRÓ-SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose.
 AM-BRO-SIN, *n.* In the middle ages, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented.
 AM-BRY, *n.* [contracted from Fr. *aumonie*, alms.] 1. An almshouse; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. 2. A place in which are deposited

the utensils for house-keeping; also a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.

AMBS-ACE, (amz-ase) n. [*L. ambo*, and *acc.*] A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

AMBU-LANT, a. [*L. ambulans.*] Walking; moving from place to place.

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

† AM-BU-LA-TIVE, a. Walking.

AMBU-LA-TOR, n. In *entomology*, a species of *lamia*. Cyn.

AMBU-LA-TO-RY, a. 1. That has the power or faculty of walking. 2. Pertaining to a walk. 3. Moving from place to place; not stationary.

AMBU-LA-TO-RY, n. A species of ichneumon

AMBU-RY, or ANBU-RY, n. [*qu. L. umbo*; *Gr. ἄβρω.*] Among *farriers*, a tumor or wart on a horse, full of blood.

* AMBUS-CADE, n. [*Fr. embuscade.*] 1. A lying in wait for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. 2. A private station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush. Shakespeare uses the word *embuscado*.

AMBUS-CADE, v. t. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AMBUS-CA-DED, pp. Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station.

AMBUS-CA-DING, ppr. Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.

AMBUSH, n. [*Fr. embûche.*] 1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise. 2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait. 3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.

AMBUSH, v. t. To lie in wait for; to surprise by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.

AMBUSH, v. i. To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise. *Trumbull*.

AMBUSHED, pp. Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AMBUSHING, ppr. Lying in wait for.

AMBUSHMENT, n. An ambush; which see.

† AM-BUST, a. [*L. ambustus.*] Burnt; scalded.

AM-BUSTION, n. [*L. ambustio.*] A burning; a burn or scald.

A-MEIVA, n. A species of lizard found in Brazil.

AMEL, v. [*Fr. email.*] The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid; but its use is superseded by *enamel*.

A MELIO-RATE, v. t. [*Fr. ameliorer.*] To make better; to improve; to meliorate. *Christ. Obs. Buchanan*.

A MELIO-RATE, v. i. To grow better; to meliorate.

A MELIO-RATION, n. A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

* A-MEN. 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 oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established*. The word is used also as a noun. "All the promises of God are *amen* in Christ;" that is, firmness, stability, constancy.

A-MEN-A-BLE, a. [*It. menare*; *Fr. mener.*] Liable to answer; responsible; answerable; liable to be called to account.

† AMEN-AGE, v. t. To manage. *Spenser*.

† AMEN-ANCE, n. Conduct; behavior. *Spenser*.

A-MEND, v. t. [*Fr. amender*; *L. emendo.*] 1. To correct; to rectify by expunging a mistake. 2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; 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.

A-MEND, v. i. To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.

A-MEND, n. [*Fr.*] A pecuniary punishment or fine. The *amende honorable*, in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, particides, and sacrilegious persons. These words denote also a recontation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

A-MEND-A-BLE, a. That may be amended; capable of correction.

A-MEND-A-TO-RY, a. That amends; supplying amendment, or altered for the better.

A-MENDED, pp. Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.

A-MENDER, n. The person that amends.

† A-MENDFUL, a. Full of improvement.

A-MENDING, ppr. Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

A-MENDMENT, n. 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.

A-MENDS, n. *plur.* [*Fr. amende.*] Compensation for an injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

A-MEN-I-TY, n. [*L. amantia*; *Fr. aménité.*] Pleasedness agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye

AM'ENT, n. [*L. amantum.*] In *botany* a species of inflorescence, from a common, chaffy receptacle.

A-MEN-TA-CEOUS, a. Growing in an amment; resembling a thong.

† A-MEN-TY, n. [*Fr. aménité.*] Madness.

A-MERCE, (a-mer) v. t. [*for on, or at, and Fr. merci.*] 1. To inflict a penalty at mercy; to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or mercy of the court. 2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general.

A-MERCE/A-BLE, a. Liable to amercement.

A-MER-CED, (a-merst) pp. Fined at the discretion of a court.

A-MERCEMENT, (a-merst) ment n. A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.

A-MER-CER, n. One who sets a fine at discretion upon an offender.

† A-MER-CIA-MENT, n. Amercement. *Selden*.

A-MER-I-CA, n. [*from Amerigo Vespucci.*] One of the great continents.

A-MER-I-CAN, a. Pertaining to America.

A-MER-I-CAN, n. A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America.

A-MER-I-CAN-ISM, n. An American idiom; the love which America's citizens have for their own country.

A-MER-I-CAN-IZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

A-MER-I-CIM, n. A species of lizard.

AMESS, n. A priest's vestment. See *AMICE*.

† AM-E-THOD-I-CAL, a. Out of method; irregular.

† A-METH-O-DIST, n. A quack.

AME-THYST, n. [*L. amethystus.*] A sub-species of quartz, of a violet blue color, of different degrees of intensity. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry.

AME-THYST, in *heraldry*, signifies a purple color.

AM-E-THYST'INE, a. Pertaining to or resembling amethyst

AM'I-A, n. A genus of fish in Carolina.

AM'I-A-BLE, a. [*Fr. amiable*; *L. amabilis.*] 1. Lovely; worthy of love; deserving of affection; applied usually to persons. 2. Pretending or showing love. *Shak.*

AM'I-A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

AM'I-A-BLY, adv. In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.

AM'I-ANTH, } n. [*Gr. ἀμάνθος.*] Earth-flax, or moun-

AM-I-ANTH'US, } tain flax; a mineral substance, somewhat resembling flax.

AM-I-ANTH'U-FORM, a. Having the form or likeness of amiant.

AM-I-ANTH'IN-ITE, n. A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of *actinolite*.

AM-I-ANTH'OID, n. [*avianth*, and *Gr. εἶδος.*] A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic.

AM-I-ANTH'OID, a. Resembling amiant in form.

AM'I-CA-BLE, a. [*L. amicitia.*] 1. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions. 2. Disposed to peace and friendship.

AM'I-CA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being peaceable or friendly; friendliness.

AM'I-CA-BLY, adv. In a friendly manner.

† A-MU'CAL, a. Friendly. *W. Watson*.

AM'ICE, n. [*L. amictus.*] A square linen cloth that Catholic priests ties about his neck, hanging down behind under the alb, when he officiates at mass.

A-MID, } prep. [*a*, and *Sax. midd.*] 1. In the midst or

A-MIDST, } middle. 2. Among; mingled with. 3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with. *Amid* is used mostly in poetry.

A-MID-SHIPS, in *marine language*, the middle of a ship with regard to her length and breadth.

AM'I-LOT, n. A white fish in the Mexican lakes.

A-MISS, a. 1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper. 2. adv. In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

† A-MISS, n. Culpability; fault. *Shak.*

† A-MISS'ION, n. Loss. *More*.

† A-MIT', v. t. To lose. *Brown*.

AM'I-TY, n. [*Fr. amitié.*] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; harmony good understanding.

AM'MA, n. [*Heb. DM.*] 1. An abess, or spiritual moth er. 2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [*Gr. ἄμμα.*]

AM'MAN, n. [*G. amtman*; *D. amtman.*] In some European nations, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes in France, a notary.

AM'MITE, or HAM'MITE, n. [*Gr. ἄμμος.*] A sand-stone or free-stone, of a pale-brown color.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE;—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- AMMO-CETE, *n.* An obsolete name of the *ammodyte*. In *Carrier*, the name of a genus of fish.
- AMMO-CHRYSE, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος* and *χρυσος*.] A yellow, soft stone, found in Germany.
- AMMO-DYTE, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος* and *δυω*.] The sand eel, a genus of fish of the apodal order.
- AM-MONI-A, or AM-MO-NY, *n.* Volatile alkali; a substance, which, in its purest form, exists in a state of gas.
- AM-MONI-AC, or AM-MO-NI-A-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.
- AM-MONI-AC, or AM-MO-NI-AE GUM, *n.* A gum resin, from Africa and the East.
- AM-MONI-AN, *a.* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed *Saccas*, of Alexandria, the founder of the eclectic system of philosophy.
- AM-MONITE, *n.* [*cornu ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon*.] Serpent stone, or *cornu ammonis*, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral form, like a ram's horn.
- AM-MONI-UM, *n.* A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia.
- AM-MONTU-RET, *n.* The solution of a substance in ammonia. *Ed. Encyc.*
- AM-MUNITION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *munitio*.] Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In *modern usage*, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.—*Ammunition-bread*, bread, or other provisions to supply troops.
- AM-NES-TV, *n.* [Gr. *αμνηστια*.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.
- † AM-NIC-O-LIST, *n.* One who dwells near a river.
- AM-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Born of a river.
- AM-NI-OS, or AM-NI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *αμνιον*.] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb.
- AM-NI-OTIC, *a.* Obtained from the liquor of the amnios.
- AM-O-BE-AN, *a.* Alternately answering. *Warton*.
- AM-O-BE-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αμοιβαιος*.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately.
- † AM-O-LI-TION, *n.* A removal; a putting away. *By Ward*.
- A-MOMUM, *n.* [Gr. *αμυμον*.] A genus of plants, all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties.—*True amomum* is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape.
- A-MONG, (a-mung) } *prep.* [Sax. *oumang*, *ongemang*.]
A-MONGST, (a-mungst) } 1. In a general or primitive sense, mixed or mingled with. 2. Conjoined or associated with, or making part of the number. 3. Of the number.
- A-MONI-AN, *a.* [from *Ammon* or *Hammon*.] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt.
- AM-O-KA'DO, *n.* [L. *amor*.] A lover. See *INAMORATO*, which is chiefly used.
- A-MORE, *n.* A name given, by *Maregrave*, to a tribe of fish, of three species, the *picuma*, *guacu*, and *tinga*.
- AM-O-RE-ANS, *n.* A sect of *Gemeric* doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.
- AM-O-RET, *n.* [L. *amor*; Fr. *amourette*.] A lover; an amorous woman; also, a love-knot, or a trifling love affair. *Chaucer*.
- AM-O-RIST, *n.* [L. *amor*.] A lover; a gallant; an innamorato. *Boyle*.
- † A-MORNING, *adv.* In the mornings.
- AM-O-ROSA, *n.* [It.] A wanton woman.
- AM-O-ROSO, *n.* [It.] A lover; a man enamored.
- AM-O-ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *amoureux*.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond. 2. In love; enamored. *Shak*. 3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love. *Milton*. *Waller*.
- AM-O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an amorous manner.
- AM-O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness.
- A-MORPHA, *n.* [Gr. *α* and *μορφη*.] False or bastard indigo, a native plant of Carolina.
- A-MORPHOUS, *a.* [Gr. *α* and *μορφη*.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape.
- A-MORPHY, *n.* Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. *Swift*.
- A-MORT, *adv.* [L. *mors*, *mortuus*.] In the state of the dead. *Shak*.
- A-MOR-TI-ZATION, or A-MORT-IZE-MENT, *n.* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation.
- A-MORTTIZE, *v. t.* [Norm. *amortizer*.] In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to dead hands.
- A-MOUNT, *n.* [L. *anotio*.] Removal. *Warton*.
- A-MOUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *monter*.] 1. To rise to or reach, by an accumulation of particulars into an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole. 2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence when all things are considered.
- A-MOUNT, *n.* 1. The sum total of two or more particulars or quantities. 2. The effect, substance, or result of the sum.
- A-MOUNTING, *ppr.* Rising to, by accumulation or addition; resulting, in effect or substance.
- A-MOUR, *n.* [Fr.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.
- † A-MOVEAL, *n.* [L. *amoveo*.] Total removal.
- † A-MOVE, *v. t.* [L. *amoveo*.] To remove. *Hall*.
- AMPEL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμπελος*.] Cannel coal, or candle coal, an inflammable substance.
- AM-PHIB-I-AL, or AM-PHIB-I-A, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *βιος*.] In *zoology*, amphibials are a class of animals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water.
- AM-PHIB-I-O-LITTE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβιος* and *λιθος*.] A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.
- AM-PHIB-I-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to amphibology.
- AM-PHIB-I-O-L'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, *βιος*, and *λογος*.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.
- AM-PHIB-I-CUS, *a.* 1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water. 2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.
- AM-PHIB-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.
- AM-PHIB-I-UM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.
- AM-PHI-BOLE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*; *αμφι* and *βαλλω*.] A name given by *Hauy* to a species of minerals, including the *tremolite*, *hornblend*, and *actinolite*.
- AM-PHI-BOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole. *Cooper*.
- AM-PHI-B-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.
- AM-PHI-B-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.
- AM-PHI-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολογια*.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and, hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning.
- AM-PHI-B-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [L. u.]
- AM-PHI-B-O-LY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολια*.] Ambiguity of meaning. *Spelman*. [Rarely used.]
- AM-PHI-BRACH, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *βραχος*.] In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, *hâbêrê*, in Latin.
- AM-PHI-COME, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *κομη*.] A kind of figured stone, of a round shape.
- AM-PHI-TV-ONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.
- AM-PHI-TV-ONS, *n.* In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, who sat at Thermopylae, but ordinarily at Delphi.
- AM-PHI-GENE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *γενος*.] In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or *Vesuvian*.
- AM-PHI-HEX-A-HE-DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αμφι*, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystallography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.
- AM-PHIM-A-CER, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιμακρος*.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long, as in *castitas*.
- AM-PHIS-BEN, } *n.* [Gr. *αμφισβαννα*.] A genus of sea
AM-PHIS-BENA, } pents.
- AM-PHIS-CI-I, or AM-PHIS-CI-ANS, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *σκια*.] 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.
- AM-PHI-TANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by *Dr. Hill*, *pyriculium*.
- AM-PHI-THE-ATRE, } *n.* [Gr. *αμφιθεατρον*.] An edifice
AM-PHI-THE-ATER, } 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.
- AM-PHI-THE-ATRAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheatre. *Tooke*.
- AM-PHI-THE-ATRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre. *Warton*.
- AM-PHI-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιτριτη*.] A genus of marine animals, of the Linnean order *mollusca*.
- AM-PHOR, } *n.* [L. *amphora*.] Among the *Greeks* and
AM-PHO-RA, } *Romans*, a liquid measure.
- AM-PL-E, *a.* [Fr. *ample*; L. *amplus*.] 1. Large; wide; spacious; extended; as, *ample room*. 2. Great in bulk, or size. *Shak*. 3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, *ample justice*. 4. Liberal; magnificent; as, *ample promises*. 5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as, an *ample narrative*.
- AM-PL-E-NESS, *n.* Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance.

* See *Synopsis* A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FAIL, WHAT;—PREY,—PIN, MARINE, BIRD.—† *Obsolete*

- AM-PLEXI-CAUL**, *a.* [*L. amplexor.*] In botany, surrounding, or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.
- AM-PLI-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. amplio.*] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. [*Little used.*]
- AM-PLI-ATION**, *n.* 1. Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. [*Little used.*]-2. In Roman antiquity, a deferring to pass sentence.
- AM-PLI-F-IC-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. amplifico.*] To enlarge; to amplify.
- AM-PLI-F-ICATION**, *n.* [*L. amplificatio.*] 1. Enlargement; extension.-2. In rhetoric, diffusive description, or discussion, exaggerated representation; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.
- AM-PLI-F-IED**, *pp.* Enlarged; extended.
- AM-PLI-F-IER**, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges.
- AM-PLI-F-Y**, *v. t.* [*Fr. amplifier; L. amplifico.*] 1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or extend.-2. In rhetoric, to enlarge in discussion, or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view. 3. To amplify by addition.
- AM-PLI-F-Y**, *v. i.* 1. To speak largely, or copiously; to be diffusive in argument or description; to dilate upon. 2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description.
- AM-PLI-F-Y-ING**, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.
- AM-PLI-TUDE**, *n.* [*L. amplitudo.*] 1. Largeness; extent applied to bodies. 2. Largeness; extent of capacity, or intellectual powers. 3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency.-*Amplitude, in astronomy,* is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the east and west point, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.-*Amplitude of the range, in projectiles,* is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or of the line which measures the distance it has moved.-*Magnetical amplitude* is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. *Encyc.*
- AM-PLY**, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner.
- AM-PU-T-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. amputo.*] 1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off. 2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; a term of surgery.
- AM-PU-T-ATED**, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the body.
- AM-PU-T-ATING**, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.
- AM-PU-T-ATION**, *n.* [*L. amputatio.*] The act or operation of cutting off a limb or some part of the body.
- AM-U-LET**, *n.* [*L. amuletum.*] Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common.
- AM-UR-COS-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of lees.
- A-MUSE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. amuser.*] 1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. 2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation.
- A-MUS-ED**, (*a-müzd'*) *pp.* Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.
- A-MUSE-MENT**, *n.* That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports, or music.
- A-MUS-ER**, *n.* One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.
- A-MUS-ING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.
- A-MUS-ING-LY**, *adv.* In an amusing manner.
- A-MUS-IVE**, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.
- A-MUS-IVE-LY**, *adv.* In an amusing manner.
- A-MYG-DA-LATE**, *a.* [*L. amygdalus.*] Made of almonds.
- A-MYG-DA-LATE**, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.
- A-MYG-DA-LINE**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.
- A-MYG-DA-LITE**, *n.* A plant; a species of spurge.
- A-MYG-DA-LOID**, *n.* [*Gr. amygdala.*] Toad-stone.
- A-MYG-DA-LOID-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to amygdaloid.
- AM-Y-LA-CEOUS**, *a.* [*L. amyllum.*] Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.
- AMY-LINE**, *n.* [*L. amyllum.*] A farinaceous substance between gum and starch.
- AMY-RALD-ISM**, *n.* In church history, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus.
- A MYZ-TLI**, *n.* A Mexican name of the sea-lion.
- AN**, *a.* [*Sax. an, ane, one; D. een; Ger. ein; Sw. and Dan. en; Fr. un, une; Sp. un, uno; It. uno, una; L. unus, una, unum; Gr. ev; Ir. ein, ean, aon; W. un, yn.*] One; noting an individual; either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. *Definitely;* as, "Noah built an ark of gopher wood." "Paul was an eminent apostle." *In-*
- definitely;* as, "Bring me an orange." Before a countant, the letter *n* is dropped; as, a man.
- AN**, in old English authors, signifies *if*; as, "an it please your honor."
- ANA**, *aa, or ä.* [*Gr. ana.*] In medical prescriptions, it signifies an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, *ana, aa, or ä* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.
- ANA**, as a termination, is annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. It was used by the Romans, as in *Collectaneus*, collected, gathered.
- AN-A-BAPTISM**, *n.* The doctrine of the Anabaptists.
- AN-A-BAPTIST**, *n.* [*Gr. ana and βαπτιστης.*] One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptization in an adult age.
- AN-A-BAPTISTIC**, *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists.
- AN-A-BAPTISTICAL**, *a.* or to their doctrines.
- AN-A-BAPTIST-RY**, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists.
- AN-A-BAP-TIZE**, *v. t.* To rebaptize. *Whitlock.*
- ANACA**, *n.* A species of parouet, about the size of a lark.
- AN-A-CAMP-TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. ana and καμπω.*] Reflecting or reflected.
- AN-A-CAMP-TICS**, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. *See CATOPTICS.*
- AN-A-CARDIUM**, *n.* The cashew-nut, or marking nut.
- AN-A-CA-THARTIC**, *a.* [*Gr. ana and καθαρεις.*] Throwing upwards; cleansing, by exciting vomiting, expectation, &c.
- AN-A-CA-THARTIC**, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose.
- AN-A-CEPH-A-LE-OSIS**, *n.* [*Gr. ανακεφαλωσις.*] Recapitulation of the heads of a discourse.
- AN-A-CHO-RET**. *See ANCHORET.*
- AN-A-CHO-RET-I-CAL**, *a.* Relating to an anchorite, or anchorite.
- AN-ACHRO-NISM**, *n.* [*Gr. ana and χρονος.*] An error in computing time; any error in chronology.
- AN-ACH-RO-NIS-TIC**, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism. *Warton.*
- AN-A-CLAS-TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. ana and κλασις.*] Refracting; breaking the rectilinear course of light.
- AN-A-CLAS-TICS**, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, commonly called *dioptrics*, which see.
- AN-A-COE-NO-SIS**, *n.* [*Gr. ανακνωσις.*] A figure of rhetoric, by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.
- AN-A-CON-DA**, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of *boa*.
- A-NAC-RE-ON-TIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon.
- A-NAC-RE-ON-TIC**, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.
- ANA-DEME**, *n.* [*Gr. αναδημα.*] A chaplet or crown of flowers. *W. Bröwne.*
- AN-A-DI-PLÖ-SIS**, *n.* [*Gr. ana and διπλοος.*] Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next.
- A-NAD-RO-MOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. ana and όρομος.*] Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons.
- AN-A-GLYPH**, *n.* [*Gr. ana and γλυφω.*] An ornament made by sculpture.
- AN-A-GLYP-TIC**, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, encasing, or embossing plate.
- AN-A-GO-GE**, or **AN-A-GO-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. αναγωγή.*] An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words.
- AN-A-GO-GET-I-CAL**, *a.* Mysterious.
- AN-A-GOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual.
- AN-A-GOG-I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.
- AN-A-GOG-ICS**, *n.* Mysterious considerations.
- AN-A-GRAM**, *n.* [*Gr. ana and γραμμα.*] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus*; *William Noy*, (attorney general to Charles I., a laborious man,) may be turned into *I moyl in lae*.
- AN-A-GRAM-MATIC**, *a.* Making an anagram.
- AN-A-GRAM-MAT-I-CAL**, *a.* Making an anagram.
- AN-A-GRAM-MAT-I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.
- AN-A-GRAM-MA-TISM**, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*
- AN-A-GRAM-MA-TIST**, *n.* A maker of anagrams.
- AN-A-GRAM-MA-TIZE**, *v. i.* To make anagrams.
- AN-A-GROS**, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

See Synops. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—Cas K; Gas J; S as Z: CH as SH; TH as this. † Obsolete

ANAL, *a.* [L. *anus*.] Pertaining to the anus

A-NAL-CIM, } *n.* Cubic *zeolite*, found in aggregated or
A-NAL-CIME, } cubic crystals.

AN-A-LECTS, *n.* [Gr. *ana* and *λεγω*.] A collection of short essays, or remarks. *Encyc.*

AN-A-LEM-MA, *n.* [Gr. *αναλημμα*.] 1. In *geometry*, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. 2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn.

AN-A-LEPSIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναληψις*.] The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after a disease.

AN-A-LEPTIC, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

AN-A-LEPTIC, *n.* A medicine which gives strength; a restorative.

AN-AL/O-GAL, *a.* Analogous. *Hale*.

AN-A-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation.

AN-A-LOG/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement.

AN-A-LOG/I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical.

AN-AL/O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογισμος*.] An argument from the cause to the effect. *Johnson*. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other. *Crabbe*.

AN-AL/O-GIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

AN-AL/O-GIZE, *v. t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else.

A-NAL/O-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion.

A-NAL/O-GOUS-LY, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

A-NAL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογια*.] 1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. 2. With *grammarians*, analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language.

A-NALY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναλυσις*.] 1. The separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving. 2. A consideration of anything in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately. It is opposed to *synthesis*.—In *mathematics*, analysis is the resolving of problems by algebraic equations.—In *logic*, analysis is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. 3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order. 4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science.—In this sense, it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

AN-A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis. *Kirwan*.

AN-A-LYTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that re-
AN-A-LYT-I-CAL, } solves into first principles; that separates into parts, or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject. It is opposed to *synthetic*.

AN-A-LYT-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis.

AN-A-LYTICS, *n.* The science of analysis.

AN-A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *αναλυω*.] To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately.

AN-A-LYZED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

AN-A-LYZ-ER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes, or has the power to analyze.

AN-A-LYZ-ING, *pp.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

* AN-A-MORPHO-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *μορφωσις*.] In *perspective drawings*, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and, in another, is an exact and regular representation.

A-NANAS, *n.* The name of a species of pine-apple.

AN-A-PEST, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *παιω*.] In *poetry*, a foot, consisting of three syllables, the two first short, the last long.

AN-A-PESTIC, *n.* The anapestic measure.

AN-A-PESTIC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest, consisting of anapestic feet.

A-NAPH/O-RA, *n.* [Gr. from *αναφρασις*.] 1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence.—2. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood, or purulent matter by the mouth.

AN-A-PLE-RO/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αναπληρωω*.] Filling up; supplying or renewing flesh.

AN-A-PLE-RO/TIC, *n.* A medicine which renews flesh or wasted part. *Coze*

AN'ARCH, *n.* The author of confusion; one who excites revolt. *Milton*

A-N'ARCHIC, } *a.* Without rule or government; in a
A-N'ARCH-I-CAL, } state of confusion; applied to a state or society. *Fielding* uses *anarchial*.

† AN'ARCH-ISM, *n.* Confusion.

AN'ARCH-IST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state.

AN'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αναρχια*.] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power or when the laws are not efficient; political confusion.

A-NARHI-CHAS, *n.* The sea wolf.

ANAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water fowl.

AN-A-SAR'EA, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *σαρξ*.] A species of dropsy, from a serous humor spread between the skin and flesh.

AN-A-SAR'COUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

A-NAS-TO-MAT'IC, *a.* Having the quality of removing obstructions.

A-NAS-TO-MOSE, *v. i.* [Gr. *ανα* and *στομα*.] To inoculate; to unite the mouth of one vessel with another, as the arteries with the veins.

A-NAS-TOM-O-SY, or A-NAS-TO-MOSIS, *n.* The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into a vein; the communication of two vessels, as a vein with a vein.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *a.* Opening the mouths of vessels, or removing obstructions.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation.

A-NAS/TRO-PHE, } *n.* [Gr. *ανατροφη*.] In *rhetoric* and
A-NAS/TRO-PHY, } *grammar*, an inversion of the natural order of words.

ANA-TASE, *n.* [Gr. *αβατασις*.] *Octahedrite*; octahedral oxyd of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colors by reflected light.

A-NATHE-MA, *n.* [Gr. *αναθημα*.] Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication.

A-NATH-E-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

A-NATH-E-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

AN-A-THEM-A-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing. *Encyc.*

A-NATH-E-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against. *Hammond*.

A-NATH-E-MA-TISM, *n.* Excommunication. *Tooker*.

A-NATH-E-MA-TIZED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses

A-NATH-E-MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who anathematizes.

A-NATH-E-MA-TIZ-ING, *pp.* Pronouncing an anathema

AN-A-THE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *anas* and *fero*.] Producing ducks. *Brown*.

A-NATO-CISM, *n.* [L. *anatomicus*.] Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest. [*Rarely used*.]

AN-A-TOM-I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

AN-A-TOM-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.

A-NATO-MIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

A-NATO-MIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject.

A-NATO-MIZED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body

A-NATO-MIZ-ING, *pp.* Dissecting.

A-NATO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανατομη*.] 1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating, the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy. 2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection. 3. The act of dividing anything, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts. 4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton; an improper use of the word. 5. *Ironically*, a meager person.

AN-A-TREP/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ανατραπω*.] Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating.

ANA-TRON, *n.* [Gr. *νηρον*.] 1. Soda, or mineral fixed alkali. 2. Spume, or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and, when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. 3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults.

ANBU-RY, *n.* A disease in turneps, or an injury occasioned by a fly.

ANCESTOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres*; L. *antecessor*.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An ancestor precedes in the order of nature or blood; a predecessor in the order of office.

* AN-CESTRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.

AN-CES-TRY, *n.* A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence, birth, or honorable descent.

ANCHEN TRY. See ANCIEN TRY.

AN-CHI-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. ἀγκυλωψ.] The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis.

ANCHOR, *n.* [L. *anchors*.] 1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water.—*At anchor* is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, to lie or ride at anchor.—*To cast anchor*, or to anchor, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.—*To weigh anchor* is to leave or raise the anchor out of the ground. 2. In a figurative sense, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.— 3. In architecture, anchors are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor.—In heraldry, anchors are emblems of hope.

ANCHOR, *v. t.* 1. To place at anchor; to moor. 2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

ANCHOR, *v. i.* 1. To cast anchor; to come to anchor. 2. To stop; to fix or rest on.

† ANCHOR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage.

ANCHOR-AGE, *n.* 1. Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor. 2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. 3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

ANCHORED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; moored; fixed in safety.

ANCHORESS, *n.* A female anchoress.

ANCHORET, or ANCHOR-RITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀναχωρητής. Written by some authors, *anachoret*.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties.

ANCHOR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

ANCHOR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

ANCHOR-ING, *pp.* Mooring; coming to anchor; casting anchor.

ANCHOR-SMITH, *n.* A maker of anchors.

* AN-CHO-VY, } *n.* [Port. and Sp. *anchova*.] A small fish,

* AN-CHO-VY, } caught in vast numbers, in the Medi-

terranean, and used as a sauce or seasoning

AN-CHO-VY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica

* ANCIENT, *a.* (Usually pronounced, most anomalously, *ancient*.) [Fr. *ancien*.] 1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; as, *ancient authors*, *ancient days*. 2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient city*. 3. Known from ancient times; as the *ancient continent*, opposed to the *new continent*.

ANCIENT, *n.* Generally used in the plural, *ancients*. 1. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*.—In Scripture, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical. Hooker uses the word for *seniors*. 2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war.

* ANCIENT-LY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past.

* ANCIENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

* ANCIENT-RY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage. *See* *Shak*.

† ANCIENT Y, *n.* Age; antiquity. *Martin*.

* ANCIENT-Y, *n.* In some old English statutes and authors, *eldership*, or *seniority*.

AN-CLE, *n.* [L.] The ancient shield of the Romans.

AN-CIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *ancilla*.] Pertaining to a maid-servant, or female service; subservient as a maid-servant.

AN-CIP-I-TAL, *a.* [L. *anceps*.] Doubtful, or double; double-faced or double-formed.

AN-COME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly. *Boucher*.

AN-CON, *n.* [L. *ancon*.] The olecranon, the upper end of the ulna, or elbow. *Coze*.

AN-CONE, *n.* [L. *ancon*.] In architecture, the corner of a wall, cross-beam, or rafter.

AN-CO-NY, *n.* In iron works, a piece of half-wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends.

AND, *conj.* [Sax. *and*; Ger. *und*.] *And* is a conjunction, connective, or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple and an orange; that is, give me an apple, *add*, or give, in addition to that, an orange.

† ANDA-BA-TISM, *n.* Uncertainty.

AN-DA-LU-SITE, *n.* A massive mineral, of a flesh or rose red color.

AN-DANTE, [It.] In music, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro*.

AN-DA-RAG, *n.* Red orpiment. *Coze*.

AN-DE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes.

AN-DI-RA, *n.* A species of bat in Brazil.

AN-DI-RON, (and-i-urn) *n.* [Teutonic, *andena*, or *andela*, Sax. *brand-sen*.] An iron utensil, used, in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but, in America, used to support the wood in fire places

AN-DO-RIN-HA, *n.* The Brazilian swallow.

AN-DRA-NAT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνδρ, ἀνδρως.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male

AN-DRE-O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, the *harmotome*, or *cross-stone*

AN-DROG'Y-NAL, or AN-DROG'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἀνδρ and γυνη.] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.—In botany, the name is applied to plants which bear both male and female flowers from the same root.

AN-DROG'Y-NAL-LY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes

AN-DROG'Y-NUS, *n.* A hermaphrodite. *Johnson*.

AN-DROID, *n.* [Gr. ἀνδρ and εἶδος.] A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man.

AN-DROM-E-DA, *n.* A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus.

AN-DROPH'A-GI, *n.* [Gr. ἀνδρ and φάγω.] Man-eaters, but the word is little used, being superseded by *anthropophagi*.

A-NEAR', *prep.* Near. *Atterbury*.

AN-EC-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and εκδός.] In its original sense, secret history, or facts not generally known. But in more common usage, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.

AN-EC-DOTI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

† A-NÉ-LE', *v. t.* [Sax. *all*.] To give extreme unction.

AN-E-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμος and γραφή.] A description of the winds.

AN-E-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμος and λογος.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject

AN-E-MOMF-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμος and μετρεω.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

A-NEM'O-NE, } *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμωνη.] Wind-flower; a genus

A-NEM'O-NY, } of plants of numerous species.—*See*

Anemone. See ANIMAL FLOWER.

* A-NEM'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμος and σκοπω.] A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind.

A-NENT', *prep.* About, concerning; over against: a *Scottish word*.

ANES, or AWNS, *n.* The spires or beards of corn.

AN-EU-RISM, *n.* [Gr. ἀνα and ευρυω.] A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

AN-EU-RIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

A-NEW', *adv.* Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to create *anew*.

A-NEWT', or A-NEUST', *adv.* Nearly; almost.

AN-FRAC'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *anfractus*.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; written less correctly, *anfractuose*. *Ray*.

AN-FRAC-TU-OS-I-TY, } *n.* A state of being full of

AN-FRAC-TU-OUS-NESS, } windings and turnings.

AN-FRACTURE, *n.* A mazy winding.

AN-GA-RI-ÄTION, *n.* [L. *angario*.] Compulsion; exertion.

AN-GEI-OT'O-MY. See ANGIOTOMY.

* AN-GEL, *n.* (Usually pronounced *angel*, but most anomalously.) [L. *angelus*; Gr. ἀγγελος.] 1. Literally, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. 2. A spirit, or a spiritual, intelligent being, employed by God to communicate his will to man. 3. In a bad sense, an evil spirit; as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. 4. Christ, the Mediator and Head of the church. *Rev. x. 5.* A minister of the gospel, who is an ambassador of God. *Rev. ii. and iii.* 6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. *Rev. xvi. 7.* In the style of love, a very beautiful person. *Shak*.

* AN-GEL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina.

* AN-GEL, *n.* A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel.

* AN-GEL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic. *Shak*.

* AN-GEL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels.

* AN-GEL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark.

AN-GELIC, or AN-GELI-CAL, *a.* [L. *angelicus*.] Resembling angels; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

AN-GELI-GA, *n.* A genus of dignyan pentanders, containing several species.

AN-GELI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Like an angel.

AN-GELI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic excellence more than human.

* See Synopsis. MOVE. BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE, —C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete.

ANGEL-ITES, *n.* In church history, a sect so called from Angelicum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings.

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

ANGEL-OL-O-GY, *n.* A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings. *Ch. Spectator.*

ANGE-LOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche.*] 1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute. 2. An ancient English coin. A small, rich sort of cheese.

ANGEL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange.*] Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

ANGEL-WINGED, *a.* Winged like angels.

ANGEL-WORSHIP, *n.* The worshiping of angels.

ANGER, (*ang'-ger*) *n.* [L. *angor.*] 1. A violent passion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with a propensity to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. 2. Pain; smart of a sore or swelling; the *literal sense of the word*, but little used.

ANGER, *v. t.* 1. To excite anger; to provoke; to rouse resentment. 2. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame.

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

† ANGER-NESS, *n.* The state of being angry.

ANGINA, *n.* [L. from *ango.*] A quinsy; an inflammation of the throat; a tumor impeding respiration.

ANGINA PECTORIS, *n.* An anomalous or spasmodic affection of the chest and organs of respiration; or a disease of the heart. *Coxe.*

ANGIOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγιον* and *γραφη.*] A description of the vessels in the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγιον* and *λογος.*] A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body.

ANGIO-MONOSPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *γγειον*, *μονος*, and *σπερμα.*] Producing one seed only in a pod.

ANGIOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *σπερμα.*] In botany, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

ANGIOSPERMOUS, *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp.

ANGIOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *τομης.*] The opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding.

ANGLE, *n.* [Fr. *angle.*] In popular language, the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two 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, *n.* A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line and a hook, or a line and hook.

ANGLE, *v. i.* 1. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook. 2. *v. t.* or *i.* To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish.

ANGLED, *a.* Having angles—used only in compounds.

ANGLER, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; also, a fish, a species of *lophius*.

ANGLE-ROD, *n.* The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

ANGLES, *n.* [L. *Angli.*] A people of Germany, from whom the name of England was derived.

ANGLIC, *a.* [from *Angles.*] English; pertaining to

ANGLI-CAN, } England or the English nation.

ANGLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English. *Milton.*

ANGLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom.

ANGLING, *ppr.* Fishing with an angle.

ANGLING, *n.* A fishing with a rod and line.

AN-GLO-DANISH, *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

AN-GLO-NORMAN, *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans. *Wotton.*

AN-GLO-SAXON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, or English Saxons.

AN-GLO-SAXON, *n.* A kind of pear; also the language of the English Saxons.

AN-GO-LA-PEA, or PIGEON-PEA. A species of *cytisis*.

ANGOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Pain; intense bodily pain. 2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the centre, occasioning head-ache, palpitation, and sadness.

ANGRED, or ANGERED, *pp.* Made angry; provoked.

ANGRI-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.

ANGRY, *a.* 1. Feeling resentment; provoked. 2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger. 3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation. 4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.

ANG-SANA, or ANG-SAVA, *n.* A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood.

ANGU, *n.* Bread made of the cassida plant.

ANGUIFER, *n.* [L. *anguis* and *fero.*] In astronomy, cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent. Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

ANGUILLA, *n.* [L.] In zoology, an eel; also the name of a Mediterranean fish.

ANGUILIFORM, *a.* [L. *anguilla* and *forma.*] In the form of an eel, or of a serpent.

ANGUISH, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse.*] Extreme pain, either of body or mind.

ANGUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief.

ANGUISHED, *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

ANGULAR, *a.* 1. Having an angle, angles, or corners pointed. 2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle.

ANGULARITY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

ANGULAR-LY, *adv.* With angles or corners; in the direction of the angles.

ANGULAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

ANGULAR-TED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners

† AN-GU-LOSI-TY, *n.* Angularity.

ANGU-LOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked.

† AN-GUST, *a.* [L. *angustus.*] Narrow; straight.

AN-GUS-TATION, *n.* [L. *angustus.*] The act of making narrow; a straightening.

AN-GUST-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *angustus.*] A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes worn by Roman knights.

AN-HE-LATION, *n.* [L. *anhela.*] Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration.

AN-HE-LOSE, *a.* Out of breath; panting breathing with difficulty. [Little used.]

AN-HI-MA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl.

AN-HY-DRITE, *n.* A species of sulphate of lime.

AN-HY-DROUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανδρος.*] Destitute of water.

† AN-I-ENTED, *a.* [It. *niente.*] Frustrated; brought to naught. *Chaucer.*

A-NIGHT', (*a-nite'*) *adv.* In the night time.—*Anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts. *Shak.*

ANIL, *n.* [Sp. *añil.*] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; *Indigofera*.

A-NILE-NESS, } *n.* [L. *anilis*, *anilitas.*] The state of being

A-NIL-TY, } an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.

† AN-I-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of animation.

† AN-I-MAD-VER-SAL, *n.* That which has the power of perceiving.

AN-I-MAD-VERSIO, *n.* [L. *animadversio.*] Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for *punishment*.

† AN-I-MAD-VERSIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

† AN-I-MAD-VERSIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of animadverting.

AN-I-MAD-VERT', *v. i.* [L. *animadverto.*] 1. To turn the mind to; to consider. 2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure. 3. To inflict punishment.

AN-I-MAD-VERT'ER, *n.* One who animadverts, or makes remarks by way of censure.

AN-I-MAD-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

AN-I-MAL, *n.* [L.] An organized body, endowed with life and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent animal. By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid animal.

AN-I-MAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals.

AN-I-MAL-CU-LAR, or AN-I-MAL-CU-LINE, *a.* Relating to animalcules. *London Quarterly Review.*

AN-I-MAL-CULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum*, *animalcula.*] A little animal; an animal whose figure cannot be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass.

AN-I-MAL-FLOWER, *n.* In zoology, sea anemone, sea nettle, or *urtica marina*.

AN-I-MAL-ISM, *n.* Sensuality.

† AN-I-MAL-I-TY, *n.* Animal existence. *Smith.*

AN-I-MAL-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal.

AN-I-MAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

AN-I-MAL-IZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

AN-I-MAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

ANI-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *animo.*] 1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive. 2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing. 3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite.

ANI-MATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. [Used chiefly in poetry for *animated.*]

ANI-MATED, *pp.* 1. Being endowed with animal life

2. a. Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation.

* See Synopsis I, E, I, O, U, V. long — PAR, FALL, WHAT; — PREY; — PIN, MARINE, BIRD. — † Obsolete.

AN-MA-TING, *ppr.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening.

AN-MA-TING-I-Y, *adv.* In an animating manner.

AN-MA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of infusing life; the state of being animated. 2. The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor.

AN-MA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit. *Johnson.*

AN-MA-TOR, *n.* One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.

AN-IME, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself.

AN-IME, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from a tree.

AN-I-MET-TA, *n.* Among *ecclesiastical writers*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.

† **AN-I-MOSE**, *a.* Full of spirit.

† **AN-I-MOSE/NESS**, *n.* Spirit; heat.

† **AN-I-MOS-I-TY**, *n.* [L. *animositas*.] Violent hatred accompanied with active opposition; active enmity.

A-NING-GA, *n.* A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.

AN-ISE, *n.* [L. *anisum*.] An annual plant, placed by Linne under the genus *pimpinella*.

AN-ISE SEED, *n.* The seed of anise.

ANK-ER, *n.* A measure of liquids used in Holland, containing about 32 English gallons.

ANK-LE, (ank'ki) *n.* [Sax. *ancteo*; D. *enkel*.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

ANK-LE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle.

ANK-LED, *a.* Relating to the ankles.

AN-NAL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals.

AN-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To record; to write annals. [Not much used.]

AN-NALS, *n. plu.* [L. *annales*.] 1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. 2. The books containing annals.

AN-NATS, *n.* [L. *annus*.] A year's income of a spiritual living.

AN-NEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anelan*.] 1. To heat; to heat, as glass and iron, for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, or to fix colors. *Abb.* 2. To temper by heat.

AN-NEAL-ED, (an-neald') *pp.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

AN-NEAL-ING, *ppr.* Heating; tempering by heat.

AN-NEX, *v. t.* [L. *annecti*.] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, to affix. 2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater. 3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object; to connect with.

AN-NEX, *v. i.* To join; to be united. *Tooke.*

† **AN-NEX**, *v.* The thing annexed. *Brown.*

AN-NEX-I-ON, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union.

AN-NEX-ED, (an-nex't) *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

AN-NEX-ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; affixing.

AN-NEX-I-ON, *n.* The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

AN-NEX-MENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed. *Shak.*

AN-NTHI-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

AN-NTHI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum*.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of. 2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists.

AN-NTHI-LATE, *a.* Annihilated. *Swift.*

AN-NTHI-LA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

AN-NTHI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.

AN-NTHI-LA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it. 2. The state of being reduced to nothing.

AN-NI-VERS-A-RY, *adv.* Annually. *Hall.*

AN-NI-VERS-A-RY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*.] Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly.

AN-NI-VERS-A-RY, *n.* 1. A stated day, returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated. 2. The act of celebration; performance in honor of an event.

† **AN-NI-VERSE**, *n.* Anniversary.

AN-NO DOM-I-NI. [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation; as, *Anno Domini*, or *A. D.* 1800.

† **AN-NOI-SANCE**, *n.* A nuisance.

AN-NOM-I-NA-TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio*.] 1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasy. 2. Alliteration.

AN-NO-NA, *n.* [L. *annona*.] The custard apple, a genus of several species.

AN-NO-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *annoto*.] To comment; to make remarks on a writing. *Tatler.*

AN-NO-TA-TION, *n.* [L. *annotatio*.] 1. A remark, note or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning. 2. The first symptoms of a fever or attack of a paroxysm. *Cocce.*

AN-NO-TA-TOR, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

AN-NOT-TA, *n.* *Orlean*, or *roucou*; a hard, dry paste.

AN-NOUNCE, (an-nouns') *v. t.* [Fr. *annoncer*.] 1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice, or first notice. 2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

AN-NOUN-CE-D, (an-nouns't) *pp.* Proclaimed; first published.

AN-NOUNCE-MENT, (an-nouns'ment) *n.* The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication. *Month. Mag.*

AN-NOUN-CER, *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

AN-NOUN-CING, *ppr.* Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.

AN-NOY, *v. t.* [Norm. *annoyer*.] To incommode; to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex or molest.

AN-NOY, *n.* Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience. *Shak.*

AN-NOY-ANCE, *n.* That which annoys, or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed.

AN-NOY-ED, (an-noyd') *pp.* Incommoded, injured or molested by something that is continued or repeated.

AN-NOY-ER, *n.* One that annoys.

† **AN-NOY-FUL**, *a.* Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting. *Chaucer.*

AN-NOY-ING, *ppr.* Incommoding; hurting; molesting.

† **AN-NOY-OUS**, *a.* Troublesome. *Chaucer.*

AN-NU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *annuel*.] 1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly. 2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year. 3. Performed in a year.

AN-NU-AL, *n.* A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer. *Martyn.*

AN-NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

AN-NU-ARY, *a.* Annual. *J. Hall.*

AN-NU-TANT, *n.* One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

AN-NU-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*.] A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or for ever; an annual income, charged on the person of the grantor; or an annual allowance.

AN-NUL, *v. t.* [Fr. *annuller*.] 1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish. 2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

AN-NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *annulus*.] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.

AN-NU-LA-RY, *a.* Having the form of a ring. *Ray.*

AN-NU-LA-TED, *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles, like rings; having belts.

AN-NU-LET, *n.* [L. *annulus*.] In *architecture*, a small, square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round.—In *heraldry*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms.

AN-NUL-LED, (an-nuld') *pp.* Made void; abrogated.

AN-NUL-LING, *ppr.* Abrogating; abolishing.

AN-NUL-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.

AN-NO-ME-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *annuero*.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned. *Johnson.*

AN-NU-ME-RA-TION, *n.* Addition to a former number.

AN-NU-NCI-ATE, *v. t.* To bring tidings; to announce. *Chaucer.*

AN-NUN-CI-ATION, *n.* 1. An announcing; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin, which is the 25th of March. 2. Proclamation; promulgation.

AN-NUN-CI-ATOR, *n.* One who announces.

AN-O-DYNE, *n.* [Gr. *α* or *αν*, and *δύνη*.] Any medicine which allays pain, or causes sleep.

AN-O-DYNE, *a.* Assuaging pain; causing sleep, or insensibility.

AN-O-DY-NOUS, *a.* Belonging to anodynes. *Cotes.*

A-NOINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre*.] 1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. 2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil. 3. To smear or daub. 4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.

A-NOINT-ED, *pp.* Smear'd or rubbed with oil; set apart consecrated with oil.

A-NOINT-ED, *n.* The Messiah, or Son of God.

A-NOINTER, *n.* One who anoints.

A-NOINT-ING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginuous substance; consecrating.

A-NOINT-ING, *n.* The act of smearing with oil; a consecrating.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DÖVE; —B||LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsclets*

A-NOINTMENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

A-NÖLE, *n.* A species of lizard in the West Indies.

A-NOM-A-LI-PED, *a.* [Gr. *ανωμαλια*.] An epithet given to fowls, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

A-NOM-A-LI-PED, *n.* An anomalous-footed fowl.

A-NOM-A-LISM, *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

A-NOM-A-LIS'TIC, *a.* Irregular; departing from rule.

A-NOM-A-LIS'TI-CAL, *a.* Common or established rules.

A-NOM-A-LOUS, *a.* Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method or analogy.

A-NOM-A-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method or analogy.

A-NOM'A-LY, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*.] 1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.—2. In astronomy, an irregularity in the motion of a planet.—3. In music, a false scale or interval.

A-NÖME-ANS, *n.* [Gr. *ανωμαιος*.] In church history, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi-Arians.

A-NÖMI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ανωμα*.] A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.

AN-O-MITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *anomia*.

AN-O-MO-RHOM'BOID, *n.* [Gr. *ανωμαιος*.] A genus of spars, pellucid, and crystalline, of no determinate form externally.

AN-O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανομια*.] A violation of law. *Bramhall*. [Rarely used.]

A-NON', *adv.* [Sax. *an on*.] 1. Quickly; without intermission; soon; immediately. 2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times.

A-NON-Y-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *anonyme*; L. *anonymus*.] Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author.

A-NON-Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a name.

AN-O-PLO-THER, *n.* [Gr. *αν*, *οπλον* and *θηριον*.]

AN-O-PLO-THE RI-UM, *a.* A name which Cuvier has given to a genus of animals.

A-NOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *αν* and *ωψ*.] Want of sight; inversion. [Little used.]

AN-O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αν* and *ορεξις*.] Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. *Coze*.

AN-ÖTHER, *a.* [*an*, or *one*, and *other*.] 1. Not the same; different. 2. One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely. 3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely. This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of the person or thing.

AN-ÖTHER-GAINES, *adv.* Of another kind.

AN-ÖTHER-GATES, *adv.* Of another sort.

AN-ÖTHER-GUESS, *a.* Of a different kind.

AN-ÖTHER-GUISE, *a.* Of a different kind; different. [This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into *other-guess*.]

A-NÖTTA, *n.* An elegant red color, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of the *bica*.

A-NOUGH, **A-NOW'**. See **ENOUGH**, **ENOW**.

ANSA-TED, *a.* [L. *ansatus*.] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles.

ANSER, *n.* [L.] 1. In zoology, the name of the goose, whether tame or wild.—2. In astronomy, a small star, in the milky way.

ANSER-INE, *a.* [L. *anserinus*.] 1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven. 2. Pertaining to the *ansers*.

ANSERS, *n.* In Linne's system, the third order of *aves* or fowls.

ANSLAIGHT, (*an'slate*) *n.* An attack; an affray.

ANSWER, (*an'ser*) *v. t.* [Sax. *andswarian*.] 1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration or argument of another person. 2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. 3. To comply with, fulfill, pay or satisfy. 4. To act in return, or opposition. 5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit. 6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish. 7. To be opposite to; to face. 8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing, by way of explanation, refutation or justification. 9. To solve.

ANSWER, *v. i.* 1. To reply; to speak by way of return. 2. To be accountable, liable or responsible. 3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of. 4. To correspond with; to suit with. 5. To act reciprocally. 6. To stand as opposite or correlative. 7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo. 8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect.

ANSWER, *n.* 1. A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, or an allegation. 2. An account to be rendered to justice.—3. In law, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged. 4. A writing, pamphlet or book, in reply to another. 5. A reverberated sound; an echo. 6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition. 7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

ANSWER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be answered; to which a reply may be made. 2. Obligated to give an account, or liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible. 3. Obligated or liable to pay, indemnify or make good. 4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with. 5. Suitable; suited; proportionate. 6. Equal; correspondent; proportionate.

ANSWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

ANSWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence or conformity; suitably.

ANSWERED, *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted.

ANSWER-ER, *n.* One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

ANSWER-ING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

ANSWER-JÖBBER, *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. *Seiff*.

ANT, in old authors, is a contraction of *an it*, that is, *if it*. See **AN**.

ANT, *n.* [Sax. *æmet*.] An emmet; a pismire.

ANT-PEÄR, *n.* A quadruped that feeds upon ants.

ANT-EAT-ER, *n.* A quadruped that feeds upon ants.

ANT-EGGS, *n.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found, on examination, to be the young brood, in their first state.

ANT-HILL, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

ANTA, *n.* In ancient architecture, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also *ante*.

ANT-AG-ID, *n.* In pharmacy, an alkali, or a remedy for sourness or acidity; better written *anti-acid*.

ANT-AGRID, *n.* That which corrects acrimony; better written *anti-acrid*.

ANT-AG-O-NISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles. *Good*.

ANT-AG-O-NIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *γωνιστης*.] 1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in relation to the Grecian games. An adversary. 2. An opponent in controversy. A counteracting; a muscle which acts in opposition to another.

ANT-AG-O-NIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing.

ANT-AG-O-NIS'TIC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

ANT-AG-O-NIZE, *v. i.* To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

ANT-AG-O-NY, *n.* Contest; opposition. *Milton*.

ANT-TAL'GÖE, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αλγος*.] Alleviating pain, anodyne. [Little used.]

ANT-A-NA-CLÄSIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντανακλασις*.] 1. In rhetoric, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we live, let us live. 2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis.

ANT-A-NA-GÖ'GE, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *απαγωγη*.] In rhetoric, a figure, which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIS'I-AC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αφροδισιος*.] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIS'I-AC, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIT'IC, *a.* Antivenereal, abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIT'IC, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.

ANT-A-PO-LE'LECTIC, *a.* Good against apoplexy.

ANT-XRC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρκτος*.] Opposite to the northern, or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole, or to the region near it.

AN-TÄ'RES, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρθριτις*.] Counteracting the gout.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

ANT-ASTH-MATIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ασθμα*.] Opposing the asthma.

ANT-ASTH-MATIC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

ANTE, A Latin preposition, the Greek *αντι*, much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; hence, opposite, contrary; and, figuratively, *before in time*. The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and the Greek *αντι* in that of *opposite*, or *in the place of*.

ANTE, or **ANTA**, *n.* A plaster.—In heraldry, *ante* denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed.

ANTE-ACT, *n.* [L. *ante*, and *act*.] A preceding act.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, C, Y, long.—FÄE, FÄLL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—† *Obsolete*

AN-TE-CE-DA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Antecedent; preceding in time. *Owen.*
 AN-TE-CEDE', *v. t.* To go before in time; to precede. *Hale.*
 AN-TE-CE'DENCE, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; precedence.
 AN-TE-CE'DENT, *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding.
 AN-TE-CE'DENT, *n.* That which goes before in time; hence, in *writings*, that which precedes in place.—In *grammar*, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers.—In *logic*, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme.—In *mathematics*, the first of two terms of a ratio.
 AN-TE-CE'DENT-LY, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.
 AN-TE-CESSOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. 2. One that possessed land before the present possessor.
 AN-TE-CHAM-BER, *n.* A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment to which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience.
 AN-TE-CHAP-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.
 AN-TE-CIAN, *n.* [L. *antec.*] In *geography*, the *antecians* are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south.
 AN-TE-CURS'OR, *n.* [L. *ante* and *cursor.*] One who runs before; a forerunner.
 AN-TE-DATE, *n.* Prior date; a date antecedent to another. *Good.*
 AN-TE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *ante* and *datum.*] 1. To date before the true time. 2. To anticipate; to take before the true time.
 AN-TE-DI-LU'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *ante* and *diluvium.*] Before
 AN-TE-DI-LU'VI-AN, } the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened, before the deluge.
 AN-TE-DI-LU'VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge.
 AN-TE-FACT, *n.* That which represents the fact before it occurs.
 AN-T-LOPE, *n.* In *zoology*, the gazel; a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat.
 AN-TE-LO-CAN, *a.* [L. *antelucanus.*] Being before light.
 AN-TE-ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *ante*, and *meridian.*] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.
 AN-TE-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, and *emeti.*] Restraining or allaying vomiting.
 AN-TE-MET'IC, *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting.
 AN-TE-MUNDANE, *a.* [L. *ante* and *mundus.*] Being before the creation of the world.
 AN-TE-NICENE, *a.* [L. *ante*, and *Nicene.*] Anterior to the first council of Nice.
 AN-TEN'NE, *n. plu.* [L.] In *zoology*, the horns or feelers of insects, projecting from the head.
 AN-TE-NUM-BER, *n.* A number that precedes another.
 AN-TE-NUP'TIAL, *a.* Being before marriage.
 AN-TE-PASCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. *Nelson.*
 AN-TE-PAST, *n.* [L. *ante* and *pastum.*] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.
 AN-TE-PE-NULT', *n.* [L. *ante*, *pen*, and *ultimus.*] The last syllable of a word except two.
 AN-TE-PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.
 AN-TE-PI-LEPTIC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *επιληπτικός.*] Resisting or curing epilepsies.
 AN-TE-PI-LEP'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the epilepsy.
 AN-TE-PONE, *v. t.* [L. *antepono.*] To set one thing before another.
 AN-TE-PO-SI'TION, *n.* In *grammar*, the placing of a word before another.
 AN-TE-PRE-DIC'A-MENT, *n.* A preliminary question in logic; a question which is to be first known.
 AN-TE-RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Before in time or place; prior; antecedent; preceding in time. 2. Before or in front in place.
 AN-TE-RI-OR-I-TY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front.
 AN-TE-ROOM, *n.* A room before, or in front of another.
 AN-TE-S, *n. plu.* [L.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
 AN-TE-STAT'URE, *n.* In *fortification*, a small intrenchment, or work formed of palisades.
 AN-TE-STOM'ACH, *n.* A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds. *Ray.*
 AN-TE-TEM-PLE, *n.* What we now call the *nave* in a church.
 AN-TE-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *antevert.*] To prevent.
 AN-TE-VIR-GILI-AN, *a.* A term given to Tull's new husbandry, or method of horse-hoeing.
 AN-THEL-MIN TIC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *ελμινς.*] Good against worms.
 N-THEL-MIN TIC, *n.* A remedy for worms.
 N-THEM, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *υμνος.*] A hymn sung in alter-

nate parts; but, in *modern usage*, a sacred tune, or piece of music set to words.
 AN-THEM-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately. *Bacon.*
 AN-THE-MIS, *n.* Camomile. *Tate.*
 AN-THER, *n.* [L. *anthera.*] In *botany*, the summit or top of the stamen, connected with the flower.
 AN-THE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.
 AN-THE-RIF ER-OUS, *a.* [anther, and L. *fero.*] Producing anthers. *Barton.*
 AN-THE-S-TE RI-ON, *n.* The sixth month of the Athenian year.
 AN-THO-LOGI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.
 AN-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος* and *λογος.*] 1. A discourse on flowers. 2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams.
 AN-THO-NY'S FIRE. A popular name of the *erysipelas*.
 AN-THOPHY-L-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος* and *φύλλον.*] A mineral.
 AN-THO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *ορισμος.*] In *rhetoric*, a description, or definition, contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.
 AN-THRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθραξ.*] Slaty glance-coal, or columnar glance-coal; that species of coal which has a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, and with intense heat.
 AN-THRA-CO-LITE. See AN-THRA-CITE.
 AN-THRAX, *n.* A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning.
 AN-THRO-P-O-GLOT, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *γλωττα.*] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, of which kind are parrots.
 AN-THRO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *γραφη.*] A description of man, or the human race, or of the parts of the human body.
 AN-THRO-P-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *λιθος.*] A petrification of the human body, or skeleton.
 AN-THRO-P-O-LOGI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology according to human manner of speaking.
 AN-THRO-POL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of the human body.
 AN-THRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *λογος.*] 1. A discourse upon human nature. 2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species. 3. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God.
 AN-THRO-POM-AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *μαντεια.*] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.
 AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-ISM, *n.* The heresy of the anthropomorphites.
 AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *μορφη.*] One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called *anthropomorphites*.
 AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man.
 AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *λαθος.*] The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being.
 AN-THRO-POP'H'A-GI, *n. plu.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *φαγω.*] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.
 AN-THRO-POP'H'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.
 AN-THRO-POP'H'A-GY, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it.
 AN-THRO-POS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *σκοπω.*] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations, from the lineaments of his body.
 AN-THRO-POS'O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *σοφια.*] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions.
 AN-THY-P-NO-TIC, *a.* [corrupt orthography.] See AN-TI-HYPNOTIC.
 AN-THY-PO-CHONDRI-AC. See AN-TI-HYPOCHONDRIAC.
 AN-THY-POPH'O-RA. See AN-TI-HYPOPHORA.
 AN-THY-S-TER'IC. See AN-TI-HYSTERIC.
 AN-TI. [Gr. See AN-TE.] A preposition, signifying against, opposite, contrary, or in place of; used in many English words.
 AN-TI-AC'ID, *a.* Opposing or removing acidity. Often written *antacid*.
 AN-TI-AC'ID, *n.* An alkali; a medicine proper to correct sourness, or acidity; an absorbent, or an obtundent, or an immutatant.
 AN-TI-A-MERI-CAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the United States; opposed to the revolution in America. *Marshall.*
 AN-TI-A-POS'TLE, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, and *αποστλη.*] An adversary to the apostles.
 AN-TI-AR-MINI-AN, *n.* He who opposes the Arminians, or Arminianism. *Bp. Barlow.*
 AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* Good against the gout.
 AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *a.* Good against asthma.
 AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.
 AN-TI-BAE'CHI-US, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *βαχχειος*.] In poetry, a foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last short, as *ambiré*.
 AN-TI-BA-SIL'IA-EAN, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *βασιλικη*.] Opposed to royal state and magnificence.
 AN'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *antique*.] Odd; fanciful.
 AN'TIC, *n.* 1. A buffoon, or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations. 2. Odd appearance; fanciful figures.—3. In architecture, sculpture, and painting, such pieces as were made by the ancients; usually written *antique*.
 AN'TIC, *v. t.* To make antic. *Shak.*
 AN-TI-CA-EHEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *εαχεκτης*.] Curing, or tending to cure, an ill habit of the constitution.
 AN-TI-CA-EHEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.
 AN-TI-CA-TAR-RHAL, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *καταρροος*.] Good against catarrh.
 AN-TI-CA-TAR-RHAL, *n.* A remedy for catarrh.
 AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *καυος*.] Good against a burning fever.
 AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever.
 AN-TI-CHAM-BER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *ante-chamber*, which see.
 AN-TI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *avri*, and *Christ*.] A great adversary of Christ; *the man of sin*.
 AN-TI-CHRISTIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Anti-christ; opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion.
 AN-TI-CHRISTIAN, *n.* A follower of Anti-christ; one opposed to the Christian religion.
 AN-TI-CHRISTIAN-ISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion.
 AN-TI-CHRIS-TIAN'ITY, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.
 AN-TICHO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *χρονος*.] Deviation from the true order of time.
 AN-TICI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *anticipo*.] 1. To take, or act, before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession. 2. To take before the proper time. 3. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of something future.
 AN-TICI-PA-TED, *pp.* Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented.
 AN-TICI-PATE-LY, *adv.* By anticipation.
 AN-TICI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing.
 AN-TICI-PATION, *n.* 1. The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention. 2. Foretaste; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward. 3. The previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind, before the truth is known; slight previous impression. 4. The attack of a fever before the usual time.
 AN-TICI-PA-TOR, *n.* One who anticipates.
 AN-TICI-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before the time.
 AN-TI-CLIMAX, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *κλιμαξ*.] A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close; opposed to *climax*.
 AN'TIC-LY, *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance.
 AN'TIC-MASK, or AN'TI-MASK, *n.* A mask of antics.
 AN-TI-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution. *Bolingbroke*.
 AN-TI-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL-IST, *n.* One opposed to the constitution.
 AN-TI-CON-TA-GION-IST, *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.
 AN-TI-CON-TA-GIOUS, *a.* Opposing or destroying contagion.
 AN-TI-CON-VULSIVE, *a.* Good against convulsions.
 AN-TI-COR, *n.* Among *farriners*, an inflammation in a horse's throat.
 AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *a.* Destructive or injurious to beauty.
 AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *n.* Any preparation which injures beauty.
 AN-TI-COURT, *a.* In opposition to the court.
 AN-TI-COURTIER, *n.* One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration.
 AN-TI-CRE-A-TOR, *n.* One that opposes the creator.
 AN-TI-DEM-O-CRAT'IC, *a.* Opposing democracy.
 AN-TI-DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL, *a.* *Mitford*.
 AN-TI-DO-TAL, *a.* That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious.
 AN-TI-DO-TA-RY, *a.* Serving for a counter poison.
 AN-TI-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *δοτος*.] 1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach. 2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.
 AN-TI-DO-TI-CAL, *a.* Serving as an antidote.
 AN-TI-DO-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of antidote.

AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Good against the dysentery, of bloody flux.
 AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for dysentery.
 AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *εμετικος*.] Having the quality of allaying vomiting.
 AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *n.* A remedy to check vomiting.
 AN-TI-EN-NE-A-HE-DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *avri*, *εννεα*, and *εδρα*.] In crystallography, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.
 AN'TIENT. See ANCIENT.
 AN-TI-EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, *a.* Opposing enthusiasm.
 AN'TIENT-RY, *n.* [more correctly, *ancientry*.] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient.
 AN-TI-E-PISC'O-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.
 AN-TI-E-VAN-GEL-I-CAL, *a.* Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.
 AN-TI-FACE, *n.* Opposite face. *Jonson*.
 AN-TI-FA-NAT'IC, *n.* An opposer of fanaticism.
 * AN-TI-FE-BRILE, *a.* That has the quality of abating fever.
 * AN-TI-FE-BRILE, *n.* A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.
 AN-TI-FLAT-TER-ING, *a.* Opposite to flattering. *Delany*.
 AN-TI-GUG-LER, *n.* A crooked tube of metal.
 AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *εκτικος*.] That has the quality of opposing or curing hectic disorders.
 AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders.
 AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *υπνος*.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.
 AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep. *Coze*.
 AN-TI-HYP-O-CHONDRI-AC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *υποχονδριακος*.] That counteracts, or tends to cure, hypochondriac affections.
 AN-TI-HYP-O-CHONDRI-AC, *n.* A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.
 AN-TI-HY-POPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *υποφορα*.] In rhetoric, a figure, which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.
 AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *avri* and *υστερα*.] Counteracting hysterics.
 AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections.
 AN-TI-LOGI-A-RIFTHM, *n.* The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, to 90 degrees.
 AN-TILO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *λογος*.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.
 AN-TILO-GUIST, *n.* A contradictor. *Diect*.
 AN-TILO-GUY, *n.* An old word, denoting preface, proem, or peroration.
 AN-TI-MA-GIS-TRI-CAL, *a.* Opposed to the office of magistrates. *South*.
 AN-TI-MANI-AC, *a.* Counteracting or curing mad-
 AN-TI-MANI-AC, *n.* } ness or frenzy.
 AN-TI-MASK, *n.* A lesser mask. *Bacon*.
 AN-TI-ME-TAB-O-LE, (an-te-me-tab-o-ly) *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *μεταβολη*.] In rhetoric, a setting of two things in opposition to each other.
 AN-TI-ME-TATHE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *μεταθεσις*.] In rhetoric, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis.
 AN-TI-ME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *avri* and *μετρον*.] An optical instrument for measuring angles.
 AN-TI-METRI-CAL, *a.* Contrary to the rules of metre or verse.
 AN-TI-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.
 AN-TI-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One that opposes the ministry.
 AN-TI-MO-NAR-CH-I-CAL, *a.* Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government.
 AN-TI-MO-NAR-CH-I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.
 AN-TI-MONAR-CHIST, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.
 AN-TI-MONIAL, *a.* Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony, or partaking of its qualities.
 AN-TI-MONIAL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.
 AN-TI-MON-ATE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimoniac acid and a base.
 AN-TI-MON-AL-A-TED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony.
 AN-TI-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
 AN-TI-MON'ICUS, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
 AN-TI-MON-NITE, *n.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base.
 AN-TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine*.] Primarily, a metallic ore, consisting of sulphur combined with a metal. The sulphuret of antimony, the *stibium* of the Romans, is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like *striae*, and used in medicine and the arts.

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

AN-TI-MOR/AL-IST, *n.* An opposer of morality.
 AN-TI-MU/SI-CAL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no ear for music. *Amer. Review.*
 AN-TI-NE-PHRITIC, *a.* Counteracting diseases of the kidneys.
 AN-TI-NE-PHRITIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.
 AN-TI-NOMI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *avti*, and *νομος*.] Against law; pertaining to the Antinomians.
 AN-TI-NOMI-AN, *n.* One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life.
 AN-TI-NOMI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.
 AN-TI-NO-MIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.
 AN-TI-NO-MY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.
 AN-TI-O-CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers.
 AN-TI-PA-PAL, *a.* Opposing popery.
 AN-TI-PA-PIS-TIC, } *a.* Opposed to popery or papacy.
 AN-TI-PA-PIS-TI-CAL, } *Jortin.*
 AN-TI-PARAL-LEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*
 AN-TI-PAR-A-LYTIC, *a.* Good against the palsy.
 AN-TI-PAR-A-LYTIC, *n.* A remedy for the palsy.
 AN-TI-PA-THE-TIC, } *a.* Having a natural contrarie-
 AN-TI-PA-THE-TI-CAL, } ty, or constitutional aversion to a thing.
 AN-TI-PA-THE-TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing.
 AN-TI-PATHOUS, *a.* Adverse. *Beaumont.*
 AN-TI-PATHY, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *παθος*.] 1. Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object.—2. In *ethics*, antipathy is hatred, aversion or repugnancy; *hatred* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions.—3. In *physics*, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water.
 AN-TI-PAT-RI-OTIC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.
 AN-TI-PE-DO-BAPTIST, *n.* [Gr. *avti*, *παις*, *παιδος*, and *βαπτισμα*.] One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.
 AN-TI-PER-IS-TALTIC, *a.* Opposed to peristaltic, retroverted.
 AN-TI-PE-RIS-TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *περιστασις*.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength.
 AN-TI-PER-IS-TATIC, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.
 AN-TI-PES-TI-LENTIAL, *a.* Counteracting contagion or infection.
 AN-TI-PHLO-GISTIAN, *n.* An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.
 AN-TI-PHLO-GISTIC, *a.* Counteracting heat or inflammation; tending to reduce arterial action; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.
 AN-TI-PHLO-GISTIC, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to reduce inflammation, or the activity of the vital power.
 AN-TI-PHON, *n.* The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.
 AN-TI-PHONAL, AN-TI-PHONIC, or AN-TI-PHONICAL, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.
 AN-TI-PHON-NARY, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *φωνη*.] A service book in the Catholic church.
 AN-TI-PHON-ER, *n.* A book of aphthems or antiphons. *Chaucer.*
 AN-TI-PHONY, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *φωνη*.] 1. The answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung by two choirs; alternate singing. 2. A species of psalmody, when a congregation is divided into two parts, and each sings the verses alternately. 3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing. 4. A musical composition of several verses, extracted from different psalms.
 AN-TI-PHRA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *φρασις*.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
 AN-TI-PHRAS-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.
 AN-TI-PHRAS-TI-CAL, } *Ash.*
 AN-TI-PHRAS-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an antiphrasis.
 AN-TI-PO-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; having the feet directly opposite.
 AN-TI-PODE, *plu.* ANTIPODES, *n.* [Gr. *avti*, and *πους*, *ποδος*.] One who lives on the opposite side of the globe, and, of course, whose feet are directly opposite to ours.
 AN-TI-POI-SON, (an-te-poy-zn) *n.* An antidote for poison.
 AN-TI-POPE, *n.* One who usurps the papal power, in opposition to the pope.
 AN-TI-PORT, *n.* An outward gate or door.

AN-TI-PRE-LAT-I-CAL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.
 AN-TI-PRIEST, *n.* An opposer or enemy of priests.
 AN-TI-PRIEST-CRAFT, *n.* Opposition to priestcraft.
 AN-TI-PRIN-CI-PLE, *n.* An opposite principle.
 AN-TI-PROPH-ET, *n.* An enemy or opposer of prophets etc.
 AN-TI-PTO-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *πτωσις*.] In *grammar*, the putting of one case for another.
 AN-TI-PUR-I-TAN, *n.* An opposer of Puritans.
 AN-TI-QUA-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for *antiquary*.
 AN-TI-QUA-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Love of antiquities.
 AN-TI-QUA-RY, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*.] One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statutes, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity.
 AN-TI-QUATE, *v. t.* [L. *antiquo*] To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to *laws* or *customs*, it amounts to make void, or *abrogate*.
 AN-TI-QUA-TED, *pp.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance.
 AN-TI-QUA-TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being old, or obsolete.
 AN-TI-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being obsolete.
 AN-TI-QUA-TION, *n.* The state of being antiquated.
 AN-TIQUE, (an-tee'k) *a.* [Fr.] 1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity. 2. Old, as it respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion. 3. Odd; wild; fanciful; more generally written *antique*.
 AN-TIQUE, (an-tee'k) *n.* In *general*, anything very old; but, in a *more limited sense*, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.
 AN-TIQUE-NESS, (an-tee'k'ness) *n.* The quality of being ancient; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.
 AN-TI-QUITY, *n.* [L. *antiquitas*.] 1. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past. 2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*. 3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient. 4. Old age. *Shak.* 5. The remains of ancient times. In *this sense* it is usually or always *plural*.
 AN-TI-REV-OLU-TION-ARY, *a.* Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government. *Burke.*
 AN-TI-REV-OLU-TION-IST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.
 AN-TI-SAB-BA-TARI-AN, *n.* One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath.
 AN-TI-SAB-BI-AN, *a.* Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs.
 AN-TI-SAC-ER-DOTAL, *a.* Adverse to priests.
 AN-TIS-CIAN, } *n.* [L. *antiscii*.] In *geography*, the inhab-
 AN-TIS-CIANS, } itants of the earth, living on different
 sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in
 contrary directions.
 AN-TI-SCOR-BUTIC, or AN-TI-SCOR-BUTI-CAL, *a.*
 Counteracting the scurvy.
 AN-TI-SCOR-BUTIC, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.
 AN-TI-SERIP-TU-RISM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures. *Boyle.*
 AN-TI-SERIP-TU-RIST, *n.* One that denies revelation. *Boyle.*
 AN-TI-SCRIPT, *n.* Opposition in writing to some other writing.
 AN-TI-SEPTIC, *a.* [Gr. *avti* and *σηπτος*.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction.
 AN-TI-SEPTIC, *n.* A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction.
 AN-TI-SOCIAL, *a.* Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.
 AN-TIS-PASIS, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *σπασω*.] A revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another.
 AN-TI-SPAS-MODIC, *a.* [Gr. *avti* and *σπασμος*.] Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as *antispasmodics*.
 AN-TI-SPAS-MODIC, *n.* A remedy for spasm or convulsions.
 AN-TI-SPAS-TIC, *a.* Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. *Johnson.*
 AN-TI-SPLEN'E-TIC, *a.* Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen. *Johnson.*
 AN-TIS-TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *στασις*.] In *oratory*, the defense of an action from the consideration that, if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.
 AN-TIS-TES, *n.* [L.] The chief priest or prelate.
 AN-TIS-TRO-PHE, } *n.* [Gr. *avti* and *στροφη*.] 1. In *gram-*
 AN-TIS-TRO-PHY, } *mar*, the changing of things mutual-
 ly depending on each other; reciprocal conversion.
 2. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance, before the altar, which was performed by turning from west to east, in opposition to the *strophe*.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

AN-TISTROPHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word
oben. Milton.
 AN-TI-STRU-MATIC, *a.* [L. *anti* and *struma*.] Good
 against scrophulous disorders.
 AN-TITHESIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντιθεσις*.] 1. In *rhetoric*, an oppo-
 sition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "The prodig-
 ial robs his heir, the miser robs himself." 2. Opposition
 of opinions; controversy.
 AN-TI-THETIC, } *a.* Pertaining to antithesis; con-
 AN-TI-THETI-CAL, } taining or abounding with antith-
 esis
 AN-TITHETON, *n.* [Gr. *αντιθετον*.] An opposite.
 AN-TI-TRIN-I-TARI-AN, *n.* One who denies the trinity,
 or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.
 AN-TI-TRIN-I-TARI-AN, *a.* Opposing the trinity.
 AN-TI-TRIN-I-TARI-AN-ISM, *n.* A denial of the trin-
 ity.
 AN-TI-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιτυπον*.] A figure corresponding to
 another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or
 representation. Thus the paschal lamb, in Scripture, is
 the type, of which Christ is the *antitype*.
 AN-TI-TYPICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explain-
 ing the type. *Johnson*.
 AN-TI-VARI-LOUS, *a.* Opposing the small pox. *Med.*
Rep.
 AN-TI-VE-NEREAL, *a.* Resisting venereal poison.
 AN-TILER, *n.* A start or branch of a horn, especially of the
 horns of the cervine animals, as of the stag or mouse.
 AN-TILERED, *a.* Furnished with antlers.
 AN-TIPECT, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *οικου*.] Those inhabitants of the
 earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same
 distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and
 the other toward the south.
 AN-TIGNI-AN, *a.* Noting certain medicinal waters in Ger-
 many, at or near Tomstein.
 AN-TO-NOMASIA, } *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *νομια*.] The use
 AN-TO-NOMASY, } of the name of some office, dig-
 nity, profession, science or trade, instead of the true
 name of the person; as when his *majesty* is used for a
 king.
 AN-TI-O-SI-ANDRI-AN, *n.* One of a sect of rigid Luther-
 ans, so denominated from their opposing the doctrines of
 Casander.
 AN-TRIL, *n.* [L. *antrum*.] A cavern. *Shak.*
 AN-VIL, *n.* [Sax. *anfil*, *anfil*.] An iron block with a
 smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their
 work. *Figuratively*, any thing on which blows are laid.
Shaks. To be on the *anvil*, is to be in a state of discussion,
 formation or preparation.
 ANX-PE-TUDE, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude. [*Little used*.]
 ANX-PE-TY, (ang-z'e-ty) *n.* [L. *anxiatus*.] 1. Concern or
 solicitude respecting some event, future, or uncertain,
 which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful
 uneasiness.—2. In *medical language*, uneasiness; un-
 ceasing restlessness in sickness.
 ANXIOUS, (ankshus) *a.* 1. Greatly concerned or solicitous
 respecting something future or unknown; being in pain-
 ful suspense. 2. Full of solicitude; unquiet. 3. Very
 careful; solicitous.
 ANXIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously;
 carefully; unquietly.
 ANXIOUS-NESS, (ankshus-nes) *n.* The quality of being
 anxious; great solicitude. *Johnson*.
 ANY, (en'ny) *a.* [Sax. *anig*, *enig*; D. *einig*; Ger. *einig*.]
 1. One, indefinitely. 2. Some; an indefinite number, plu-
 rally. 3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion.
 4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing be-
 ing understood. It is used in opposition to *none*.
 ANY-WISE (en'ny-wize) *adv.* Any where. *Barrow*.
 ANY-WISE (en'ny-wize) is sometimes used adverbially,
 but the two words may be separated, and used with a
 preposition, in any wise.
 A-ONI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia, in
 Bœotia.
 A-O-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *αοριστος*.] The name of certain tenses in
 the grammar of the Greek language, which express time
 indeterminate.
 A-O-RISTIC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or in-
 definite tense.
 A-ORTIA, *n.* [Gr. *αορτη*.] The great artery, or trunk of the
 arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the
 heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the
 pulmonary arteries.
 A-ORTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery.
 A-OUTA, *n.* The paper-mulberry tree in Otaheite.
 A-PACE, *adv.* With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily;
 with haste; hastily.
 APA-GO-GE, or APA-GO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *απαγωγη*.] In
logic, abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater
 extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the
 medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme as not to
 require further proof. *Encyc.*
 AP-A-GOGICAL, *a.* An apagogical demonstration is an

indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or im-
 possibility of the contrary.
 AP-A-LACHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe
 of Indians, in the western part of Georgia; and to the
 southern extremity of the Alleghanean ridges.
 A-PANTHRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ανθρωπος*.] An aversion
 to the company of men; a love of solitude.
 AP-A-RITHME-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, enumeration.
 A-PART, *n.* [Fr. *aparté*.] 1. Separately; at a distance;
 in a state of separation, as to place. 2. In a state of dis-
 tinction, as to purpose, use or character. 3. Distinctly,
 separately. 4. Aside; in exclusion of.
 A-PARTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *apartement*.] A room in a building;
 a division in a house, separated from others by partitions;
 a place separated by inclosure.
 AP-A-THETIC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; in-
 sensible. *Harris*.
 APA-THY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *παθος*.] Want of feeling; or
 utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain.
 AP-A-TITE, *n.* A variety of phosphate of lime.
 APE, *n.* [D. *aap*; Dan. *ape*; Sax., Sw. and Ir. *apa*; Ice
ape.] 1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone
 of both continents, of a great variety of species. In *com-
 mon use*, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and
 baboons. 2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the
 manners of the ape; a silly fellow.
 APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic.
 A-PEAK, *adv.* 1. On the point; in a posture to pierce.—2
 In *seamen's language*, perpendicular.
 APEN-NINE, *a.* [L. *Apenninus*.] Pertaining to or desig-
 nating a chain of mountains, which extend through Italy
 AP-EN-NINE, } *n.* A chain of mountains in Italy.
 APEN-NINES, }
 A-PEPSY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πετρο*.] Defective digestion; indi-
 gestion. *Coze*. [*Little used*.]
 A-PER, *n.* One who apes.—In *zoology*, the wild boar.
 A-PERKI-ENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens*.] Opening; deobstruent;
 laxative.
 A-PERIENT, *n.* A medicine which promotes the circula-
 tion of the fluids, by removing obstructions; a laxative;
 a deobstruent.
 A-PERITIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient.
 A-PERT, *a.* [L. *apertus*.] Open; evident; undisguised.
 A-PERTION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being
 opened; an opening; a gap. [*Little used*.]
 A-PERTLY, *adv.* Openly. *Bale*. [*Little used*.]
 A-PERTNESS, *n.* Openness. [*Rarely used*.]
 A-PERTOR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eye-lid.
 A-PERTURE, *n.* 1. The act of opening; an opening; a
 gap, cleft or chasm; a passage perforated. 2. An opening
 of meaning; explanation. [*Not used*.] *Taylor*.
 A-PETA-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having no petals, or flower-
 leaves; having no corol.
 A-PETA-LOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.
 A-PEX, *n.*; plu. *APICES*. [L. *apex*; plu. *apices*.] The tip,
 point or summit of any thing.
 APHA-NITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, compact amphibole in a
 particular state.
 A-PHELION, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ηλιος*.] That point of a plan-
 et's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to
 perihelion.
 APH-ERE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *αιρω*.] 1. The taking of a
 letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.—2. In the
healing art, the removal of any thing noxious.—In *surge-
 ry*, amputation.
 A-PHETA, *n.* The name of a plant, which is the giver
 of life in a nativity. *Dicit*.
 A-PHETI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the apheta.
 APH-IDIV-OROUS, *a.* Eating, devouring, or subsisting
 on the aphid, or plant-louse.
 APH-I-LANTHRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *φιλανθρωπια*.] Want
 of love to mankind.—In *medicine*, the first stage of melau-
 choly, when solitude is preferred to society.
 APHIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the puceron, vine-fretter, or plant
 louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of *he-
 miptera*.
 APH-LO-GISTIC, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *φλογιστος*.] Flameless; as,
 an *aphlogistic lamp*.
 APH-ONY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *φωνη*.] A loss of voice; a palsy
 of the tongue; dumbness; catalepsy.
 APH-O-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *αφορισμος*.] A maxim; a precept, or
 principle expressed in few words; a detached sentence
 containing some important truth.
 APH-O-RISMER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms.
 A-PH-O-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms. *Nelson*.
 APH-O-RISTIC, } *a.* In the form of an aphorism; in
 APH-O-RISTI-CAL, } the form of short, unconnected sen-
 tences.
 APH-O-RISTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of
 aphorisms.
 APH-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφρος*.] A subvariety of carbonate of
 lime.

* See Synonymis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—F&B, F&LL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

APHRI-ZITE, *n.* A variety of black *tourmalin*.
 APHRO-DIS-I-AC, or APHRO-DI-S'IA-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αφροδισιας*.] Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.
 APHRO-DIS-I-AC, *n.* A provocative to venery.
 APHRO-DITE, *n.* [Gr. *Αφροδιτη*.] A follower of Venus.
 APHRO-DITE, or APHRO-DITA, *n.* 1. In *zoology*, a genus of the order of *mollusca*, called also *sea-mouse*. 2. A name of Venus.
 APH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φλογος*.] A letter or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound.
 APH'THOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αφθα*.] Pertaining to thrush; of the nature of thrush, or ulcerous affections of the mouth. *Bigelow*.
 APHYL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *φυλλον*, *folium*.] In *botany*, destitute of leaves.
 A'PI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *apiarium*.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.
 A'PI-AS-TER, *n.* The bird called a *bee-eater*, a species of *merops*.
 A'PI-CE-S, A'PEX-ES. See *APPEX*.
 A-PIECE, *adv.* To each; noting the share of each.
 A-PIECES, *adv.* In pieces. *Beaumont*.
 A'PIS, *n.* In *mythology*, an ox, worshipped in ancient Egypt, or a divinity or idol in the figure of an ox.
 A'PIS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the bee, a genus of insects.
 A'PISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish, foppish, affected, trifling.
 A'PISH-LY, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.
 A'PISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.
 A-PIT'PAT, *adv.* With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat*.
 AP-LA-NATIC, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *λανω*.] An *optical* telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of the rays of light.
 AP-LO-ME, *n.* A mineral closely allied to garnet.
 AP-LUST'ER, *n.* [L.] An ensign, or ornament carried by ancient ships.
 A-POG'A-LYPSE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκαλυψω*.] Revelation; disclosure; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament.
 A-POG-A-LYPTIC, *a.* Containing or pertaining to
 A-POG-A-LYPTIC'AL, *a.* revelation; disclosing.
 A-POG-A-LYPTIC'AL-LY, *adv.* By revelation; in the manner of disclosure.
 A-POG-O-PATE, *v. t.* To cut off, or drop, the last letter or syllable of a word.
 A-POG-O-PA-TED, *pp.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable
 A-POG-O-PA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off or omitting the last letter or syllable.
 A-POG-O-PE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκοπη*.] The cutting off, or omission of a syllable of a word.
 A-POG-O-PY, *n.* sion of the last letter or syllable of a word.
 A-POG-RI-SARY, *n.* [Gr. *αποκρισι*.] Anciently, a resident in an imperial city, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, answering to the modern *nuncio*.
 APO-ERUST'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αποκρουστικα*.] Astringent; repellent.
 APO-ERUST'IC, *n.* A medicine which constricts and repels the humors; a repellent.
 A-POG-RY-PHA, *n.* [Gr. *αποκρυπτω*, *κρυπτω*, to conceal.] Literally, such things as are not published; but in an appropriate sense, books whose authors are not known, and whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted.
 A-POG-RY-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious.
 A-POG-RY-PHAL-LY, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.
 A-POG-RY-PHAL-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness.
 APO-DAL, *a.* Without feet.—In *zoology*, destitute of ventral fins.
 APODE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πους*, *podus*.] An animal that has no feet.—In *zoology*, an order of fishes.
 APO-DIE'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αποδειξις*.] Demonstrative;
 APO-DIE'TI-CAL, *a.* evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. [*Little used*.]
 APO-DIE'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.
 APO-DIX'IS, *n.* Demonstration. *Sir G. Buck*.
 A-PODO-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The application or latter part of a similitude. *Mede*.
 A-POD-Y-T'ER-I-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αποδυτηριον*.] A dressing room.
 APO-GEE, *n.* [L. *apogon*, *apogeum*.] That point in the orbit of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth.
 A-POG-I-A-T'URA, *n.* [It.] A cadence in music.

APO-GON, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated.
 APO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *απογραφειν*.] An exemplar; a copy or transcript.
 A-POL-LI-N'A'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Apollo*.] The *Apollinarian* games were celebrated in honor of Apollo.
 A-POL-LI-N'A'RI-ANS. In *church history*, a sect deriving their name from Apollinaris of Laodicea.
 A-POL-LO-BEL-VI-DERE. An ancient statue of the first class in excellence.
 A-POLL'YON, *n.* [Gr. *απολλων*.] The *destroyer*; a name used *Rev. ix. 11*, for the angel of the bottomless pit.
 A-POL-O-GET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *απολογημα*.] Defending
 A-POL-O-GET'IC'AL, *a.* by words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by way of apology. *Boyle*.
 A-POL-O-GET'IC'AL-LY, *adv.* By way of apology.
 A-POL-O-GIST, *n.* One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.
 A-POL-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for.
 A-POLO-GI-ZER, *n.* Defender. *Hunter*.
 APO-LOGUE, *n.* [Gr. *απολογος*.] A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths.
 APO-LOGU-ER, *n.* Fable. *Burton*.
 A-POLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *απολογία*.] An excuse; something said or written in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable.
 APO-ME-COM-E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring things at a distance.
 APO-NEU-R'OSIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *νευρον*.] An expansion
 A-NEU-R'OSIS, *n.* sion of a tendon in the manner of a membrane; the tendon or tail of a muscle.
 APO-PEMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *πεμπω*.] Denoting a song or hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger. It may be used as a noun for the hymn.
 A-POPH'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φασις*.] In *rhetoric*, a waving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate.
 APO-PHLEG-MAT'IC, [See *PHLEGMATIC*.] *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *φλεγμα*.] Masticatory; having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm.
 APO-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *n.* A masticatory; a medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils. *Cole*.
 APO-PHLEG-MATISM, *n.* An apophlegmatic.
 APO-PHLEG-MATIZANT, *n.* An apophlegmatic.
 APO-PH-THEGM, or APO-THEM, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φθεγμα*.] A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark.
 A-POPHY-GE, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυγη*.] 1. In *architecture*, the part of a column where it springs out of its base; the spring of a column. 2. A concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member.
 A-POPHY-L-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυλλον*.] A mineral.
 A-POPHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φρασις*.] The projecting
 A-POPHY-SY, *n.* soft end or protuberance of a bone, a process of a bone.
 APO-PLECTIC, or APO-PLECTI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy, or predisposed to apoplexy.
 APO-PLECTIC, *n.* A person affected by apoplexy.
 APO-PLEXED, *a.* Affected with apoplexy. *Shak*.
 APO-PLEX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αποπληξια*.] A sudden deprivation of all sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by repletion, or whatever interrupts the action of the nerves upon the muscles. *Dryden* uses *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.
 APO-RON, or APO-RIME, *n.* A problem difficult to be resolved.
 APO-R-RHCE'A, *n.* Effluvium. *Glanville*.
 APO-RY, or A-PO'RIA, *n.* [Gr. *απορια*.] 1. In *rhetoric*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.—2. In the *medical art*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness. *Cole*.
 A-POS-I-O-PESIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποσιωπαισις*.] Reticency or
 A-POS-I-OPE-SY, *n.* suppression; as when a speaker, for some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse, before it is ended.
 A-POSTA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις*.] 1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith or religion. 2. The desertion from a party to which one has adhered.—3. Among *physicians*, the throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bone, or the various solution of disease. 4. An abscess.
 A-POSTATE, *n.* One who has forsaken the church, sect, profession, or party, to which he before adhered.
 A-POSTATE, *a.* False; traitorous. *Spenser*.
 A-POSTAT'IC'AL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.
 A-POSTATIZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake the principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- A-POSTA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect, or party.
- A-POSTE-MALZ, *v. i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.
- A-POSTE-MATION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written, corruptly, *impathumation*.
- A-POSTEMA-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme *Journ. of Science.*
- APOSTEME, *n.* [Gr. *αποστήμα*.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also, corruptly, *imposthame*.
- A-POSTE-RI-ORI, [L. *posterior*.] Arguments *a posteriori* are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori*, or from causes previous to known results.
- APOSTLE, (a-pos-sl) *n.* [L. *apostolus*; Gr. *αποστόλος*.] A person deputed to execute some important business; but, *appropriately*, a disciple of Christ, commissioned to preach the gospel.
- APOSTLESHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.
- APOSTOLATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle.
- APOSTOLIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the
APOSTOLICAL, } apostles. 2. According to the doc-
trines of the apostles; devoted or taught by the apostles.
- APOSTOLICAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.
- APOSTOLICAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolic, or according to the doctrines of the apostles.
- APOSTOLICES, *n.* Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles.
- APOSTROPHE, } *n.* [Gr. *απο and στροφή*.] 1. In *rhet.*
APOSTROPHY, } *oric*, a diversion of speech; a digres-
sive address; a changing the course of a speech, and
addressing a person, who is dead or absent, as if present.—
2. In *grammar*, the contraction of a word by the omission
of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a com-
ma; as, *call'd for called*. The comma used for this pur-
pose may also be called an *apostrophe*.
- APOSTROPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe; noting
the contraction of a word. *Murray*.
- APOSTROPHIZED, *v. i. or t.* 1. To make an apostrophe,
or short, detached address in speaking. 2. *v. t.* To con-
tract a word by omitting a letter or letters. 3. To mark
with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.
- APOSTROPHIZED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digres-
sion; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters;
marked by an apostrophe.
- APOSTROPHIZING, *pp.* Addressing in a digression;
contracting or marking by an apostrophe.
- APOSTUME, *n.* An aposteme, which see.
- APOSTATITE, *n.* [Gr. *αποστάτης*.] One of a sect of an-
cient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers,
renounced all their effects and possessions.
- APOTHECA, *n.* [L.] An apothecary's shop.
- APOTHECARY, *n.* [L. *apotheca*.] 1. One who prac-
tices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal
uses, and keeps them for sale. 2. In the *middle ages*, an
apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse.
- APOTHEGM, or APOTHEM, *n.* [See *Απορτικμ*.]
A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.
- APOTHEGMATIC, } *a.* In the manner of an apo-
APOTHEGMATICAL, } them. 3. A collector or maker of apo-
thems. *Pope*.
- APOTHEGMATIZE, *v. i.* To utter apothems, or short,
instructive sentences.
- APOTHEME, *n.* In *Russia*, an apothecary's shop.
- APOTHEOSIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποθεωσις*.] Deification; con-
secration; the act of placing a prince, or other distinguish-
ed person, among the heathen deities.
- APOTHEOSIS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. The reduction of a dislocated
bone. 2. A place on the south side of the chancel, in
the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books,
vestments, &c. *Wheler*.
- APO-TOME, } *n.* [Gr. *αποτομή*.] 1. In *mathematics*, the
A-POTOMY, } difference between two incommensura-
ble quantities.—2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major
which remains after deducting from it an interval, less,
by a comma, than a semitone major.
- APO-TREPSIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο and τρεψω*.] The resolution
of a suppurating tumor. *Coze*.
- APO-TROPY, *v.* [Gr. *απο and τρεπω*.] In *ancient poetry*,
a verse or hymn composed for averting the wrath of in-
censed deities.
- APOZEM, *n.* [Gr. *απο and ζω*.] A decoction, in which
the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boil-
ing.
- APOZEMICAL, *a.* Like a decoction *Whitaker*.
- APPAIR, *v. t.* To impair.
- APPAIR, *v. i.* To degenerate.
- APPALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *paill*; L. *palleo*.] 1. To depress or
discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a
manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness. 2
To reduce, allay, or destroy. [*Unusual*.] *Thomson*.
- APPALL, *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed.
- APPALLED, *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear
- APPALLING, *pp.* Depressing with fear; reducing.
- APPALLMENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; dis-
couragement.
- APPANAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *apanage*.] 1. Lands appropriated
by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons. 2.
Sustenance; means of nourishing. *Swift*.
- APPARATUS, *n.*; *plu.* APPARATUSES. [L.] 1. Things
provided as means to some end; the furniture of a
house; instruments of war; a complete set of instruments
or utensils, for performing any operation.—2. In *surgery*,
the operation of cutting for the stone.
- APPAREL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*.] 1. Clothing; vesture;
garments; dress. 2. External habiliments or decora-
tions; appearance. 3. The furniture of a ship, as sails,
rigging, anchors, &c.
- APPAREL, *v. t.* 1. To dress or clothe. 2. To adorn
with dress. 3. To dress with external ornaments; to
cover, as with garments. 4. To furnish with external
apparatus.
- APPARELED, *pp.* Dressed; clothed; covered as with
dress; furnished.
- APPARELING, *pp.* Dressing; clothing; covering as
with dress; furnishing.
- APPARENCE, (ap-pair'ens) } *n.* Appearance. *Chan-*
APPARENCE, (ap-pair'ens) } *cer.* *Gover.*
- APPARENT, (ap-pair'ent) *a.* 1. That may be seen; visi-
ble to the eye; within sight or view. 2. Obvious; plain;
evident; indubitable. 3. Visible; in opposition to *hid* or
secret. 4. Visible; appearing to the eye; seeming, in
distinction from *true* or *real*.—Heirs *apparent* are those
whose right to an estate is indefeasible, if they survive
the ancestor; in distinction from *presumptive* heirs, who,
if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit,
but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of
other children. *Blackstone*.
- APPARENTLY, (ap-pair'ent-ly) *adv.* 1. Openly; evi-
dently. 2. Seemingly; in appearance.
- APPARENTNESS, (ap-pair'ent-ness) *n.* That which is
apparent.
- APPARI-TION, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, an appear-
ance; visibility. [*Little used*.] *Milton*. 2. The thing
appearing; a visible object; a form. *Milton*. 3. A
ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit. [*This is now the usual*
sense of the word.] 4. Mere appearance, opposed to *reality*.
Denham.
- APPARITOR, *n.* [L. *apparo*.] Among the *Romans*, any
officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute
their orders.—In *England*, a messenger or officer who
serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle in the
university who carries the mace.
- APPAY, *v. t.* [Sp. *apagar*.] To satisfy.
- APPEACH, *v. t.* To accuse; to censure.
- APPEACHER, *n.* An accuser.
- APPEACHMENT, *n.* Accusation; charge exhibited.
- APPEAL, *v. i.* [Fr. *appeler*; L. *appello*.] 1. To refer to
a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause de-
pending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower
court. 2. To refer to another for the decision of a question
controversial, or the counteraction of testimony or facts.
- APPEAL, *v. t.* To call or remove a cause from an inferior
to a superior judge or court.
- APPEAL, *v. t.* In *criminal law*, to charge with a crime;
to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution.
- APPEAL, *n.* 1. The removal of a cause or suit from an
inferior to a superior tribunal; also, the right of appeal.
2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private per-
son against a man for some crime by which he has been
injured. 3. A summons to answer to a charge. 4. A
call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or
decision. 5. Resort; recourse.
- APPEALABLE, *a.* 1. That may be appealed; that may
be removed to a higher tribunal for decision. 2. That
may be accused or called to answer by appeal.
- APPEALANT, *n.* One who appeals. *Shak*
- APPEALED, (ap-peel'd) *pp.* Removed to a higher court,
as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person,
as a criminal.
- APPEALER, *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.
- APPEALING, *pp.* Removing a cause to a higher tribu-
nal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; refer-
ring to another for a decision.
- APPEAR, *v. i.* [L. *appareo*.] 1. To come or be in sight;
to be in view; to be visible. 2. To become visible to
the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind;
a *sense frequent in Scripture*. 3. To stand in presence of,
as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be
tried. 4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of
observation or comprehension. 5. To be clear or made
clear by evidence. 6. To seem, in opposition to *reality*
7. To be discovered, or laid open.

* See *Synopsis* X, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*

APPEAR, *n.* Appearance
APPEARANCE, *n.* 1. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye. 2. The thing seen; a phenomenon. 3. Semblance; apparent likeness. 4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance. 5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person. 6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character. 7. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon*. 8. Presence; mien; figure, as presented by the person, dress, or manners. 9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process. 10. An apparition. *Addison*.
APPEALER, *n.* The person that appeals.
APPEARING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance.
APPEARING, *n.* The act of becoming visible; appearance.
APPEASABLE, *a.* That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.
APPEASABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.
APPEASE, *v. t.* [*Fr. apaiser.*] To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify.
APPEASED, (*ap-peezd'*) *pp.* Quieted; calmed; pacified.
APPEASEMENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.
APPEASER, *n.* One who appeases, or pacifies.
APPEASIVE, (*ap-pee-siv*) *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.
APPELLANT, *n.* One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. 2. One who prosecutes another for a crime. 3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.—4. In *church history*, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Milton*.
APPELLATE, *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. *See APPELLEE. Aylife*.
APPELLATE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as, "appellate jurisdiction." *Const. of U. S. Burke*.
APPELLATION, *n.* [*L. appellatio.*] Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. *Spenser* uses it for *appeal*.
APPELLATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.
APPELLATIVE, *n.* A common name, in distinction from a proper name. A common name, or *appellative*, stands for a whole class, genus or species of beings, or for universal ideas.
APPELLATIVELY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species.
APPELLATORY, *a.* Containing an appeal.
APPELLER, *n.* 1. The defendant in an appeal. 2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.
APPELLOR, *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. *Blackstone*.
APPEND, *v. t.* [*L. appendo.*] 1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended. 2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing. *Johnson*.
APPENDAGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing.
APPENDANCE, or **APPENDENCE**, *n.* Something annexed. *Ep. Hall*.
APPENDANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached.
APPENDANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.
APPENDED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.
APPENDICATE, *v. t.* To append; to add to. *Hale*.
APPENDICATORY, *n.* An appendage or adjunct.
APPENDICLE, *n.* A small appendage.
APPENDING, *n.* That which is by right annexed.
APPENDIX, *n.* *plur.* APPENDICES. [*L.* The Latin plural is *appendices*.] 1. Something appended or added. 2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. 3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.
APPRECIATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. apprecier.*] To comprehend.
APPRECIATION, *n.* Perception. *Chaucer*.
APPRECIATION, *n.* Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness. *Reid*.
APPREHENSIVE, *n.* Peril; danger. *Shak.*
APPREHENSIVE, *v. i.* [*Fr. appartenir*; *L. ad* and *pertinere*.] To belong, whether by right, nature or appointment.
APPREHENSIVE, *pp.* Belonging.
APPREHENSIVE, *n.* That which belongs.
APPREHENSIVE, *v. t.* To have as right belonging.
APPREHENSIVE, *n.* *See APPURTENANCE*.
APPURTENANT, *a.* Belonging; now written *appurtenant*. *Shak.*
APPURTENANT, *n.* That which belongs to something else. *Shak.* *See APPURTENANCE*.

APPE-TENCE, } *n.* [*L. appetentia.*] 1. Desire; especial
APPE-TENCY, } by carnal desire; sensual appetite
 2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them. 3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.
APPE-TENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. *Luck*.
APPE-TIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.
APPE-TIBLE, *a.* [*Low L. appetibilis.*] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.
APPE-TITE, *n.* [*L. appetitus.*] 1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. 2. A desire of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst. 3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. 4. The thing desired. *Swift*.
APPE-TITE, *v. t.* To desire. *Sir T. Flyot*.
APPE-TITION, *n.* [*L. appetitio.*] Desire. [*Rarely used.*]
APPE-TITIOUS, *a.* Palatable; desirable.
APPE-TITIVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification.
APPIAN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appian, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundisium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appian Claudius.
APPLAUD, *v. t.* [*L. applaudo.*] 1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign. 2. To praise by words, actions, or other means; to express approbation of; to commend.
APPLAUDED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.
APPLAUDER, *n.* One who praises or commends.
APPLAUDING, *ppr.* Praising by acclamation; commending.
APPLAUSE, *n.* [*L. applausus.*] A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation or huzzas; approbation expressed.
APPLAUSIVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.
APPLE, *n.* [*Sax. appl, appli*; *D. appel*; *Ger. apfel*; *Dan. able*; *Sw. apic.*] 1. The fruit of the apple-tree, [*pyrus malus*], from which cider is made. 2. The apple of the eye is the pupil.—*Apple* of love, or love apple, the tomato, a species of *solanum*.
APPLE, *v. t.* To form like an apple. *Marshall*.
APPLE-GRAFT, *n.* A scion of the apple-tree ingrafted.
APPLE-HARVEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.
APPLE-JOHN. *See JOHN-APPLE*.
APPLE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples stewed or baked inclosed in paste.
APPLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.
APPLE-TART, *n.* A tart made of apples baked on paste.
APPLE-TREE, *n.* A tree arranged by Linnæ under the genus *pyrus*. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung.
APPLE-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who sells apples and other fruit.
APPLE-YARD, *n.* An orchard; an inclosure for apples.
APPLICABLE, *a.* [*See APPLY.*] That may be applied. This word is superseded by *applicable*.
APPLIANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or thing applied.
APPLICABILITY, *n.* The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.
APPLICABLE, *a.* That may be applied; fit to be applied, as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else.
APPLICABLENESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.
APPLICABLELY, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be applied.
APPLICANT, *n.* One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner.
APPLICATE, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.
APPLICATE, *v. t.* To apply. *Pearson*.
APPLICATE-ORDINATE. A right line at right angles applied to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. *Bailey*.
APPLICATION, *n.* [*L. applicatio.*] 1. The act of laying on. 2. The thing applied. 3. The act of making request, or soliciting. 4. The act of applying as means; the employment of means. 5. The act of fixing the mind; inteness of thought; close study; attention. 6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement.—7. In *sermons*, that part of the discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated are applied to practical uses.
APPLICATIVE, *a.* That applies. *Bramhall*.
APPLICATORILY, *adv.* In a manner which applies.
APPLICATORY, *a.* That includes the act of applying.
APPLICATORY, *n.* That which applies. *Taylor*.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DÔVE;—BULL, UNITE —C as K; & as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † *Obsolete*.

- AP-PLFED, (ap-plide) *pp.* Put on; put to; directed; employed.
- AP-PLFED-LY, *adv.* In a manner which may be applied.
- AP-PLFER, *n.* One that applies.
- AP-PLFMENT, *n.* Application. *Marston.*
- AP-PLS, *v. t.* [L. *applico.*] 1. To lay on; to put one thing to another. 2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case. 3. To put, refer or use, as suitable or relative to something. 4. To fix the mind; to be-take; to engage and employ with attention. 5. To ad-dress or direct. *Pope.* 6. To make application; to have recourse by request. 7. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. [Obs.] *Sidney.*
- AP-PLY, *v. i.* 1. To suit; to agree; to have some con-nection, agreement or analogy. 2. To make request; to so-llicit; to have recourse, with a view to gain something.
- AP-PLY'ING, *pp.* Laying on; making application.
- AP-POINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *appointer.*] 1. To fix; to settle; to establish; to make fast. 2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order or decision. 3. To allot, assign or desig-nate. 4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention. 5. To ordain, command or order. 6. To settle; to fix, name or determine by agreement.
- AP-POINT'ABLE, *a.* That may be appointed or consti-tuted. *Madison.*
- AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* 1. Fixed; set; established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted. 2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary.
- AP-POIN-TEE, *n.* 1. A person appointed. *Wharton's Re-ports.* 2. A foot soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, receives more pay than other privates. *Bailey.*
- AP-POINT'ER, *n.* One who appoints.
- AP-POINT'ING, *pp.* Setting; fixing; ordaining; consti-tuting; assigning.
- AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of appointing; designation to office. 2. Stip lation; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agree. ent. 3. Decree; established order or constitution. 4. Direction; order; command. 5. Equip-ment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management. 6. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer. 7. A devise or grant to a charitable use.
- AP-PORT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *apporteur.*] A bringer in; one that brings into the country.
- AP-PORT'ION, *v. t.* [L. *rd* and *portio.*] To divide and as-sign in just proportion; to distribute, among two or more, a just part or share to each.
- AP-PORT'ION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Just proportion.
- AP-PORT'IONED, *pp.* Divided; set out or assigned in suit-able parts or shares.
- AP-PORT'ION-ER, *n.* One that apportions.
- AP-PORT'ION-ING, *pp.* Setting out in just proportions or shares.
- AP-PORT'ION-MENT, *n.* The act of apportioning; a di-viding into just proportions or shares.
- AP-POSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *apposer.*] 1. To put questions; to ex-amine. *Bacon.* 2. To apply. *Harvey.*
- AP-POS-ER, *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions.
- AP-PO-SITE, *a.* [L. *appositus.*] Suitable; fit; very applica-ble; well adapted.
- AP-PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; properly.
- AP-PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitability.
- AP-PO-SITION, *n.* 1. The act of adding to; addition; a setting to.—2. In *grammar*, the placing of two nouns in the same case, without a connecting word between them.
- AP-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Applicable. *Knatchbull.*
- AP-PRaise, (ap-praze) *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier.*] To set a value; to estimate the worth, particularly by persons ap-pointed for the purpose. See APPRIZE.
- AP-PRaise-MENT, *n.* The act of setting the value; a val-uation. See APPRIZEMENT.
- AP-PRais-ER, *n.* One who values. See APPRIZER
- AP-PR-ECIATION, *n.* [L. *apprecor.*] Earnest prayer. *Hall.*
- AP-PR-ECIA-TO-RY, *a.* Praying or wishing any good.
- AP-PR-ECIA-BLE, (ap-pr'e-sha-bl) *a.* 1. That may be ap-preciated; valuable. 2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.
- AP-PR-ECIATE, (ap-pr'e-shate) *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier.*] 1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate. 2. To raise the value of. *Ramsay.*
- AP-PR-ECIATE, *v. i.* To rise in value; to become of more value.
- AP-PR-ECIA-TED, *pp.* Valued; prized; estimated; ad-vanced in value.
- AP-PR-ECIA-TING, *pp.* Setting a value on; estimating; rising in value.
- AP-PR-ECIATION, *n.* 1. A setting a value on; a just val-uation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consid-eration. 2. A rising in value; increase of worth or value. *Marshall.*
- AP-PR-EHEND', *v. t.* [L. *apprehendo.*] 1. To take or
- seize; to take hold of. 2. To take with the understand-ing, that is, to conceive in the mind; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference. 3. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without posi-tive certainty. 4. To fear; to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil.
- AP-PR-EHEND'ED, *pp.* Taken; seized; arrested; con-ceived; understood; feared.
- AP-PR-EHEND'ER, *n.* One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.
- AP-PR-EHEND'ING, *pp.* Seizing; taking; conceiving; understanding; fearing.
- AP-PR-EHENS'IBLE, *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived.
- AP-PR-EHENSION, *n.* 1. The act of taking or arresting. 2. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; simple intellection. 3. An inadequate or imperfect idea. 4. Opinion; con-ception. 5. The faculty by which new ideas are conceiv-ed. 6. Fear; suspicion; the prospect of future evil, ac-companied with uneasiness of mind.
- AP-PR-EHENSIVE, *a.* 1. Quick to understand. 2. Fear-ful; in expectation of evil. 3. Suspicious; inclined to believe. 4. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. *Milton.*
- AP-PR-EHENSIVE-LY, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner
- AP-PR-EHENSIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ap-prehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness.
- AP-PR-ENTICE, *n.* [Fr. *apprenti.*] 1. One who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or oc-cupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him.—2. In *old law books*, a barrister; a learner of law.
- AP-PR-ENTICE, *v. t.* To bind to, or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.
- AP-PR-ENTICE-HOOD, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Shak.*
- AP-PR-ENTICE-SHIP, *n.* 1. The term for which an ap-prentice is bound to serve his master. 2. The service, state or condition of an apprentice; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master.
- AP-PR-ENTIS-AGE, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Bacon.*
- AP-PR-EST', *a.* In *botany*, pressed close; lying near the stem; or applying its upper surface to the stem.
- AP-PR-ISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *appris.*] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written.
- AP-PR-ISED, (ap-prizd) *pp.* Informed; having notice or knowledge communicated.
- AP-PR-IS-ING, *pp.* Informing; communicating notice to.
- AP-PR-IZE, *v. t.* [ad, and *price*, *prize*; D. *prys*; Ger. *preis*; W. *pris*; Fr. *priser*, to prize.] To value; to set a value in pursuance of authority
- AP-PR-IZED, (ap-prizd) *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.
- AP-PR-IZE-MENT', *n.* 1. The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; a valuation. *Blackstone.* 2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation
- AP-PR-IZER, *n.* A person appointed to rate, or set a value on articles.
- AP-PR-IZING, *pp.* Rating; setting a value under au-thority.
- AP-PR-IZING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.
- AP-PR-OACH, *v. i.* [Fr. *approcher.*] 1. To come or go near, in place; to draw near; to advance nearer. 2. To draw near in time. 3. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to advance near to a point aimed at, in science, literature, government, morals, &c.; to approximate. 4. To draw near in duty, as in prayer or worship.
- AP-PR-OACH, *v. t.* 1. To come near to. 2. To have access carnally. *Lev. xviii.*—3. In *gardening*, to ingraft a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock. *Encyc.*
- AP-PR-OACH, *n.* 1. The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near. 2. Access.—3. In *fortification*, not only the advances of an army are called *approaches*, but the works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.
- AP-PR-OACH'ABLE, *a.* That may be approached; acces-sible.
- AP-PR-OACH'ER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.
- AP-PR-OACH-MENT', *n.* The act of coming near.
- AP-PR-O-BATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus.*] Approved.
- AP-PR-O-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *approbo.*] Approbate is a modern word, but in common use in America. It differs from *ap-prove*, denoting not only the act of the mind, but an ex-pression of the act.] To express approbation of; to man-ifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction; to express approbation officially, as of one's fitness for a public trust *J. Eliot.*
- AP-PR-O-BA-TED, *pp.* Approved; commended.
- AP-PR-O-BA-TING, *pp.* Expressing approbation of.
- AP-PR-O-BATION, *n.* [L. *approbatio.*] 1. The act of ap-proving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some

* See Synonyms. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

degree of pleasure or satisfaction 2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved. 3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

AP-PRO-BA-TIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation. *Milner.*

AP-PRO-BA-TORY, *a.* Containing approbation; expressing approbation. *Scott.*

† AP-PROMPT, for PROMPT. *Bacon.*

† AP-PROOF, *n.* Approval. *Shak.*

† AP-PROPER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. appropero.*] To hasten.

† AP-PRO-PIN-QUATE, *v. i.* [*L. appropinquo.*] To draw near.

† AP-PRO-PIN-QUATION, *n.* A drawing nigh. *Hall.*

† AP-PRO-PIN-QUE, *v. i.* To approach. *Hudibras.*

AP-PRO-PRI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

AP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. approprier.*] 1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses. 2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use, as by an exclusive right. 3. To make peculiar. 4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

AP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *a.* 1. Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person. 2. Most suitable, fit, or proper.

† AP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *n.* Peculiarity. *Bacon.*

AP-PRO-PRI-A-TED, *pp.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

AP-PRO-PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Fitly.

AP-PRO-PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Peculiar fitness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

AP-PRO-PRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively.

AP-PRO-PRI-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose.—2. In law, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

AP-PRO-PRI-A-TOR, *n.* 1. One who appropriates. 2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

AP-PRO-PRI-E-TA-RY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

AP-PRO-V-A-BLE, *a.* That may be approved; that merits approbation.

AP-PRO-V-AL, *n.* Approbation.

AP-PRO-V-ANCE, *n.* Approbation. *Thomson.*

AP-PRO-V-E, *v. t.* [*Fr. approuver; L. approbo.*] 1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of. 2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify. 3. To experience; to prove by trial. [*Not used.*] *Shak.* 4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend. 5. To like and sustain as right; to commend. 6. To improve. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRO-V-ED, (*ap-proov'd*) *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

AP-PRO-V-EMENT, *n.* 1. Approbation; liking.—2. In law, when a person indicted for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called *approvement*, and the person an *approver*. *Blackstone.* 3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRO-V-ER, *n.* 1. One who approves. *Formerly*, one who proves or makes trial.—2. In law, one who confesses a crime, and accuses another.

AP-PRO-V-ING, *ppr.* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

AP-PRO-V-ING, *a.* Yielding approbation.

† AP-PRO-X-I-MANT, *a.* Approaching. *Dering.*

† AP-PRO-X-I-MATE, *a.* [*L. ad and proximus.*] Nearest to; next; near to. [*This word is superseded by proximate.*]

† AP-PRO-X-I-MATE, *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. *Burke.*

AP-PRO-X-I-MATE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach. *Burke.*

AP-PRO-X-I-MATION, *n.* 1. Approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near. *Hale.*—2. In arithmetic and algebra, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a root or other quantity, without being able, perhaps, ever to arrive at it.—3. In medicine, communication of disease by contact. 4. A mode of cure, by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.

AP-PRO-X-I-MA-TIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches. *Ed. Encyc.*

AP-PUL-SÉ, (*ap-puls'*) *n.* [*L. appulsus*] 1. The act of striking against.—2. In astronomy, the approach of any

planet to a conjunction with the sun, or a star. 3. Arrival; landing.

AP-PULSION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

AP-PULSIVE, *a.* Striking against; driving towards.

AP-PURTE-NANCE, *n.* [*sic* written for *appertenance.*] [*Fr. appartenance*] That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. *Appropriately*, such buildings, rights, and improvements, as belong to land, are called the *appurtenances*.

AP-PURTE-NANT, *a.* 1. Belonging to; pertaining to of right.—2. In law, common *appurtenant* is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant. *Blackstone.*

† AP-RI-CATE, *v. i.* [*L. apricor.*] To bask in the sun. *Ray* [*Little used.*]

A-PRIC-I-TY, *n.* Sunshine. [*Little used.*]

† AP-RI-COT, *n.* [*old orthography, apricoek.*] [*Fr. abricot.*] A fruit belonging to the genus *prunus*, of the plum kind, of an oval figure, and delicious taste.

† APRIL, *n.* [*L. Aprilis; Fr. Avril.*] The fourth month of the year.

† APRIL-FOOL, *n.* He who is imposed upon by others, on the first day of April, or April-fool-day.

† AP-RI-CRI reasoning, *i. e.* from causes to effects.

* AP-PRON, *n.* [*Fr. aprun.*] 1. A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the forepart of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury. 2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose.—3. In gunnery, a flat piece of lead, that covers the vent of a cannon. 4. In ships, a piece of curved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel. 5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, on which the dock gates are shut. 6. A piece of leather to be drawn before a person in a gig.

* AP-PRONED, *a.* Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

* AP-PRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic.

AP-PRO-POS, (*ap-pro-po*) *adv.* [*Fr.*] 1. Opportunely; seasonably. 2. By the way; to the purpose; a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

AP-SIS, *n.; plu. APSIDES.* [*Gr. ἀψις.*] In astronomy, the *apsides* are the two points of a planet's orbit, which are at the greatest and least distance from the sun or earth; the most distant point is the *aphelion*, or *apogee*; the least distant, the *perihelion*, or *perigee*. The line connecting these is called the line of the *apsides*.

APT, *a.* [*L. aptus.*] 1. Fit; suitable. 2. Having a tendency; liable. 3. Inclined; disposed customarily. 4. Ready; quick. 5. Qualified; fit.

† APT, *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt.

† APT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

† APTATE, *v. t.* To make fit. *Bailey.*

AP-TER, (*n.* [*Gr. a and πτερον.*]) An insect without wings.

AP-TE-RA, } wings.

AP-TE-RAL, *a.* Destitute of wings.

AP-TI-TUDE, *n.* 1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect. 2. Fitness; suitability. 3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

AP-TLY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently.

AP-TNESS, *n.* 1. Fitness; suitability. 2. Disposition of the mind; propensity. 3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility. 4. Tendency, in things.

AP-TOTE, *n.* [*Gr. a and πωσις.*] In grammar, a noun which has no variation of termination; an indeclinable noun.

AP-Y-REX-Y, *n.* [*Gr. a and πρεσσω.*] The absence or intermission of fever.

AP-Y-ROUS, *a.* [*Gr. απρος.*] Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

† AQUA, *n.* [*L. aqua; Sp. agua.*] Water; a word much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry

A-QUA FOR-TIS, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitric acid*.

A-QUA MA-RI-NA. A name which jewelers give to the *beryl*, on account of its color.

A-QUA MI-RABI-LIS. A medical water.

A-QUA RE-GI-NA, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitro muriatic acid*.

A-QUA VITÆ. Brandy, or spirit of wine.

A-QUA-RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect of Christians, in the primitive church, who consecrated water in the eucharist, in stead of wine.

A-QUA-RI-US, *n.* [*L.*] The *water bearer*; a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

A-QUA-TIC, *a.* [*L. aquaticus.*] Pertaining to water; applied to animals which live in water, as fishes. *Aquatical* is rarely used.

* See *Fr. opis.* MOVE, BOCK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE;—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

- A-QUATIC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag.
- AQ-JA-TILE, *a.* That inhabits the water. *Brown.* [*Rarely used.*]
- AQ-UA-TINTA, *n.* [*L. aqua, and It. tinta.*] A method of etching on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink.
- AQUE-DUCT, *n.* [*L. aqua and ductus.*] A structure made for conveying water from one place to another, over uneven ground, either above or under the surface.
- AQUE-TY, *n.* Wateriness. *Johnson.*
- AQUE-OUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.
- AQUE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; wateriness; wateriness.
- AQUILA, *n.* [*L.*] In ornithology, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation.
- AQUILINE, *a.* [*L. aquilinus.*] 1. Belonging to the eagle. 2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.
- AQUILON, *n.* [*L. aquila.*] The north wind.
- AQUITANIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul.
- AQUOSE, *a.* [*L. aqua.*] Watery. *Dict.*
- AQUOSITY, *a.* Wateriness. *Dict.*
- A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the king's reign; as, A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of King George.
- ARA-BESQUE, } *a.* 1. In the manner of the Arabians;
ARA-BESKY, } applied to ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of animals. 2. The Arabic language. [*Not in use.*]
- A-RABI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.
- A-RABI-AN, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.
- ARA-BIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.
- A-RABIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.
- A-RABI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.
- ARA-BISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Stewart.*
- ARA-BIST, *n.* One well versed in Arabic literature.
- ARA-BLE, *a.* [*L. arā.*] Fit for plowing or tillage; hence, often applied to land which has been plowed.
- ARA-PY, *n.* Arabia. *Milton.*
- A-RACHNOID, *a.* [*Gr. ἀράχνη and εἶδος.*] In anatomy, the *arachnoid tunic*, or *arachnoid*, is a semitransparent, thin membrane, which is spread over the brain and pia mater.
- A-RACHNOID, *n.* A species of *madrepore*, found fossil.
- A-RACHOSIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.
- AR-A-GNEE, or AR-RAGNI, (ar-rānē) *n.* [*Fr.*] In fortification, the branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
- † A-RĀISE, *v. t.* To raise. *Shak.*
- AR-A-MEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans.
- AR-A-MISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean, or Chaldee language; a Chaldeism.
- A-RĀNE-OUS, *a.* [*L. aranea.*] Resembling a cobweb.
- † A-RĀTION, *n.* [*L. aratio.*] Plowing.
- † AR-A-TORY, *a.* That contributes to tillage.
- AR-AU-ĒANI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Araucanians. *Molina.*
- ARBA-LIST, *n.* [*L. arcus and balista.*] A cross-bow.
- ARBA-LIST-ER, *n.* A cross-bowman.
- ARBI-TER, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. 2. A person who has the power of judging and determining, without control. 3. One that commands the destiny, or *hōl* of the empire, of a nation or state.
- † ARBI-TER, *v. t.* To judge. *Huloet.*
- ARBI-TRA-BLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*
- AR-BIT-RAMENT, *n.* 1. Will; determination. 2. The award of arbitrators. *Cowel.*
- ARBI-TRARI-LY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.
- ARBI-TRARI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; *tranny.*
- † AR-BIT-RARI-OUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotical.
- † AR-BIT-RARI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Arbitrarily.
- ARBI-TRARY, *a.* [*L. arbitrarius.*] 1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules. 2. Despotical; absolute in power; having no external control.
- ARBI-TRATE, *v. t.* [*L. arbitror.*] To hear and decide as arbitrators.
- ARBI-TRATE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to judge of. *Milton.*
- AR-BIT-RATION, *n.* 1. The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. 2. A hearing before arbitrators, though they make no award. [*This is a common use of the word in the United States.*]
- ARBI-TRA-TOR, *n.* 1. A person chosen by a party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. 2. An arbiter, governor, or president. 3. An arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control. *Addison.*
- AR-BIT-RATRIX, *n.* A female judge. *Sherwood.*
- AR-BIT-RE-MENT, *n.* Decision; compromise.
- ARBI-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.
- AR-BOR, *n.* 1. A frame of lattice-work, covered with vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.—2. In botany, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub.—3. In mechanics, the principal part of a machine, sustaining the rest.
- AR-BO-RAR-Y, *a.* Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*
- AR-BO-RAR-TOLT, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees. *Evelyn.*
- AR-BOR-E-OUS, *a.* [*L. arboreus.*] Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees.
- AR-BO-RES-CENCE, *n.* [*L. arboreo.*] The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.
- AR-BO-RES-CENT, *a.* 1. Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical. 2. From herbaceous becoming woody.
- AR-BO-RES-CENT STAR-FISH. A species of *asterias*, called also *caput Medusæ*.
- AR-BOR-RET, *n.* [*It. arboreto.*] A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees.
- † AR-BOR-I-CAL, *a.* Relating to trees. *Howell.*
- AR-BO-RIST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees.
- AR-BOR-I-ZĀTION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils.
- AR-BOR-I-ZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.
- AR-BOR-VINE, *n.* A species of bind-weed.
- AR-BUS-CLE, *n.* [*L. arbusculus.*] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree.
- AR-BUS-CULAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.
- AR-BUST-IVE, *a.* Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs. *Bartram.*
- AR-BUST-UM, *n.* A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.
- AR-BUTE, *n.* [*L. arbutus.*] The strawberry-tree.
- AR-BŪTE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the strawberry-tree.
- ARC, *n.* [*L. arcus.*] In geometry, any part of the circumference of a circle, or curved line, lying from one point to another; a segment, or part of a circle, not more than a semicircle.
- AR-CĀDE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A long or continued arch; a walk arched above. *Johnson.*
- AR-CĀDI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Peloponnesus.
- AR-CĀDI-AN, } oponusus.
- AR-CĀDI-ES, *n.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia.
- AR-CĀDY, *n.* The country of Arcadia. *Milton.*
- AR-CĀNE, *a.* [*L. arcanus.*] Hidden; secret. [*L. u.*]
- AR-CĀNUM, *n.* [*L.*] A secret; generally used in the plural, *arcana*, secret things, mysteries.
- AR-CĀBŪTANT, *n.* [*Fr.*] In building, an arched buttress.
- ARCH, *n.* [*See Arc.*] 1. A segment, or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. 2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch. 3. Any curvature, in form of an arch. 4. The vault of heaven, or sky.—*Triumphal arches* are magnificent structures at the entrance of cities, erected to adorn a triumph, and perpetuate the memory of the event.
- ARCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve.
- ARCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches. *Pope.*
- ARCH, *a.* [*It. arcare.*] Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful.
- ARCH, *a.* [*used also in composition.*] [*Gr. ἀρχος.*] Chief, of the first class; principal. Shakspeare uses this word as a noun; "My worthy arch and patrons;" but the use is not authorized.
- AR-CHA-ISM, *n.* [*Gr. ἀρχαῖος.*] An ancient or obsolete phrase or expression.
- † AR-CHĀIC, *a.* Old fashioned; ancient.
- AR-CH-ANG-EL, *n.* 1. An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. 2. The name of several plants, as the *dead-nettle*, or *la minium*.
- AR-CH-AN-GEL-IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.
- AR-CH-A-POST-TATE, *n.* A chief apostate.
- AR-CH-A-POST-LE, *n.* The chief apostle.
- AR-CH-ARCHI-TECT, *n.* The Supreme Architect.
- AR-CH-BEA-CON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect, or signal.
- AR-CH-BISH-OP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops, in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

* See Synopses. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—PAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

- ARCH-BISHOP-RIC, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.
- ARCH-BOTCHER, *n.* The chief butcher, or mender, *ironically*. Corbet.
- ARCH-BUILDER, *n.* Chief builder. *Harmar*.
- ARCH-BILDER, *n.* Chief builder. *Harmar*.
- ARCH-BUTLER, *n.* A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor, on solemn occasions.
- ARCH-CHAMBER-LAIN, *n.* A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire.
- ARCH-CHANCELLOR, *n.* A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire.
- ARCH-CHANTER, *n.* The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church.
- ARCH-CHEMICAL, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers.
- ARCH-CONSPIRATOR, *n.* Principal conspirator.
- ARCH-COUNT, *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders.
- ARCH-CRITIC, *n.* A chief critic.
- ARCH-DAMP-FÊRE, *n.* An officer in the German empire.
- ARCH-DEACON, (arch-dē'kn) *n.* [See DEACON.] In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole diocese.
- ARCH-DEACON-RY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.
- ARCH-DEACON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.
- ARCH-DI-VINE, *n.* A principal theologian.
- ARCH-DRUID, *n.* A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids. *Henry*.
- ARCH-DUCAL, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.
- ARCH-DUCHESS, *n.* A title given to the females of the house of Austria.
- ARCH-DUCHY, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Ash*.
- ARCH-DUKE, *n.* A title given to princes of the house of Austria.
- ARCH-DUKE/DOM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.
- ARCH'ED, *pp.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch.
- ARCH-ENEMY, *n.* A principal enemy. *Milton*.
- ARCH-EOLÓGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on antiquity, or to the knowledge of ancient things.
- ARCH-EOLÓGY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχαίος* and *λογος*.] A discourse on antiquity; learning or knowledge which respects ancient times. *Panoplist*.
- ARCHER, *n.* [Sp. *archero*; It. *arciéro*; Fr. *archer*.] A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.
- ARCHER-ESS, *n.* A female archer. *Markham*.
- ARCHER-Y, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.
- ARCHES-COURT, in England, so called from the church of St. Mary le bow, (*de arcubus*), whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.
- ARCHETYPAL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.
- ARCHETYPÉ, *n.* [Gr. *αρχετυπον*.] 1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made.—2. Among *minters*, the standard weight, by which others are adjusted.—3. Among *Platonists*, the archetypal world is the world as it existed in the idea of God before the creation.
- ARCH-EUS, *n.* [Gr. *αρχη*, beginning, or *αρχος*, a chief; W. *erchi*.] A term used by the ancient chemists, to denote the internal efficient cause of all things.
- ARCH-FELON, *n.* A chief felon. *Milton*.
- ARCH-FIEND, (arch-feend') *n.* A chief fiend or foe.
- ARCH-FLAMEN, *n.* A chief flamen or priest.
- ARCH-FLATTER-ER, *n.* A chief flatterer.
- ARCH-FŒE, *n.* A grand or chief enemy.
- ARCH-FOUNDER, *n.* A chief founder. *Milton*.
- ARCH-GOVERN-OR, *n.* The chief governor.
- ARCH-HERESY, *n.* The greatest heresy. *Butler*.
- ARCH-HERETIC, *n.* A chief heretic. *Shak*.
- ARCH-HYER-REY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *επος*.] A chief priest in Russia. *Tooke*.
- ARCH-HYPOCRITE, *n.* A great or chief hypocrite.
- ARCH-IATER, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *ιατρος*.] Chief physician; a word used in Russia. *Tooke*.
- ARCHICAL, *a.* Chief; primary. *Hallywell*.
- ARCHIDIACONAL, *a.* [See DEACON.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.
- ARCHIEPISCO-PAL, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.
- ARCHIL, *n.* A lichen which grows on rocks.
- ARCHILOCHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet.
- ARCHI-MAGUS, *n.* The high priest of the Persian magi, or worshippers of fire.
- ARCH-MANDRITE, *n.* In church history, a chief of the mandrites or monks, answering to *abbot* in Europe.
- ARCHING, *pp.* Forming an arch; covering with an arch.
- ARCHING, *a.* Curving like an arch.
- ARCH-I-PELAGO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be composed of *αρχος*, chief, and *πελαγος*, sea; others, of *Αγαιος* and *πελαγος*, the Egean sea.] In a general sense, a sea interspersed with many isles; but particularly, the sea which separates Europe from Asia, otherwise called the Egean sea.
- ARCHITECT, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *τεκτων*.] 1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed. 2. A contriver; a former or maker.
- ARCHITECTIVE, *a.* Used in building; proper for building.
- ARCHITECTONIC, *a.* That has power or skill to build.
- ARCHITECTONICAL, *a.* Having skill in architecture.
- ARCHITECTONICS, *n.* The science of architecture.
- ARCHITECTRESS, *n.* A female architect.
- ARCHITECTURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture.
- ARCHITECTURE, *n.* [L. *architectura*.] 1. The art of building; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings, for the purposes of civil life. 2. Frame or structure.—*Military architecture* is the art of fortification.—*Naval architecture* is the art of building ships.
- ARCHITRAVE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, and It. *trave*.] In architecture, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. In chimneys, the *architrave* is called the *mantle-piece*; and over doors and windows, the *hyperthyron*.
- ARCHIVAL, *a.* Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records. *Tooke*.
- ARCH-VAULT, *n.* In building, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the impost.
- ARCHIVES, *n. plu.* [Gr. *αρχαιοι*; Low L. *archivum*; Fr. *archives*.] The apartment in which records are kept; also, the records and papers which are preserved, as evidences of facts.
- ARCH-VIST, *n.* [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records.
- ARCH-LIKE, *a.* Built like an arch. *Young*.
- ARCH-LUTE, or ARCH-LUTE, *n.* [It. *arcilute*.] A large lute, a theorbo, the base strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison.
- ARCHLY, *adv.* Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.
- ARCH-MAGICIAN, *n.* The chief magician.
- ARCH-MARSHAL, *n.* The grand marshal of the German empire.
- ARCH-MOCK, *n.* Principal mockery or jest. *Shak*.
- ARCHNESS, *n.* Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness.
- ARCHON, *n.* [Gr. *αρχων*.] The archons in Greece were chief magistrates, chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number. *Encyc*.
- ARCHONSHIP, *n.* The office of an archon; or the term of his office. *Milford*.
- ARCHONTICS, *n.* In church history, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, *archontes*.
- ARCH-PASTOR, *n.* Chief pastor, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. *Barrow*.
- ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, *n.* A chief philosopher.
- ARCH-PILLAR, *n.* The main pillar. *Harmar*.
- ARCH-POET, *n.* The principal poet.
- ARCH-POLITICIAN, *n.* An eminent or distinguished politician. *Bacon*.
- ARCH-PONTIFF, *n.* A supreme pontiff or priest. *Burke*.
- * ARCH-PRELATE, *n.* [See PRELATE.] The chief prelate.
- ARCH-PRESBYTER, *n.* A chief presbyter or priest.
- ARCH-PRESBYTERY, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.
- ARCH-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest. *Encyc*.
- ARCH-PRIMATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop.
- ARCH-PROPHET, *n.* Chief prophet. *Warton*.
- ARCH-PROTESTANT, *n.* A principal or distinguished protestant.
- ARCH-PUBLICAN, *n.* The distinguished publican.
- ARCH-REBEL, *n.* The chief rebel. *Milton*.
- ARCH-TRAITOR, *n.* A principal traitor.
- ARCH-TREASURER, (arch-trezh-ur-er) *n.* The great treasurer of the German empire.
- ARCH-TREASURER-SHIP, *n.* The office of archtreasurer. *Collins's Peerage*.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—B[ILL], UNITE.—C as K · G as J · S as Z · CH as SH · FH as in this. † Obsolete

ARCH-TYRANT, *n.* A principal or great tyrant. *Hall*.
 ARCH-VILLAIN, *n.* A chief or great villain.
 ARCH-VILLAINY, *n.* Great villainy.
 ARCH-WIFE, *n.* A wife in the higher rank of society.
Chaucer.
 ARCHWISE, *adv.* In the form of an arch.
 ARCHY, *a.* In the form of an arch. *Parthenia Sacra*.
 ARCHYBENT, *a.* [L. *arcitenens*.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*
 ARCHITATION, or ARCTITUDE, *n.* [L. *arcus*.] Preternatural straightness; constipation from inflammation. *Coze*.
 ARCTIC, *a.* [Gr. *αρκτος*.] Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation called the Bear; as, the arctic pole. —The arctic circle is a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28' from the north pole. This and the antarctic circle are called the polar circles, and within these lie the frigid zones.
 ARCTURUS, *n.* [Gr. *αρκτος* and *ουρα*.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes.
 ARCUATE, *a.* [L. *arcuatus*.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.
 + ARCUATE, *a.* Bent. *Dict.*
 ARCUATION, *n.* 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax. 2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth.
 ARCUBALIST, *n.* [L. *arcus* and *balista*.] A cross-bow.
 ARCURALISTER, *n.* A cross-bowman; one who used the arbalist.
 ARD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. *art*, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. *art*, mode, nature, genius, form. We observe it in *Goddard*, a divine temper; *Chifard*, a disposition to give liberality; *Bernard*, filial affection; *standard*, *drunkard*, *dotard*, &c.
 ARDEN-CY, *n.* [L. *ardens*.] Warmth of passion or affection; ardor; eagerness.
 ARDENT, *a.* 1. Hot; burning; that causes a sensation of burning. 2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce. 3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous.
 ARDENTLY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.
 ARDENTNESS, *n.* Ardency.
 ARDERS, *n.* Fallowings or plowings of grounds. *Grose*.
 ARDOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Heat, in a literal sense. 2. Warmth, or heat, applied to the passions and affections; eagerness.
 + ARDUITY, *n.* Height, difficulty. *Dict.*
 ARDUOUS, *a.* [L. *arduus*.] 1. High, lofty, in a literal sense. 2. Difficult; attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an arduous employment, task, or enterprise.
 ARDUOUSLY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.
 ARDUOUSNESS, *n.* Height; difficulty of execution.
 ARE, (*ar*) The plural of the substantive verb to be.
 ARE, *n.* [L. *area*.] In French measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square metres.
 A-RE, or AL-A-MIRE, The lowest note, except one, in Guido's scale of music.
 ARE-A, *n.* [L.] 1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground. 2. The space or site on which a building stands; or of any inclosure.—3. In geometry, the superficial contents of any figure, the surface included within any given lines; as, the area of a square or a triangle.—4. Among physicians, baldness; an empty space; a bald space produced by alopecia; also a name of the disease.—5. In mining, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.
 + A-READ, or + A-REED, *v. t.* [Sax. *aredan*.] To counsel; to advise. *Spenser*.
 ARE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an area. *Barton*.
 A-REK, *adv.* In a reeking condition. *Swift*.
 ARE-FAC-TION, *n.* [L. *arefacio*.] The act of drying, the state of growing dry. *Bacon*.
 ARE-FY, *v. t.* To dry or make dry. *Bacon*.
 ARENA, *n.* [L. sand.] 1. An open space of ground, strewed with sand, on which the gladiators, in ancient Rome, exhibited shows of fighting for the amusement of spectators. Hence, a place for public exhibition.—2. Among physicians, sand or gravel in the kidneys.
 ARE-NACEOUS, *a.* 1. Sandy; having the properties of sand. 2. Brittle.
 ARE-NATION, *n.* Among physicians, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person.
 ARE-DA-LITE, *n.* In mineralogy, another name of epidote, or pistacite.
 ARE-NDATOR, *n.* [Russ. *arends*.] In Livonia, and other provinces of Russia, a farmer of the farms or rents.
 ARE-NI-LITE, *a.* [L. *arena*, and Gr. *λίθος*.] Pertaining to sand-stone; consisting of sand-stone.

ARE-NÓSE, *a.* Sandy; full of sand. *Johnson*.
 ARE-NOUS, *a.* Full of small sand.
 + ARE-NOUS-LOUS, *a.* Full of small sand.
 ARE-OLE, or ARE-OLA, *n.* [L.] The colored circle round the nipple, or round a pustule.
 ARE-OMETER, *n.* [Gr. *αραιος* and *μετρος*.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
 ARE-O-METRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.
 ARE-OMETRY, *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
 ARE-OP-A-GITIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mif-ford*.
 ARE-OP-A-GITE, (*ar-e-op'-a-jite*, *Walker*) *n.* A member of the Areopagus.
 ARE-OP-A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. *Αρης* and *παιος*.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions.
 ARE-OTIC, *a.* [Gr. *αραιος*.] Attenuating; making thin, as in liquids; rarefying.
 ARE-OTIC, *n.* A medicine which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscosity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration; an attenuant. *Coze*.
 ARE-TOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αρηνη* and *λογος*.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue. [Little used.]
 ARGAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks.
 ARGAN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark.
 ARGENT, *n.* [L. *argentum*.] 1. The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness.—2. *a.* Silvery; of a pale white, like silver. *Johnson*. 3. *a.* Bright. *Pope*.
 ARGENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver. *Cleveland*.
 ARGENTATE, *n.* A combination of the argentic acid with another substance.
 ARGENTATION, *n.* An overlaying with silver.
 ARGENT-HORNED, *a.* Silver-horned.
 ARGENTIC, *a.* Pertaining to silver.
 ARGENTIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *argentum*.] Producing silver. *Kirwan*.
 ARGENTINA, *n.* In ichthyology, a genus of fishes of ARGENTINE, } the order of abdominals.—*Argentina* is also a name of the wild tansy, silver-weed. *Coze*.
 ARGENTINE, *a.* Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. *Johnson*.
 ARGENTINE, *n.* In mineralogy, a sub-species of carbonate of lime, nearly pure.
 + ARGENTRY, *n.* Materials of silver. *Howell*.
 ARGILL, *n.* A species of the ardea, or genus of cranes.
 ARGILL, *n.* [L. *argilla*.] In a general sense, clay, or potter's earth; but in a technical sense, pure clay, or alu-mine.
 ARGILLACEOUS, *a.* [L. *argillaceus*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil.
 ARGILLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *argilla* and *fero*.] Producing clay.
 ARGILL-LITE, *n.* Argillaceous shist or slate; clay-slate. *Kirwan*.
 ARGILLITIC, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.
 ARGILLO-CALCITE, *n.* [L. *argilla* and *calx*.] A species of calcareous earth, with a large proportion of clay.
 ARGILLO-MURITE, *n.* [L. *argilla*.] A species of earth, consisting of magnesia, mixed with siliceous, alumine, and lime; a variety of magnesite.
 ARGILLOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay. *Brown*.
 ARGIVE, *a.* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi*.
 ARGO, *n.* The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis.
 ARGONAVIS, the ship *Argo*, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere.
 ARGONIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ship *Argo*. *Faber*.
 ARGOLIC, *a.* Belonging to Argolis.
 ARGOLICS, *n.* The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.
 ARGO-NAUT, *n.* [Gr. *Αργος* and *ναυτης*.] One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the *Argo*, in quest of the golden fleece.
 ARGONAUTA, *n.* A genus of shell-fish, of the order of *vermes testacea*.
 ARGONAUTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts.
 ARGONAUTICS, *n.* A poem on the subject of the expedition of the Argonauts.
 ARGOSY, *n.* [Sp. *Argos*, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a carrack. *Shak*.
 ARGUE, *v. i.* [L. *arguo*.] 1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion or belief. 2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with*.
 ARGUE, *v. t.* 1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning. 2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or

* See Synopsia. Æ, È, Ì, Ò, Õ, Υ lo-g.—FXR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PN, MARINE, BIRD;—† Obsolete.

- deduction, or to show reasons for. 3. To persuade by reasons. 4. Formerly, to accuse, or charge with; a Latin sense, now obsolete. *Dryden.*
- ARGUED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; accused.
- ARGUER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a contravertist.
- ARGUING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; accusing.
- ARGUING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.
- ARGUMENT, *n.* [*L. argumentum.*] 1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind. —2. In *logic*, an inference drawn from premises, which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. 3. The subject of a discourse or writing. *Milton.* 4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects. 5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning. —6. In *astronomy*, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.
- ARGUMENT, *v. i.* To reason; to discourse. *Gower.*
- ARGUMENTABLE, *a.* That may be argued. *Dr. Chalmers.*
- ARGUMENTAL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument. *Pope.*
- ARGUMENTATION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion.
- ARGUMENTATIVE, *a.* 1. Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning. 2. Showing reasons for.
- ARGUMENTATIVE-LY, *adv.* In an argumentative manner. *Taylor.*
- ARGUMENTIZE, *v. i.* To debate.
- ARGUMENTIZER, *n.* One who debates or reasons. *Brady.*
- ARGUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io.
- ARGUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots.
- ARGUTATION, *n.* [*L. argutus.*] Debate; cavil; disputation.
- ARGUTE, *a.* [*L. argutus.*] Sharp; shrill; witty. [*Little used.*]
- ARGUTENESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [*Little used.*]
- ARGUTENESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [*Little used.*]
- ARIAN, *n.* [*It.*] An air, song, or tune.
- ARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, or his doctrines.
- ARIAN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius.
- ARIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.
- ARIANIZE, *v. i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians.
- ARID, *a.* [*L. aridus.*] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat.
- ARIDAS, *n.* A kind of taffety, from the East Indies.
- ARIDITY, *n.* 1. Dryness; a state of being without ARIDNESS; moisture. 2. A dry state of the body; emaciation.
- ARIES, *n.* [*L.*] The Ram, a constellation of fixed stars; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac.
- ARIE-TATE, *v. i.* [*L. ariet.*] To butt, as a ram.
- ARIE-TATION, *n.* 1. The act of butting, as a ram. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram. 2. The act of striking or conflicting. [*Rarely used.*]
- ARIE-TTA, *n.* [*It.*] A short song; an air, or little air.
- ARIGHT, *adv.* [*Sax. gericht.*] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.
- ARIL, or ARIILLUS, *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only.
- ARIL-LA-TED, *a.* Having an exterior covering, or aril, or ARILLED, as coffee. *Encyc. Eaton.*
- ARIMAN, ARIMA, or AHRIMAN, *n.* [*Per. ahriman.*] The evil genius or demon of the Persians.
- ARIO-LATION, or HARIO-LATION, *n.* [*L. ariolus, or hariolus.*] A soothsaying; a foretelling. *Brown.*
- ARISO, *a.* [*It.*] Light; airy. But, according to Rousseau, applied to music, it denotes a kind of melody bordering on the majestic style of a capital air.
- ARISE, *v. i.* pret. arose; pp. arisen: (a-rize', a-röze', a-rizn') [*Sax. arisan.*] 1. To ascend, mount up, or move to a higher place. 2. To emerge from below the horizon. 3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture. 4. To begin; to spring up; to originate. 5. To revive from death; to leave the grave. 6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction. 7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible or operative. 8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated. 9. To invade, assault or begin hostility; followed by *against*.
- ARISING, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing.
- ARISTA, *n.* [*L.*] In *botany*, awn, the long, pointed beard, which issues from the husk, or scaly flower-cup of the grasses, called the *glume*. *Milne.*
- ARISTOCRACY, *n.* [*Gr. aristos and κρατος.*] A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men *Harrington*
- ARISTOCRACY, *n.* [*Gr. aristos and κρατος.*] A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state. 2. A few men distinguished by their rank and opulence.
- ARISTOCRATIC, *n.* One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice *Burke.*
- ARISTOCRATIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to aristocracy. 2. Partaking of aristocracy.
- ARISTOCRATIC-LY, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.
- ARISTOCRATIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.
- ARISTOCRACY, *n.* The same as aristocracy. *Burton*
- ARISTOTELIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle.
- ARISTOTELIAN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who founded the sect of *Peripatetics*.
- ARISTOTELIANISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.
- ARISTOTELIC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.
- ARISTOMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. αριθμος and μαντεια.*] Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.
- ARITHMETIC, *n.* [*Gr. αριθμητικη.*] The science of numbers, or the art of computation.
- ARITHMETIC, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; arithmetical.
- ARITHMETIC-LY, *adv.* According to the rules, principles or method of arithmetic.
- ARITHMETICIAN, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.
- ARK, *n.* [*Fr. arche; L. arca.*] 1. A small, close vessel, chest or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile was an ark of bulrushes. 2. The large, floating vessel, in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. 3. A depository. 4. A large boat used on American rivers, to transport produce to market.
- ARKITE, *n.* A term used by *Bryant* to denote one of the persons who were preserved in the ark; or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.
- ARKITE, *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Bryant.*
- ARKITE-ZITE, or ARCTITE-ZITE, *n.* A mineral, now called *Wernerite*.
- ARM, *n.* [*Sax. arm, earm; D. G. Sw. Dan. arm; L. ar-mas.*] 1. The limb of the human body, which extends from the shoulder to the hand. 2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. 3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea. 4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength; as the secular arm.
- ARM, *v. t.* [*L. armo; Fr. armer; Sp. armar; It. armare.*] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense. 2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security. 3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.
- ARM, *v. i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms.
- ARMADA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Elizabeth.
- ARMADILLO, *n.* [*Sp.*] A quadruped peculiar to America, called also *tatoe*, and in zoology, the *Dasypus*.
- ARMAMENT, *n.* [*L. armamenta.*] A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force.
- ARMAMENTARY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]
- ARMATURE, *n.* [*L. armatura.*] 1. Armor; that which defends the body.—2. In *ancient military art*, an exercise performed with missile weapons, as darts, spears and arrows
- ARMAN, *n.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses *Dict.*
- ARMED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a moral sense.—2. In *heraldry*, armed is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body. 3. Capped and cased, as the load stone; that is, set in iron.
- ARMED-CHAIR, *n.* An elbow-chair
- ARMENIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia.
- ARMENIAN, *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.
- Armenian bole* is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries.
- Armenian stone*, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper.
- ARMENTAL, *a.* [*L. armentalis.*] Belonging to a drove
- ARMENTINE, *n.* or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BQOK, DÖVE;—BÜLL, UNITE.—C as K, G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † *Obsolete*

- † AR-MEN-TOSE, *a.* Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*
 ARME-PU-IS-SANT, *a.* Powerful in arms. *Weaver.*
 ARM'FUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.
 † ARM/GAUNT, *a.* Slender, as the arm. *Shak.*
 ARM/HOLE, *n.* 1. The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit. 2. A hole for the arm in a garment.
 AR-MIG-ER-OU, *a.* [*L. armiger.*] Literally, bearing arms. But in present usage, *armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. *Armiger* is still retained with us as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see.
 ARMIL-LA-RY, *a.* [*L. armilla.*] Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles.
 † ARMIL-LA-TED, *a.* Having bracelets.
 ARM'ING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack.
 ARM'INGS, *n.* The same as waist-clothes, hung about a ship's upper works. *Chambers.*
 AR-MIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.
 AR-MIN'IAN, *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmansen.
 AR-MIN'IAN-ISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.
 AR-MIPO-TENCE, *n.* [*L. arma and potentia.*] Power in arms. *Johnson.*
 AR-MIP'O-TENT, *a.* Powerful in arms.
 AR-MIS'O-NOUS, *a.* Sounding or rustling in arms.
 KR'MIS-TICE, *n.* [*L. arma and sisto; Fr. armistice.*] A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.
 ARM'LESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons. *Beaumont.*
 ARM'LET, *n.* A little arm; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet. *Dryden.*
 AR-MO'NI-AC, *n.* A sort of volatile salt. See AMMONIAC.
 ARMOR, *n.* 1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness*. *Coat-armor* is the escutcheon of a person or family.
 ARMOR-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.
 ARMOR-ER, *n.* A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war.
 AR-MO'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.
 AR-MORIC, or AR-MOR'I-CAN, *a.* Designating the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*.
 AR-MORIC, *n.* The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects.
 AR-MORI-CAN, *n.* A native of Armorica.
 AR-MOR-IST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.
 AR-MO-RY, *n.* 1. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited. 2. Armor; defensive arms. 3. Ensigns armorial. 4. The knowledge of coat-armor; skill in heraldry.
 ARM'PIT, *n.* The hollow place under the shoulder.
 ARMS, *n.* plu. [*L. arma; Fr. arme; Sp. It. arma.*] 1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body. 2. War; hostility. 3. The ensigns armorial of a family. *Fire arms* are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c. *A stand of arms* consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword.—In *falconry*, arms are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.
 ARMS-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance.
 ARMS'REACH, *n.* Within the stretch of the arm.
 ARMY, *n.* [*Fr. armée.*] 1. A collection or body of men armed for war. 2. A great number; a vast multitude.
 AR-NOLD-IST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia.
 AR-NOT, *n.* A name of the *banium*, pignut or earthnut.
 AR-NOT'TO, *n.* The *anotta*, which see. Also, a tree so called.
 AR'NUTS, *n.* Tall oat grass.
 † A-ROINT'. See ARONYT.
 A-RÔMA, } *n.* [*Gr. ἀρωμα.*] The quality of plants which
 AR-O-MA, } constitutes their fragrance.
 AR-O-MAT'IC, or AR-O-MAT-I-CAL, *a.* Fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor.
 AR-O-MAT'IC, *n.* A plant which yields a spicy, fragrant smell, or a warm, pungent taste.
 ARO-MA-TITE, *n.* A bituminous stone. *Coze.*
 AR-O-MAT-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.
 A-RO-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume.
 A-RO-MA-TIZED, *ppr.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.
 A-RO-MA-TI-ZER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality. *Evelyn.*
 A-RO-MA-TI-ZING, *ppr.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.

- A-RÔMA-TOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.
 AR-OPHI, *n.* 1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called. 2. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of *hematite* and *sal ammoniac*.
 A-RÔSE'. The past or preterit tense of the verb to arise.
 A-ROUND, *prep.* 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing. 2. In a looser sense, from place to place; at random.
 A-ROUND, *adv.* 1. In a circle; on every side. 2. In a looser sense, at random; without any fixed direction.
 A-RÔU RA, *n.* [*Gr.*] A Grecian measure of fifty feet.
 A-ROUSE', (a-rouz') *v. t.* To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion, that which is languid.
 A-ROUSED, (a-rouzd') *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.
 A-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.
 A-RÔW', *adv.* In a row; successively.
 † A-ROYNT', *adv.* Be gone; away. *Shak.*
 AR-PEG'GIO, *n.* [*It.*] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice. *Walker.*
 AR'PENT, *n.* [*Fr. arpent.*] A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. But the arpent is different in different parts of France.
 AR-QUE-BU-SADE', *n.* 1. A distilled liquor applied to a bruise. 2. The shot of an arquebuse.
 AR-QUE-BUSE, or HAR-QUE-BUSE, *n.* A hand gun; a species of fire arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel.
 AR-QUE-BU-SIER', *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.
 † ARR, *n.* A mark made by a flesh wound, a cicatrice. *Relph.*
 † AR'RA, *n.* [*L. arra, or arra.*] A pledge. *Anderson.*
 AR-RACH, *n.* A plant. See OKRACH.
 AR-RACK', *n.* Contracted into *rack*. A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies, which usually bears this name, is *toddy*, a liquor distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut tree, procured by incision.
 AR'RA-GO-NITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a species of carbonate of lime, but not pure.
 AR-RAIGN', (ar-râne') *v. t.* [*Norm. arraner.*] 1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information. 2. According to *law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial. 3. To accuse; to charge with faults; to call before the bar of reason or taste.
 AR-RAIGN', (ar-râne') *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns*. *Blackstone.*
 AR-RAIGN'ED, (ar-rând') *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.
 AR-RAIGN'ING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.
 AR-RAIGN'MENT, (ar-râne'ment) *n.* [*Norm. arrasement, arraignment.*] 1. The act of arraignment. 2. Accusation. 3. A calling in question for faults.
 † AR-RAI'MENT, *n.* Clothes; garments. We now use *raiment*.
 † ARRAND, *n.* The old word for *errand*; message. *Houell.*
 AR-RANGE', *v. t.* [*Fr. arranger.*] 1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose. 2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare.
 AR-RANG'ED, (ar-rândj') *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.
 AR-RANGE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form. 2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order. 3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition. 4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement. 5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order.
 AR-RANG'ER, *n.* One that puts in order.
 AR-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.
 ARRANT, *a.* Notorious, in an ill sense; infamous; mere; vile.
 ARRANT-LY, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.
 ARRAS, *n.* [*from Arras, in Artois, where this article is manufactured.*] Tapestry; hangings wove with fig ures.
 † AR-RAUGHT', *a.* Seized by violence. *Spenser.*
 AR-RAY', *n.* [*Norm. arcie.*] 1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as an army in battle array. Hence, a posture of defense. 2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person. *Dryden.*—3. In *law*, the act of impaneling a jury; or a jury impaneled.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long — FAR, FALL, WHAT; — PREY; — PIN, MARINE, BIRD; — † *Obsolete*

- AR-RAY', v. t.** 1. To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle. 2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress. 3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man. *Blackstone*. 4. To envelop.
- AR-RAYED', (ar-râd')** *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impaneled.
- AR-RAYER', n.** One who arrays.—In *English history*, an officer who had a commission of array, to put the soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.
- AR-RAYING', *pp.*** Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impanelling.
- AR-REAR', *adv.*** [*Fr. arriere.*] Behind; at the hinder part. *Spenser*.
- AR-REAR', n.** That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due.—In *arrears*, behind in payment.
- AR-REARAGE', n.** Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part.
- AR-REARANCE', n.** The same with *arrears*. *Dict.*
- AR-RECT', or AR-RECTED', a.** [*L. arrectus.*] Erect; attentive; as a person listening.
- AR-RECT', v. t.** To raise or lift up. *Skelton*.
- AR-RENTATION', n.** [*Sp. arrendar.*] In the *forest laws of England*, a licensing the owner of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Cowel*.
- AR-REPTITIOUS', a.** [*L. arreptus.*] 1. Snatched away. 2. [*ad and repp.*] Crept in privily. *Johnson*.
- AR-REST', v. t.** [*Fr. arreter.*] 1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion. 2. To take, seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority. 3. To seize and fix. 4. To hinder, or restrain.
- AR-REST', n.** 1. The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. 2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral. 3. A stop, hindrance or restraint.—4. In *law*, an arrest of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. 5. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse.
- AR-RESTATION', n.** The act of arresting; an arrest or seizure.
- AR-RESTED', *pp.*** Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.
- AR-RESTER', or AR-RESTOR', n.** One who arrests.
- AR-RESTING', *pp.*** Seizing; staying; restraining.
- AR-RESTMENT', n.** In *Scots law*, an arrest, or detention of a criminal, till he finds caution or surety, to stand trial.
- AR-RITE', n.** The decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.
- AR-RET', v. t.** To assign; to allot. *Spenser*.
- AR-RET'TED', a.** Convened before a judge, charged with a crime.
- AR-RIDE', v. t.** [*L. arrideo.*] To laugh at; to please well. *Ben Jonson*.
- AR-RIERE', (ar-reer')** *n.* The last body of an army; now called *rear*, which see.—*Arriere-ban*, or *ban arriere-ban*, a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but their vassals, were summoned to take the field for war.—*Arriere-fee* or *Refe*. A fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.—*Arriere vassal*. The vassal of a vassal.
- AR-RIVAL', n.** 1. The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance. 2. The attainment or gaining of any object.
- AR-RIVANCE', n.** 1. Company coming. *Shak*. 2. Arrival; a reaching in progress. *Brown*.
- AR-RIVE', v. i.** [*Fr. arriver.*] 1. Literally, to come to the shore, or bank. Hence, to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at*. 2. To come to or reach by traveling on land. 3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, enquiry, reasoning or experiment. 4. To happen or occur.
- AR-RIVE', v. t.** To reach. *Shak*.
- AR-RIVING', *pp.*** Coming to or reaching, by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study.
- AR-RÔDE', v. t.** [*L. arrodô.*] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*
- AR-RÔBA', n.** [*Arabic.*] A weight, in Portugal, of thirty-two pounds; in Spain, of twenty-five pounds.
- AR-RÖGANCE', n.** [*L. arrogantia.*] The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation or power; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.
- AR-RÖGAN-CY', n.** Arrogance. [*This orthography is less usual.*]
- AR-RÖ-GANT', a.** 1. Assuming; making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited. 2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance.
- AR-RÖ-GANT-LY', *adv.*** In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self-importance.
- AR-RÖ-GANT-NESS', n.** Arrogance. [*Little used.*]
- AR-RÖ-GATE', v. t.** [*L. arrogo.*] To assume, demand or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit.
- AR-RÖ-GA-TED', *pp.*** Claimed by undue pretensions.
- AR-RÖ-GA-TING', *pp.*** Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.
- AR-RÖ-GÄTION', n.** The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.
- AR-RÖ-GÄ-TIVE', a.** Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions. *More*.
- AR-RÖNDIS-MENT', n.** [*Fr. arrondir.*] A circuit; a district; a division or portion of territory in France.
- AR-RÖ-SION', (ar-rö'zhun)** *n.* [*L. arrodô.*] A gnawing
- AR-RÖW', n.** [*Sax. arewa.*] A missile weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed and barbed, to be shot with a bow.
- AR-RÖW-GRASS', n.** A plant or genus of plants; the *triglochin*. *Muhlenberg*.
- AR-RÖW-HEAD', n.** 1. The head of an arrow. 2. *Sagittaria*; a genus of aquatic plants.
- AR-RÖW-ROOT', n.** 1. The *maranta*; a genus of plants, natives of the Indies. 2. The starch of the *maranta*, or arrow-root, a nutritive medicinal food.
- AR-RÖW-Y', a.** 1. Consisting of arrows. 2. Formed like an arrow.
- AR-RSE', n.** [*Sax. earse.*] The buttocks or hind part of an animal.
- AR-RSE-FOOT', n.** A kind of water-fowl. *Dict.*
- AR-RSE-SMART', n.** The vulgar name of a species of *polygonum*, or knot-grass.
- AR-RSE-NAL', n.** [*Sp. Port. It. Fr.*] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores.
- AR-SEN-I-AC', or AR-SEN-I-CAL ACID.** Arsenic combined with a greater proportion of oxygen, than in the arsenious acid.
- AR-SEN-I-ATE', n.** A neutral salt, formed by arsenical acid combined with any metallic, earthy or saline base.
- AR-RSE-NIC', n.** [*Gr. αρσενικον*; *Fr. arsenic.*] A mineral substance which is a virulent poison; vulgarly called *ratsbane*.
- AR-SEN-I-CAL', a.** Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.
- AR-SEN-I-CÄTE', v. t.** To combine with arsenic
- AR-SEN-I-CÄ-TED', a.** Combined with arsenic.
- AR-SEN-I-ÖUS', a.** Pertaining to, or containing arsenic.
- AR-RSE-NITE', n.** A salt formed by the arsenious acid, with a base.
- AR-RSH'INE', n.** A Russian measure of more than two feet.
- AR-RSON', (ar'sn)** *n.* [*Norm. Fr. arsine, arsen.*] In *law* the malicious burning of a house of another man, which by the common law, is felony.
- AR-RT.** The second person, indicative mode, present tense of the substantive verb *am*.
- AR-RT', n.** [*L. ars, artis.*] 1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense, *art* stands opposed to *nature*. 2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to *science*, or to speculative principles. 3. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study or observation.
- AR-TE-MISI-A', n.** Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plants.
- AR-TE-RI-AL', a.** 1. Pertaining to an artery or the arteries. 2. Contained in an artery.
- AR-TE-RI-ÖTÖ-MY', n.** [*Gr. αρτηρια and τροπη.*] The opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood.
- AR-RTE-RY', n.** [*Gr. αρτηρια.*] A cylindrical vessel or tube, which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the *aorta* and the *pulmonary artery*.
- AR-RT'FUL', a.** 1. Performed with art or skill. 2. Artificial. 3. Cunning; practicing art, or stratagem; crafty. 4. Proceeding from art or craft.
- AR-RT'FUL-LY', *adv.*** With art, or cunning; skillfully; dextrously.
- AR-RT'FUL-NESS', n.** Art; craft; cunning; address
- AR-THRITIC', a.** a. Pertaining to the joints, or to the
- AR-THRITI-CÄL', a.** gout; affecting the joints.
- AR-THRITIS', n.** [*Gr. αρθριτις.*] Any painful disease of the joints; but more particularly, the gout.
- AR-THRÖ-DI-A', n.** In *anatomy*, a species of articulation.
- AR-RTIC.** This word is, by mistake, used by some authors for *arctic*.
- AR-RTI-CHÖKE', n.** [*Fr. artichaut.*] A plant somewhat resembling a thistle. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sun-flower.
- AR-RTI-CLE', n.** [*L. articulus.*] 1. A single clause in a contract, account, treaty, or other writing; a particular, separate charge, or item, in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation, in a contract. 2. A point of faith. 3. A

distinct part. *Paley*. 4. A particular commodity, or substance.—5. In *botany*, that part of a stalk or stem, which is between two joints.—6. In *grammar*, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as, *hic, ille, ipse*, in Latin; *ὅ, ἡ, το*, in Greek; *the, this, that*, in English; *le, la, les*, in French; *il, lo, lo*, in Italian.

ARTI-CLE, *v. t.* 1. To draw up in distinct particulars. 2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles. 3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation.

ARTI-CLE, *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate.

ARTI-CLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles.

AR-TICU-LAR, *a.* [*L. articularis.*] Belonging to the joints.

AR-TICU-LATE, *a.* [*L. articulatus.*] 1. Formed by jointing, or articulation of the organs of speech; applied to sound. 2. Expressed in articles. [*Not used.*] 3. Jointed; formed with joints. *Botann.*

AR-TICU-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words. 2. To draw up or write in separate particulars. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 3. To treat, stipulate or make terms. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 4. To joint. *Smith.*

AR-TICU-LA-TED, *pp.* 1. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words. 2. Jointed; having joints, as a plant.

AR-TICU-LATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With distinct utterance of syllables or words. 2. Article by article; in detail. *Paley.*

AR-TICU-LATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

AR-TICU-LA-TING, *pp.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words.

AR-TICU-LATION, *n.* 1. In *anatomy*, the joining or juncture of the bones.—2. In *botany*, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints. 3. The forming of words by the human voice. 4. A consonant.

ARTI-FICE, *n.* [*L. artificium.*] 1. Stratagem; an artful or ingenious device. In a *bad sense*, it corresponds with *trick, or fraud*. 2. Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice. [*Rarely used.*]

AR-TIF-I-CER, *n.* [*L. artifex.*] 1. An artist; a mechanic or manufacturer. 2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor. 3. A cunning, or artful fellow. [*Not used.*] *Ben Jonson.*

AR-TI-FICIAL, *a.* 1. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor. 2. Feigned; fictitious; not genuine or natural. 3. Contrived with skill or art. 4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth.

† AR-TI-FICIAL, *n.* The production of art. *Sir W. Petty.*

AR-TI-FI-CI-AL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art. *Shenstone.*

AR-TI-FICIAL-LY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance; with art or ingenuity.

† AR-TI-FICIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

† AR-TIF-I-CIOUS, *a.* Artificial.

† AR-TIF-I-SE, or † ART-I-ZE, *v. t.* To give the appearance of art to. *Bolingbroke.*

AR-TIF-LE-RY, *n.* This word has no plural. [*Fr. artillerie.*] 1. Offensive weapons of war. 2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance. 3. The men who manage cannon and mortars, with the officers, engineers, and persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials.

ARTI-SAN, *n.* [*Fr. See Art.*] An artist; one skilled in any art, mystery or trade; a handicrafts-man; a mechanic; a tradesman.

ARTIST, *n.* [*Fr. artiste.*] 1. One skilled in an art or trade; one who is master or professor of a manual art; a good workman in any trade. 2. A skillful man; not a novice.—3. In an *academic sense*, a proficient in the faculty of arts; a philosopher. 4. One skilled in the fine arts; as a painter, sculptor, architect, &c.

ARTLESS, *a.* 1. Unskilful; wanting art, or skill. 2. Free from guile, art, craft or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning. 3. Contrived without skill or art.

ARTLESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Without art or skill; in an artless manner. 2. Without guile; naturally.

ARTLESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity, sincerity; unaffectedness.

AR-TO-TY-RITE, *n.* [*Gr. arotos and typos.*] One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese.

ARTS-MAN, *n.* A learned man. *Shak.*

AR-UN-DEL-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel; as, *Arundelian marbles.*

A-RUN-DI-NACEOUS, *a.* [*L. arundo.*] Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

AR-UN-DINE-OUS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

A-RU-RA, *n.* [*Gr. apovpa.*] A piece of ground; a plowed field; a Grecian measure.

A-RUSPEX, *n.* [*L.*] A soothsayer. *Dryden.*

A-RUSPICE, *n.* Written also *haruspice*. [*L. aruspex, or haruspex.*] A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

A-RUSPI-CY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice

† AR-VEL, *n.* A funeral. *Grose.* *Craven dialect.*—*Arvel supper.* The feast made at northern funerals.—*Arvel bread.* Cakes given at funerals. *Grose.*

AS, *adv.* [*G. and D. als.*] 1. Literally, like; even; similar; in like manner; as, do as you are commanded. 2. It was formerly used for *as if*. *Obs.* 3. It was formerly used for *as if*. *Obs.* 4. While; during; at the same time. "He trembled as he spoke."—*As*, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such*; give us such things as you please.

AS, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the *libra* or pound. 2. A Roman coin. 3. An integer, a whole.

ASA A corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum. *See Ooz.*

ASA-DUL-CIS. The same as *benzoin*.

ASA-FETI-DA, *n.* [*asa, and L. fatidus.*] A fetid gum-resin, from the East Indies.

AS-A-RA-BAC-CA, *n.* [*L. asarum.*] A plant.

AS-BES-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

AS-BES-TI-NITE, *n.* The actinolite, or strahlstein.—*Calciferous asbestine*; a variety of *stearite*.

AS-BESTUS, or AS-BES-TOS, *n.* [*Gr. ασβηστος.*] A mineral, which has frequently the appearance of a vegetable substance. It is always fibrous, and its fibres are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic; at other times, stiff and brittle. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies.

AS-CARIS, *n.*; *plur.* ASCARIDES. [*Gr.*] In *zoology*, a genus of intestinal worms.

ASCEND, *v. i.* [*L. ascendere.*] 1. To move upwards; to mount; to go up; to rise. 2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c. 3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to recur to former ages; to proceed in a line towards ancestors.—4. In *music*, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.

ASCEND, *v. t.* To go or move upwards upon; as, to ascend a hill; to climb.

ASCENDA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, *n.* 1. Superiority or commanding influence. 2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred; opposed to *descendant*. 3. Height; elevation. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*—4. In *astrology*, that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth. That part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune.

ASCENDANT, *a.* 1. Superior; predominant; surpassing.—2. In *astrology*, above the horizon.

ASCENDED, *pp.* or *a.* Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven.

ASCENDEN-CY, *n.* Power; governing or controlling influence.

ASCENDING, *pp.* Rising; moving upwards; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute.—*Ascending latitude* is the latitude of a planet, when moving towards the north pole.—*Ascending node* is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward.

ASCENSION, *n.* [*L. ascensio.*] 1. The act of ascending; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven. 2. The thing ascending. [*Not authorized.*]

ASCENSION-DAY, *n.* A festival held on Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection.—*Ascensional difference* is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere.

ASCENSIVE, *a.* Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Journ. of Science.*

ASCENTY, *n.* [*L. ascensus.*] 1. The act of rising; motion upwards; rise; a mounting upwards. 2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending. 3. An eminence, hill or high place. 4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line. 5. Activity; the rise of a hill.

ASCER-TAIN, *v. t.* [*L. ad certum.*] 1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision, by removing obscurity or ambiguity. 2. To make certain, by trial, examination or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown. 3. To make sure by previous measures. 4. To fix; to establish with certainty; to render invariable.

ASCER-TAIN-ABLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or reduced to certainty.

ASCER-TAINED, (*as-ser-tain'd*) *pp.* Made certain; defined; established; reduced to a certainty.

ASCER-TAINER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.

ASCER-TAINING, *pp.* Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge

* See *Synopsis*. A E I O U, γ long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

ASCERTAINMENT, n. The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule. *Swift*.
 ASCESSEAN-CY, { See ASCESCENCY, ASCESCENT.
 ASCESSEANT.
 ASCETIC, a. [Gr. *ασκητος*.] Retired from the world; rigid; severe; austere; employed in devotions and mortifications.
 ASCETIC, n. 1. One who retires from the business of life, and devotes himself to piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse. 2. The title of certain books, on devout exercises.
 † ASCETICISM, n. The state of an ascetic. *Warburton*.
 ASCIAN, n. [L. *ascii*.] A person, who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon.
 ASCI-TANS, n. [Gr. *ασκος*.] A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century.
 ASCITES, n. [Gr. *ασκος*.] A dropsy, or tense, elastic swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of water.
 ASCITIC, } a. Belonging to an ascites; dropsical;
 ASCITIC-AL, } hydropical.
 ASCITIVITIOUS, a. [L. *ascitus*.] Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.
 ASCLEPIAD, n. In ancient poetry, a verse of four feet.
 ASCRIBABLE, a. That may be ascribed.
 ASCRIBE, v. t. [L. *ascribo*.] 1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to assign, as effect to a cause. 2. To attribute, as a quality; to consider or alledge to belong.
 ASCRIBED, (as-krib'd) pp. Attributed or imputed; considered or alledged as belonging.
 ASCRIBING, ppr. Attributing; imputing; alledging to belong.
 ASCRIP-TION, n. The act of ascribing, imputing or affirming to belong.
 ASCRIP-TIVITIOUS, a. That is ascribed.
 ASH, n. [Sax. *asc*; Dan. *ask*.] 1. A well known tree, of which there are many species. 2. The wood of the ash-tree.
 ASH, a. Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.
 † A-SHAME, v. t. To shame.
 A-SHAMED, (a-shāmd') a. Affected by shame; confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority; by the mortification of pride; by failure or disappointment.
 † A-SHAMED-LY, adv. Bashfully.
 † A-SHELVE, adv. On a shelf or rock. *Massinger*.
 ASH-COLORED, a. Of a color between brown and gray.
 ASHEN, a. Pertaining to ash; made of ash.
 ASHES, n. plu. without the singular number. [Sax. *asca*.] 1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion. 2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence, figuratively, a dead body or corpse.
 ASH-FIRE, n. A low fire used in chemical operations.
 ASH-FLY, n. The oak-fly. *Complete Angler*.
 ASH-HOLE, n. A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.
 ASHLAR, n. Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry.
 ASHLER-ING, n. Quartering for lathing to, in garrets.
 A-SHORE, adv. 1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore. 2. On land, opposed to aboard. 3. On the ground.
 ASH-TUB, n. A tub to receive ashes.
 ASH-WEDNESDAY, (ash-wenz'de) n. The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.
 ASH-WEED, n. A plant, the small, wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard.
 ASHY, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray. *Shak*.
 ASHY-PALE, a. Pale as ashes. *Shak*.
 ASI-AN, a. Pertaining to Asia.
 ASIARCH, n. A chief or pontiff of Asia; one who had the superintendence of the public games.
 ASIATIC, a. Belonging to Asia.
 ASIATIC, n. A native of Asia.
 ASIATICISM, n. Imitation of the Asiatic manner.
 A-SIDE, adv. 1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction. 2. At a little distance from the main part or body. 3. From the body. 4. From the company; at a small distance, or in private. 5. Separate from the person, mind or attention; in a state of abandonment.
 AS-IN-E-GO, n. [Sp. *asinco*.] A foolish fellow.
 ASININE, rarely ASINARIY, a. [L. *asinus*.] Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.
 ASK, v. t. [Sax. *ascian*, *astian*, or *azian*.] 1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of* before the person to whom the request is made. 2. To require, expect or claim. 3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer. 4. To require, or make claim. 5. To claim, require or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price. 6. To invite.

ASK, v. i. 1. To request or petition, followed by *for*. 2. To inquire, or seek by request.
 ASK, ASH, AS, come from the Saxon *asc*, an ash-tree *Gibson*.
 ASK. See ASKER.
 AS-KANCE', } adv. [D. *schuins*.] Towards one corner of
 AS-KANT', } the eye.
 ASKED, pp. Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.
 ASKER, n. 1. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer. 2. A water newt. *Johnson*.
 ASKEW', adv. [G. *schief*.] With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy.
 ASKING, ppr. 1. Requesting; petitioning; interrogating, inquiring. 2. Silently expressing request or desire.
 † A-SLAKE, v. t. [Sax. *asliacian*.] To remit; to slacken *Spenser*.
 AS-LA'NI, n. A silver coin.
 A-SLANTY, a. or adv. On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly, or with a right angle.
 A-SLEEP, a. or adv. 1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest. 2. To a state of sleep; as, to fall asleep. 3. Dead; in a state of death. 4. To death.
 A-SLOPE, a. or adv. With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill.
 † A-SLUG, adv. In a sluggish manner. *Fotherby*.
 AS-MO-NE'AN, a. Pertaining to Asmoneus.
 AS-MO-NE'AN, n. One of the family of Asmoneus.
 † A-SO'MA-TOUS, a. [Gr. *a* and *σωμα*.] Without a material body; incorporeal.
 ASP. See ASPEN.
 ASP, or ASPIC, n. [L. *aspis*; Gr. *ασπις*.] A small, poisonous serpent of Egypt.
 AS-PAL'A-THUS, n. A plant.
 AS-PAR-A-GIN, n. White, transparent crystals of a peculiar vegetable principle.
 AS-PAR-A-GUS, n. [L. and Gr.] Sparagus; sperage; vulgarly, *sparrow-grass*; a genus of plants.
 ASPECT, n. [L. *aspectus*.] 1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind. 2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face. 3. View; sight; act of seeing. 4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction.—5. In astronomy, the situation of one planet with respect to another.
 † ASPECT', v. t. To behold. *Temple*.
 † ASPECT'A-BLE, a. That may be seen.
 † ASPECT'ED, a. Having an aspect. *Ben Jonson*.
 † ASPECT'ION, n. The act of viewing. *Brown*.
 ASPEN, or XSP, n. [D. *asp*; G. *aspe*, *aspe*; Sax. *aspa*.] A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.
 ASPEN, a. Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.
 ASPER, a. [L. *Rough*; rugged. [*Little used*.]
 ASPER, n. [L. *aspero*, to breathe.] In grammar, the Greek accent.
 ASPER, n. A Turkish coin.
 ASPERATE, v. t. [L. *aspero*.] To make rough or uneven. *Boyle*.
 ASPE-RATION, n. A making rough.
 AS-PE-ROIRE', n. [Fr. *asperoir*.] A holy-water-sprinkle. *Warton*.
 AS-PER-I-FOLI-ATE, a. [L. *asper* and *folium*.] Having rough leaves.
 AS-PER-I-FOLI-IOUS, a. Having leaves rough to the touch.
 AS-PER-I-TY, n. [L. *asperitas*.] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to smoothness. 2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation. 3. Roughness to the taste; sourness. 4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness. 5. Sharpness.
 † AS-PER-LY, or AS-PRE-LY, adv. Roughly; sharply.
 AS-PER-NATION, n. [L. *aspernatio*.] Neglect; disregard *Diet*.
 ASPEROUS, a. [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle*.
 AS-PERSE', (as-pers') v. t. [L. *aspergo*, *aspersus*.] 1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation, or good name; to slander or calumniate. 2. To cast upon.
 AS-PERSER, n. One that asperes, or vilifies another.
 AS-PERSION, n. A sprinkling. 2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges.
 AS-PHALT', or AS-PHALT'UM, n. [Gr. *ασφαλτος*.] Bitumen Judaicum, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and, when pure, burns without leaving any ashes.
 AS-PHALT'IC, a. Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it bituminous. *Milton*.
 AS-PHALT'ITE, a. Pertaining to or containing asphalt.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete

- ASPHO-DEL, *n.* [L and Gr.] King's-spear; a genus of liliaceous plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.
- ASPHO'REL-ATES, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *σφρα*.] A series of semimetallic fossils.
- AS-PHYXY, *n.* [Gr. *ασφυξια*.] A temporary suspension of the motion of the heart and arteries; swooning; fainting.
- ASPIE, *n.* 1. The asp, which see. 2. A piece of ordnance, carrying a twelve pound shot.
- ASPIE, *n.* A species of lavender, a plant.
- AS-PI-RANT, *n.* One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness.
- ASPI-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspiro*.] To pronounce with a breathing, or full emission of breath. We *aspi-rate* the words *à vers* and *hause*.
- ASPI-RATE, *v. i.* To be uttered with a strong breathing; as, the let-*er* *h aspirates*. Dryden.
- ASPI-RATE, *n.* A letter marked with an *asper*, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent *´*.
- ASPI-RATE, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath.
- ASPI-RA-TED, *pp.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath.
- ASPI-RA-TING, *ppr.* Pronouncing with a full breath.
- AS-PI-RATION, *n.* 1. The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath. 2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire. 3. The act of aspiring, or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual.
- AS-PIRE, *v. i.* [L. *aspiro*.] 1. To desire with eagerness, to pant after an object. 2. To aim at something elevated. *Pope.*
- † AS-PIREMENT, *n.* The act of aspiring. *Brewer.*
- AS-PI-RER, *n.* One who aspires; one who aims to rise.
- AS-PI-RING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual.
- AS-PI-RING, *a.* Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.
- AS-PI-RING, *n.* 1. Ambition; eager desire of something great. 2. Points; stops. [Not used.]
- AS-PI-RATION, *n.* [L. *asportatio*.] A carrying away.—*In law*, the felonious removal of goods.
- A SQUINT, *adv.* [D. *schiuente*.] 1. To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; towards one side. 2. Not with regard, or due notice.
- ASS, *n.* [W. *asyn*; Ir. *asan*; L. *asinus*.] 1. A quadruped of the equine genus. 2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.
- AS-SAI. [It.] A term in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes a little quicker; and to a word signifying quick, it denotes a little slower.
- AS-SAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *assaillir*.] 1. To leap or fall upon by violence; to assault; to attack suddenly. 2. To invade or attack, in a hostile manner. 3. To attack with argument, censure, abuse, or criticism.
- AS-SAIL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be assailed, attacked, or invaded.
- AS-SAIL-ANT, *n.* [Fr.] One who assails, attacks, or assaults.
- AS-SAIL-ANT, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.
- AS-SAIL-ED, (as-sáild) *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.
- AS-SAIL-ER, *n.* One who assails.
- AS-SAIL-ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading by force, attacking with violence.
- † AS-SAILMENT, *n.* Attack. *Johnson.*
- AS-SA-PANIC, *n.* The flying squirrel.
- ASSA-RON, *n.* A Hebrew measure of five pints.
- AS-SART, *n.* [old Fr. *assarter*.] 1. In *ancient laws*, the offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest. 2. A tree plucked up by the roots; also, a piece of land cleared. *Asb.*
- AS-SART, *v. t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assault.
- AS-SAS-SIN, *n.* One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault.
- † AS-SAS-SIN, *v. t.* To murder. *Stillingfleet.*
- AS-SAS-SIN-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To kill, or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. 2. To waylay; to take by treachery.
- † AS-SAS-SIN-ATE, *n.* A murder or murderer.
- AS-SAS-SIN-A-TED, *ppr.* Murdered by surprise, or secret assault.
- AS-SAS-SIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.
- AS-SAS-SIN-A-TION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.
- AS-SAS-SIN-A-TOR, *n.* An assassin, which see.
- † AS-SASSI-NOUS, *a.* Murderous.
- AS-SAS-SINS, *n.* In Syria, a tribe or clan called *Ismaeliens*, *Batanists*, or *Batemians*.
- † AS-SATION, *n.* [Fr.] A roasting.
- AS-SAULT, *n.* [Fr. *assault*, now *assaut*.] 1. An attack, or violent onset. 2. An attack by hostile words or measures.—3. *In law*, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery*.
- AS-SAULT, *v. t.* 1. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention. 2. To invade or fall on with force. 3. To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow.
- AS-SAULT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be assaulted. *Williams.*
- AS-SAULT-ED, *pp.* Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.
- AS-SAULT-ER, *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks.
- AS-SAULT-ING, *ppr.* Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.
- AS-SAY, *n.* [Fr. *essai*; Sp. *ensayo*.] 1. The trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c. of metals or metallic substances.—2. *In law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. 3. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. 4. Value; great purity. *Obs.*
- AS-SAY, *v. t.* 1. To try or prove, by examination or experiment, the quantity and purity of metallic substances. 2. To apply to the touchstone. *Milton.*
- AS-SAY, *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.
- AS-SAY-BAL-ANCE, *n.* A balance for the trial of the weight and purity of metals.
- AS-SAY-ED, (as-sáde) *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.
- AS-SAY-ER, *n.* One who examines metals to find their quantity and purity. An officer of the mint, whose business is to try the weight and purity of metals.
- AS-SAY-ING, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving; attempting.
- AS-SAY-MAS-TER, *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.
- † AS-SEC-TATION, *n.* [L. *assectatio*.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Diet.*
- † AS-SE-CLE, *n.* [L. *assecta*.] A dependent; a follower. *Sheldon.*
- † AS-SE-CURANCE, *n.* Assurance. *Sheldon.*
- † AS-SE-CURATION, *n.* Assurance; a making secure.
- † AS-SE-CURE, *v. t.* To secure. *Bullokar.*
- AS-SE-CUTION, *n.* [L. *assequor*.] An obtaining or acquiring. *Ayliffe.*
- AS-SEMBLAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled. 2. Rarely, the act of assembling.
- † AS-SEMBLANCE, *n.* Representation; an assembling.
- AS-SEMBLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *assembler*.] To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place, or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.
- AS-SEMBLE, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.
- AS-SEMBLED, *pp.* Collected into a body; congregated.
- AS-SEMBLER, *n.* One who assembles.
- AS-SEMBLING, *ppr.* Coming together; collecting into one place.
- AS-SEMBLING, *n.* A collection or meeting together. *Heb. x.*
- AS-SEMBLY, *n.* [Sp. *asamblea*; It. *assemblea*; Fr. *assemblée*.] 1. A company or collection of individuals in the same place; usually for the same purpose. 2. A congregation or religious society convened. 3. *In some of the United States*, the legislature. 4. A collection of persons for amusement. 5. A convocation, convention, or council of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery.—6. *In armies*, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents. 7. An assembly. [Not in use.]
- AS-SEMBLY-ROOM, *n.* A room in which persons assemble.
- AS-SENT, *n.* [L. *assensus*.] 1. The act of the mind in admitting, or agreeing to, the truth of a proposition. 2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest. 3. Accord; agreement.
- AS-SENT, *v. i.* To admit as true; to agree, yield, or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged, or proposed.
- AS-SENTATION, *n.* [L. *assentatio*.] Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation.
- AS-SENTATOR, *n.* A flatterer.
- † AS-SENTA-TORI-LY, *adv.* With adulation.
- AS-SENTER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.
- AS-SENTING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.
- AS-SENTING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.
- AS-SENTMENT, *n.* Assent; agreement. *Brown.* [Rarely used.]
- AS-SERT, *v. t.* [L. *assero*, *assertum*.] 1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance; to aver. 2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to.
- AS-SERTED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.
- AS-SERTING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.
- AS-SSERTION, *n.* 1. The act of asserting; the maintaining

* See Synops. A, E, I, O, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

of a claim. 2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced.

ASSERTIVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.

ASSERTIVE-LY, *adv.* Affirmatively. *Bedell.*

ASSETOR, *n.* One who affirms positively; and affirmer, supporter, or vindicator.

ASSETORY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

† AS-SERVE, *v. t.* [*L. asservio.*] To serve. *Dict.*

AS-SESS, *v. t.* [*Fr. asséoir.*] 1. To set, fix, or charge, a certain sum upon one, as a tax. 2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed. 3. To set, fix, or ascertain.

† AS-SESS, *n.* Assessment.

AS-SESS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

AS-SESS-ED, (*as-sess'*) *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

AS-SESS-ING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

† AS-SESS-ION, *n.* A sitting down by a person.

AS-SESS-ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

AS-SESS-MENT, *n.* 1. A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. 2. A tax, or specific sum charged on the person or property. 3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

AS-SESS-OR, *n.* 1. One appointed to assess the person or property. 2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge. 3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.

AS-SETS, *n. plu.* [*Fr. assezt.*] Goods or estate of a deceased person, sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased.

AS-SEVER, (*v. t.*) [*L. assevero.*] To affirm or aver

AS-SEVER-A-TION, (*as-sév'*) *n.* Positively, or with solemnity.

AS-SEVER-ATION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

ASS-HEAD, *n.* One dull, like the ass; or one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

AS-SI-DE-ANS, or CHAS-I-DE-ANS, *n.* A sect of Jews.

AS-SI-DENT, *n.* [*L. assideo, assidens.*] Assident signs, in medicine, are such as usually attend a disease.

† AS-SID-U-ATE, *a.* Daily, *K. Charles.*

AS-SID-U-ITY, *n.* [*L. assiduitas.*] 1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence. 2. Attention; attentiveness to persons.—*Assiduities*, in the plural, are services rendered with zeal and constancy.

AS-SID-U-OUS, *a.* [*L. assiduus.*] 1. Constant in application. 2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance. 3. Performed with constant diligence or attention.

AS-SID-U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

AS-SID-U-OUS-NESS, *a.* Constant or diligent application.

† AS-SIEGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. assieger.*] To besiege. *Dict.*

AS-SI-ENT-O, *n.* [*Sp. asiento.*] A contract or convention.

AS-SIGN, (*as-sine'*) *v. t.* [*Fr. assigner.*] 1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment. 2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose. 3. To fix, specify, or designate. 4. To make or set over; to transfer, sell, or convey, by writing. 5. To allot or show in particular.—6. In law, to show or set forth with particularity.

AS-SIGN, (*as-sine'*) *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred.

AS-SIGN-A-BLE, (*as-sine'a-bl'*) *a.* 1. That may be allotted, appointed, or assigned. 2. That may be transferred by writing. 3. That may be specified, shown with precision, or designated.

AS-SIG-NAT, *n.* A public note or bill in France; paper currency. *Burke.*

AS-SIG-NATION, *n.* 1. An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings. 2. A making over by transfer of title. 3. In Russia, a public note, or bank bill; paper currency.

AS-SIGN-ED, (*as-sind'*) *pp.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

AS-SIGN-EE, (*as-se-né'*) *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property.

AS-SIGN-ER, (*as-sin'er*) *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

AS-SIGN-ING, *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially.

AS-SIGN-MENT, (*as-sine'ment*) *n.* 1. An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use. 2. A transfer of title or interest by writing. 3. The writing by which an interest is transferred. 4. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days.—5. In law, the conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years.

AS-SIGN-OR, (*as-se-nor*) *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest.

AS-SIM-I-L-A-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

AS-SIM-I-L-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. assimilo.*] 1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble. 2. To convert into a like substance.

AS-SIM-I-L-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To become similar. 2. To be converted into a like substance.

AS-SIM-I-L-A-TED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.

† AS-SIM-I-L-ATE-NESS, *n.* Likeness. *Dict.*

AS-SIM-I-L-A-TING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.

AS-SIM-I-L-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing to a resemblance. 2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance.

AS-SIM-I-L-A-TIVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.

† AS-SIM-U-L-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. assimulo.*] To feign.

† AS-SIM-U-L-ATION, *n.* A counterfeiting. *See SIMULA-TION.*

AS-SI-NE-GO, *n.* [*Port.*] An ass. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AS-SIST, *v. t.* [*L. assisto.*] To help; to aid; to succor; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

AS-SIST, *v. i.* To lend aid.

AS-SIST-ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance succor; a contribution of support.

AS-SIST-ANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.

AS-SIST-ANT, *n.* One who aids, or who contributes his strength, or other means, to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary.

† AS-SIST-ANT-LY, *adv.* So as to assist. *Sternhold.*

AS-SIST-ED, *pp.* Helped; aided.

AS-SIST-ING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.

AS-SIST-LESS, *a.* Without aid or help. *Pope.*

AS-SIZE, or AS-SIZES, *n.* [*Fr. assises,* and sometimes so written in English.] 1. Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, for public business. 2. A court in England, held in every county by special commission to one of the judges, who is called a justice of the assize, and empowered to take assizes, that is, the verdict of a jury called the assize. 3. A jury. 4. A writ. 5. A particular species of rents. 6. The time or place of holding the court of assize. 7. In a more general sense, any court of justice. 8. A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure, or price itself. This word is, in a certain sense, now corrupted into size, which see.

AS-SIZE, *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

AS-SIZ-ED, (*as-sizd'*) *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure, or price, by an assize or ordinance.

AS-SIZ-ER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

AS-SIZ-OR, *n.* In Scotland, a juror. *Bailey.*

ASS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass. *Sidney.*

† ASS-CBER, *v. t.* To keep under. *Gower.*

AS-SO-CIA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy. *Darwin.*

AS-SO-CIA-BLE, (*as-só'sha-bl'*) *a.* 1. That may be joined to or associated.—2. In a medical sense, liable to be affected by sympathy.

AS-SO-CI-ATE, (*as-só'shate*) *v. t.* [*Fr. associer; L. associio.*] 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate. 2. To unite in the same mass.

AS-SO-CI-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy. 2. To unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.

AS-SO-CI-ATE, *a.* Joined in interest, purpose, or office; confederate.

AS-SO-CI-ATE, *n.* 1. A companion; one frequently in company with another; a mate; a fellow. 2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league. 3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.

AS-SO-CI-A-TED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.

AS-SO-CI-ATE-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate. *Encyc.*

AS-SO-CI-A-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest, joining.

AS-SO-CI-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of associating; union; connection of persons. 2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership; a confederacy. 3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter. 4. Union or connection of ideas. An association of ideas, is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other. 5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensory residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions. *Darwin.*—6. In ecclesiastical affairs, a society of the clergy.

* See Synopsis MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—Cas K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete.

ASSOCIATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.
 ASSOCIATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy.
 † ASSOCIATOR, *n.* A confederate. *Dryden.*
 † ASSOLV, *v. t.* [Old Fr.; *L. absolvo.*] To solve; to release; to absolve. *Mede.*
 † ASSOU, *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] To soil; to stain.
 ASSO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Resemblance of sounds.—In rhetoric and poetry, a resemblance in sound or termination, without making rhyme.
 ASSO-NANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds.
 † ASSONATE, *v. i.* [*L. assono.*] To sound like a bell.
 ASSORT, *v. t.* [Fr. *assortir.*] 1. To separate and distribute into classes. 2. To furnish with all sorts.
 ASSORT, *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance with.
 ASSORTED, *pp.* 1. Distributed into sorts, kinds, or classes. 2. Furnished with an assortment. *Burke.*
 ASSORTING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment.
 ASSORTMENT, *n.* 1. The act of distributing into sorts. 2. A mass or quantity of various kinds or sorts; or a number of things assorted.
 † ASSOUF, *v. t.* To infatuate; to besot. *Spenser.*
 ASSUAGE, (as-swāje) *v. t.* To soften; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult.
 ASSUAGE, *v. i.* To abate or subside. *Gen. viii.*
 ASSUAGED, (as-swājd) *pp.* Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.
 ASSUAGEMENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.
 ASSUAGER, *n.* One who allays; that which mitigates or abates.
 ASSUAGING, *ppr.* Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.
 ASSUASIVE, *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing. *Fepp.*
 † ASSUBJECT, *v. t.* [Fr. *assubjectir.*] To make subject.
 † ASSUBJUGATE, *v. t.* To subject to. *Shak.*
 † ASSUEFACTION, *n.* [*L. assuefacio.*] The act of accustoming. *Brown.*
 ASSUE-TUDE, (as-swē-tūde) *n.* [*L. assuetudo.*] Custom; habit; habitual use. *Bacon.*
 ASSUME, *v. t.* [*L. assumo.*] 1. To take, or take upon one. 2. To arrogate; to seize unjustly. 3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact.
 ASSUME, *v. i.* 1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.—2. In law, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise.
 ASSUMED, (as-sūmd) *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.
 † ASSUMMENT, *n.* [*L. assummentum.*] A piece or patch set on.
 ASSUMER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.
 ASSUMING, *ppr.* Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.
 ASSUMING, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.
 ASSUMING, *n.* Presumption. *Johnson.*
 ASSUMPSIT, *n.* [pret. tense of *L. assumo.*] 1. In law, a promise or undertaking founded on a consideration. 2. An act founded on a promise.
 † ASSUMPT, *v. t.* To take up; to raise. *Sheldon.*
 † ASSUMPT, *n.* That which is assumed.
 ASSUMPTION, *n.* [*L. assumptio.*] 1. The act of taking to one's self. 2. The act of taking for granted; supposition. 3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.—In logic, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. 4. A consequence drawn from the proposition of which an argument is composed. 5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self. *Kent.*—6. In the *Romish church*, the taking up a person into heaven, as the Virgin Mary. Also, a festival in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary. 7. Adoption.
 ASSUMPTIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed.
 ASSURANCE, (as-shū-rānce) *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of assuring. 2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty. 3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity. 4. Excess of boldness; impudence. 5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; laudable confidence. 6. Insurance; a contract to make good a loss. [See *INSURANCE.*] 7. Any writing or legal evidence of the conveyance of property. 8. Conviction.—9. In *theology*, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.
 ASSURE, (ash-shūre) *n. t.* [Fr. *assurer.*] 1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence. 2. To confirm; to make certain or secure. 3. To embolden; to make confident. 4. To make secure, with or before the object secured. 5. To affiancé; to betroth. [Obs.] *Shak.* 6. To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss. [See *INSURE.*]
 ASSURED, (ash-shūrd) *pp.* Made certain or confident; made secure; insured.

ASSURED, (ash-shūrd-ed, or ash-shūrd) *a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.
 ASSURED-LY, (ash-shūrd-ed-ly) *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.
 ASSURED-NESS, (ash-shūrd-ed-ness) *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.
 ASSURER, (ash-shūrd-er) *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.
 ASSURGENT, *a.* [*L. assurgens, assurgo.*] Rising upwards in an arch. *Eaton.*
 ASSURING, *ppr.* Making sure or confident; giving security; confirming.
 ASSWAGE. See ASSUAGE.
 ASTA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *αστακος* and *λιθος.*] Petrified
 ASTA-GO-LITE, *n.* [Gr.] or fossil craw-fish, and other crustaceous animals; called also *camerites, crabites, and gammarolites.*
 ASTE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αστεος.*] In rhetoric, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.
 ASTER, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] A genus of plants with compound flowers.
 ASTERIAS, or ASTER, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] *Stella marina*, sea-star, or star-fish.
 ASTERIATED, *a.* Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star. *Cleveland.*
 ASTERIATITE, *n.* Petrified asterias.
 ASTERISK, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισκος.*] The figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing.
 ASTERISM, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισμος.*] 1. A constellation; a sign in the zodiac. 2. An asterisk, or mark of reference.
 ASTERITE, or star-stone. See *ASTRITE.*
 ASTERN, *adv.* 1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or towards the hinder part, or backwards. 2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.
 ASTEROID, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *ειδος.*] A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
 ASTEROIDAL, *a.* Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids. *Journ. of Science.*
 ASTEROPODE, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *πους, ποδος.*] A
 ASTEROPODIUM, *n.* Kind of extraneous fossil. *Encyc.*
 † ASTERT, *v. t.* To startle. *Spenser.*
 ASTHENIC, (as-ten'ik) *a.* [Gr. *a* and *σθενος.*] Weak; characterized by extreme debility.
 ASTHENOLGY, *n.* [Gr. *a*, *σθενος*, and *λογος.*] The doctrine of diseases arising from debility.
 ASTHMA, (ast'ma) *n.* [Gr. *ασθμα.*] A shortness of breath; intermitting difficulty of breathing, with cough, straitness, and wheezing.
 ASTHMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; also, affected by asthma.
 † ASTIPULATE, for *STIPULATE.*
 † ASTIPULATION, for *STIPULATION.*
 † ASTONE, or † ASTONV, *v. t.* [See *ASTONISH.*] To terrify or astonish. *Chaucer.*
 † ASTONED, *pp.* Astonished. *Spenser. Milton.*
 † ASTONIED, *pp.* Astonished. *Spenser. Milton.*
 † ASTONIED-NESS, *n.* The state of being astonished
Barret.
 ASTONISH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *estonner*, now *étonner*; *L. attono.*] To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.
 ASTONISHED, *pp.* Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.
 ASTONISHING, *ppr.* Amazing; confounding with wonder or fear.
 ASTONISHING, *a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration or amazement.
 ASTONISHING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite amazement. *Ep. Fleetwood.*
 ASTONISHING-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment.
 ASTONISHMENT, *n.* Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise, or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.
 ASTOUND, *v. t.* To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement. [From Old Fr. *estonner.*]
 † ASTOUND, *v. i.* To shake; to stun. *Thomson.*
 A-STRAD-DLE, *adv.* With the legs across a thing, or on different sides.
 ASTRA-GAL, *n.* [Gr. *αστραγαλος.*] 1. In architecture, a little round molding, which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring.—2. In gunnery, a round molding on cannon near the mouth.—3. In anatomy, the huckle, ankle, or sling bone, of the upper bone of the foot, supporting the tibia. *Core.*—4. In botany, the wood-pea; the milk vetch; the licorice vetch.
 ASTRAL, *a.* [*L. astrum*; Gr. *αστηρ.*] Belonging to the stars; stary. *Dryden.*
 A-STRAY, *adv.* Out of the right way, or proper place.

* See *Synopsis.* A, E, I, O, C, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

AS-TREA, *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον*.] The goddess of justice. *Encyc.*
 AS-TRICT, *v. t.* [L. *astringo, strictus*.] To bind fast, or
 compress. [Not much used.]
 AS-TRICT, *a.* Compendious; contracted. *Weever*.
 AS-TRICTED, *pp.* Bound fast; compressed with ban-
 dages
 AS-TRICTING, *ppr.* Binding close; compressing; con-
 tracting.
 AS-TRICITION, *n.* 1. The act of binding close. 2. A
 contraction of parts by applications; and the stopping of hem-
 orrhages. *Coze*.
 AS-TRICTIVE, *a.* Binding; compressing; styptic.
 AS-TRICT O-RY, *a.* Astringent; binding; apt to bind.
 A-STRIDE, *adv.* With the legs open. *Hudibras*.
 AS-TRIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *astrifer*.] Bearing or containing
 stars. [Little used.]
 † AS-TRIGEROUS, *a.* [Low L. *astriger*.] Bearing stars.
 AS-TRINGE, *v. t.* [L. *stringo*.] To compress; to con-
 tract by pressing the parts together.
 AS-TRINGED, (as-trinjd) *pp.* Compressed; straitened;
 contracted.
 AS-TRINGENCY, *n.* The power of contracting the parts
 of the body; and that quality in medicines which binds, con-
 tracts, or strengthens parts which are relaxed.
 AS-TRINGENT, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening;
 opposed to laxative.
 AS-TRINGENT, *n.* An astringent medicine.
 AS-TRINGER, *n.* A falconer that keeps a goss hawk.
 AS-TRINGING, *ppr.* Compressing; binding fast; con-
 tracting.
 AS-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον*.] An extraneous fossil, called
 also *asteria* and *asteroid*.
 AS-TROG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον*, or *ἄστρον*, and *γραφία*.]
 A description of the stars, or the science of describing
 them.
 ASTROIT, *n.* 1. Star-stone. [See *ASTRITE*.] 2. A species
 of petrified *madrepore*.
 ASTRO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον* and *λαβείν*.] 1. An instru-
 ment formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or
 stars at sea. 2. A stereographic projection of the sphere.
 3. Among the *ancients*, the same as the modern *armillary*
 sphere.
 ASTROLOGER, *n.* [L. *astrologus*.] 1. One who
 AS-TRO-LOGI-AN, } professes to foretell future events
 by the aspects and situation of the stars. *Astrologian* is
 little used. 2. Formerly, one who understood the mo-
 tions of the planets without predicting. *Raleigh*.
 ASTRO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to astrology.
 AS-TRO-LOG'I-CAL-LY, }
 AS-TRO-LOG'IZE, *v. i.* To practice astrology.
 AS-TRO-O-GY, *n.* A science which teaches to judge of
 the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell fu-
 ture events, by their situation and different aspects.
 AS-TRONOMER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy.
 AS-TRONOMIC, } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.
 AS-TRO-NOM'I-CAL-LY, }
 AS-TRO-NOM'I-CAL-LY, } In an astronomical man-
 ner; by the principles of astronomy.
 AS-TRONOMIZE, *v. i.* To study astronomy. *Brown*.
 [Little used.]
 AS-TRONOMY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον* and *νόμος*.] The science
 which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies,
 their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolu-
 tion, aspects, eclipses, order, &c.
 ASTRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον* and *σκοπεῖν*.] An astrono-
 mical instrument.
 ASTRO-SCO-PY, *n.* Observation of the stars.
 ASTRO-THE-OL-O-GY, *n.* [L. *astrum* and *theologia*.]
 Theology founded on the observation of the celestial
 bodies.
 A-STRUT, *adv.* In a strutting manner.
 † A-STUN, *v. t.* To stun.
 AS-TUTE, *a.* [L. *astutus*.] Shrewd; sharp; eagle-eyed;
 critically examining or discerning.
 A-SUNDER, *adv.* [Sax. *asundrian*.] Apart; into parts;
 separately; in a divided state.
 † A-SWÖÖN, *adv.* In a swoon. *Gower*.
 A-SYLUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A sanctuary, or place of refuge,
 where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from jus-
 tice. 2. Any place of retreat and security.
 A-SYMMETRAL, } *a.* [See *SYMMETRY*.] Not having
 AS-YM-METRI-CAL, } symmetry. *Morc*. [Little used.]
 A-SYMMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *συμμετρία*.] The want of
 proportion between the parts of a thing.
 AS-YMP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a*, *συν*, and *πρῶτον*.] A line which
 approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though
 infinitely extended, would never meet it.
 AS-YMP-TOTI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote.
 A-SYNDE-TON, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *σύνδεσις*.] In *grammar*, a
 figure which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici*.
Campbell.

AT, *prep.* [ax at; Goth. at.] In general, at denotes near-
 ness or presence; as, at the ninth hour, at the house, but
 it is less definite than in or on; at the house, may be in
 or near the house. It denotes, also, towards, versus; as,
 to aim an arrow at a mark. From this original import
 are derived all the various uses of at. At the sight, is
 with, present, or coming the sight; at this news, present
 the news, on or with the approach or arrival of this news.
 At peace, at war, in a state of peace or war, peace or
 war existing, being present; at ease, at play, at a loss,
 &c., convey the like idea.

AT A-BAL, *n.* [Sp.] A kettle drum; a kind of tabor
 A-TAC/A-MITE, *n.* A muriate of copper.
 AT/A-GAS, *n.* The red cock or moor-game.
 AT-A-MASCO, *n.* A species of lily of the genus *ama-
 ryllis*.
 AT/A-RAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αταραχος*.] Calmness of mind; a
 term used by the Stoics.
 A-TAX'Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *ταξις*.] Want of order; disturb-
 ance; irregularity in the functions of the body.
 ATCHÉ, *n.* In Turkey, a small silver coin, value about
 six or seven mills.
 ATE, the preterit of eat, which see.
 ATE, (at-ty) *n.* [Gr. *ἄτη*.] In *pagan mythology*, the god-
 dess of mischief.
 A-TELLAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella.
 A-TELLAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or li-
 centious. *Shaftesbury*.
 A TEMPIO GI-USTO. [It.] A direction in music, which
 signifies to sing or play in an equal, true, or just time.
 ATH-A-NASIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius or his
 creed.
 ATH-A-NASIAN, *n.* He who espoused the doctrine of
 Athanasius. *Waterland*.
 ATH-A-NOR, *n.* A digesting furnace, formerly used in
 chemical operations.
 A'THE-ISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or
 supreme intelligent Being.
 A'THE-IST, *n.* [Gr. *ἄθεος*.] One who disbelieves the ex-
 istence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.
 A'THE-IST, *a.* Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the
 being of a supreme God.
 A-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to atheism. 2. Dis-
 A-THE-IST'I-CAL-LY, } believing the existence of a God;
 impious. 3. Implying or containing atheism.
 A-THE-IST'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; im-
 piously.
 A-THE-IST'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being athe-
 istical.
 † A'THE-IZE, *v. i.* To discourse as an atheist.
 A-THEL, A-DEL, or A-THEL, noble, of illustrious birth.
 Sax. *adel, athel*; G. *adel*; as in *Atheling*, a noble
 youth; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.
 ATH-E-NEUM, *n.* A reading-room.
 A-THE'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of
 Attica, in Greece.
 A-THE'NI-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.
 ATH-E-O-LO'GI-AN, *n.* One who is opposed to a theologian.
 † ATH-E-OL-O-GY, *n.* Atheism. *Swift*.
 † A'THE-OUS, *a.* Atheistic; impious. *Milton*.
 ATH-E-RINE, or ATH-E-RINA, *n.* A genus of fishes of
 the abdominal order.
 ATH-E-RŌMA, or ATH-E-ROME, *n.* [Gr. from *ἄθηρα*.]
 An encysted tumor.
 ATH-E-ROM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a
 atherome. *Wiseman*.
 A-THIRST, *a.* 1. Thirsty; wanting drink. 2. Having a
 keen appetite or desire.
 ATH/LETE, *n.* A contender for victory.
 ATH-LET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀθλητής*.] 1. Belonging to wres-
 tling, boxing, running, and other exercises. 2. Strong,
 lusty; robust; vigorous.
 A-THWART, *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side; trans-
 verse.—2. In *marine language*, across the line of a ship's
 course; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course. *Mar.*
Dict.
 A-THWART, *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex,
 crossly; wrong; wrongfully.
 A-TILT, *adv.* 1. In the manner of a tilter; in the posi-
 tion, or with the action, of a man making a thrust. 2. In
 the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.
 AT'I-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ατιμία*.] In *ancient Greece*, disgrace;
 exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualify-
 ing act or decree.
 AT-LAN'TI-AN, or AT-LAN-TE'AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to
 the isle Atlantis, which the ancients alledge was sunk
 and overwhelmed by the ocean. 2. Pertaining to Atlas;
 resembling Atlas.
 AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [from *Atlas* or *Atlantis*.] Pertaining to
 the Atlantic ocean.
 AT-LAN'TIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean,
 which is between Europe and Africa on the east and
 America on the west.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE;—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

- AT-LANTI-CA**, or **AT-LANTIS**, *n.* An isle mentioned by the ancients, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar.
- AT-LAN TI-DES**, *n.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars.
- AT-LANTIS**, *n.* A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it.
- ATLAS**, *n.* 1. A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection. *Johnson.* 2. A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps. 3. The supporters of a building. 4. A silk satin, or stuff, manufactured in the East. 5. The first vertebre of the neck. 6. A term applied to paper, as *atlas fine*.
- AT-MOM'E-TER**, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος* and *μετρος*.] An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; is an evaporometer.
- ATMOS-PHERE**, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος* and *σφαιρα*.] The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air, aqueous and other vapors, surrounding the earth.
- ATMOS-PHERE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the atmosphere.
- AT-MOS-PHERI-CAL**, *a.* 2. Dependent on the atmosphere.
- AT OM**, *n.* [Gr. *ατομος*, *L. atomus*.] 1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. 2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body. 3. Any thing extremely small.
- A-TOMIC**, *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of
- A-TOMI-CAL**, *a.* atoms; extremely minute.
- A-TOM-ISM**, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.
- A-TOM-IST**, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.
- A-TOM-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling atoms. *Brown.*
- A-TO-MY**, *n.* A word used by Shakspeare for *atom*; also an abbreviation of *anatomy*.
- AT-ONE**, *adv.* [at and *one*.] At one; together. *Spenser.*
- A-TONE**, *v. t.* [supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one*.] 1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord. [This sense is *obsolete*.] 2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends or satisfaction for an offense or a crime. 3. To atone for, to make compensation or amends.
- A-TONE**, *v. t.* 1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for. *Pope.* 2. To reduce to concord; to appease. [Not now used.]
- A-TONED**, (*a-tund'*) *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled.
- A-TONEMENT**, *n.* 1. Agreement; concord; reconciliation after enmity or controversy. *Rom. v.* 2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury.—3. In *theology*, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.
- A-TONER**, *n.* He who makes atonement.
- A-TON'G**, *a.* Relaxed; debilitated.
- A-TON'ING**, *pp.* 1. Reconciling. 2. Making amends, or satisfaction.
- A-TO-NY**, *n.* [Gr. *ατονια*.] Debility; relaxation; a want of tone or tension; defect of muscular power; palsy.
- A-TOP**, *adv.* On or at the top. *Milton.*
- AT-RA-BI-LA'RI-AN**, *a.* [L. *atra bilis*.] Affected with
- AT-RA-BI-LA'RI-OUS**, *a.* melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the bile; replete with black bile.
- AT-RA-BI-LA'RI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.
- AT-RA-MENT'AL**, *a.* [L. *atramentum*.] Inky; black
- AT-RA-MENT'OUS**, *a.* like ink.
- AT-RA-MEN-TA'RIOUS**, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink.
- † **A-TRED**, *a.* [L. *ater*.] Tinged with a black color.
- A-TRIP**, *adv.* In *nautical language*, the anchor is *atrip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction.
- A-TRO'CIOUS**, *a.* [L. *atrox*.] 1. Extremely heinous, criminal or cruel; enormous; outrageous. 2. Very grievous; violent. *Obs.*
- A-TRO'CIOUS-LY**, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.
- A-TRO'CIOUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.
- A-TROCI-TY**, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty.
- AT-RO-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *ρεφω*.] A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause or hectic fever; a wasting from defect of nourishment.
- A-TROPI-A**, *n.* A vegetable alkali extracted from the *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.
- AT-TACH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *attacher*.] 1. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ, to answer for a debt. 2. To take, seize and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; to win the heart; to fasten or bind by moral influence. 3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind or fasten.
- AT-TACH/A-BLE**, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.
- AT-TACHED**, (*at-tacht'*) *pp.* Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest.
- AT-TACH'ING**, *pp.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections.
- AT-TACHMENT**, *n.* 1. A taking of the person, goods or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand. 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; any passion or affection that binds a person.
- AT-TACK**, *v. t.* [Fr. *attaquer*.] 1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. 2. To fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with.
- AT-TACK**, *n.* An onset; first invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire or criticism.
- AT-TACKED**, (*at-takt'*) *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on by force or enmity.
- AT-TACKER**, *n.* One who assaults or invades.
- AT-TACK'ING**, *pp.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny or criticism.
- AT-TA-COT'TIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.
- AT-TA-GEN**, *n.* A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant.
- AT-TAIN**, *v. i.* [Fr. and Norm. *atteindre*.] 1. To reach; to come to or arrive at. 2. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by an effort of mind.
- AT-TAIN**, *v. t.* 1. To gain; to compass; to achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts. 2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion. 3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.
- † **AT-TAIN**, *n.* Attainment. *Glanville.*
- AT-TAIN'A-BLE**, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached.
- AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being attainable.
- AT-TAIN'DER**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *atteindre*.] 1. Literally, a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. 2. The judgment of death, or sentence of a competent tribunal upon a person convicted of treason or felony, which judgment *attains*, taints or corrupts his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands. 3. The act of attaining.
- AT-TAINMENT**, *n.* 1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching. 2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition.
- AT-TAINT**, *v. t.* 1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable 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. 4. To taint or corrupt. *Shak.*
- AT-TAINT**, (*at-taint'*) *n.* 1. A stain, spot or taint. *Shak.* 2. Any thing injurious; that which impairs. [Obs.] *Shak.* 3. 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.
- † **AT-TAINT**, *part. a.* Convicted.
- AT-TAINTED**, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.
- AT-TAINT'ING**, *pp.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.
- AT-TAINTMENT**, *n.* The being attainted.
- AT-TAINTURE**, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.
- † **AT-TAM(IN-ATE)**, *v. t.* [L. *attamino*.] To corrupt.
- † **AT-TASK**, *v. t.* To task; to tax. *Shak.*
- † **AT-TASTE**, *v. t.* To taste.
- AT-TEMPER**, *v. t.* [L. *attempero*.] 1. To reduce, modify or moderate by mixture. 2. To soften, mollify or moderate. 3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate. 4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.
- † **AT-TEMPER-ANCE**, *n.* Temperance. *Chaucer.*
- AT-TEMPER-ATE**, *a.* [L. *attemperatus*.] Tempered; proportioned; suited.
- † **AT-TEMPER-ATE**, *v. t.* To temper.
- AT-TEMPERED**, *pp.* Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.
- AT-TEMPER-ING**, *pp.* Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.
- † **AT-TEMPER-LY**, *adv.* In a temperate manner.
- AT-TEMPER-MENT**, *n.* A tempering or proportioning. *Dr. Chalmers.*
- AT-TEMPT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *attenter*.] 1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavor; to use exertion for any purpose. 2. To attack; to make an effort upon.
- AT-TEMPT**, *n.* An essay, trial or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point.
- AT-TEMPTA-BLE**, *a.* That may be attempted, tried or attacked; liable to an attempt.
- AT-TEMPTED**, *pp.* Essayed; tried; attacked.
- AT-TEMPTER**, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks.
- AT-TEMPT'ING**, *pp.* Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking.

* See *Synopsis*. \bar{A} , \bar{E} , \bar{I} , \bar{O} , \bar{U} , \bar{Y} , long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*

AT-TEND, *v. t.* [*L. attendo*; *Fr. attendre.*] 1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister or servant. 2. To be present; to accompany or be united to. 3. To be consequent to, from connection of cause. 4. To await; to remain, abide or be in store for. 5. To wait for; to lie in wait. 6. To wait or stay for. 7. To accompany with solicitude; to regard. 8. To regard; to fix the mind upon. 9. To expect. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

AT-TEND, *v. i.* 1. To listen; to regard with attention; followed by *to*. 2. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in. 3. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with *on* or *upon*. 4. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve. 5. To stay; to delay. *Obs.* 7. To wait; to be within call. *Spenser.*

AT-TENDANCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of waiting on, or serving. 2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind. 3. Service; ministry. 4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. 5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind. 6. Expectation. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

AT-TENDANT, *a.* 1. Accompanying; being present, or in the train. 2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential.—3. In *law*, depending on or owing service to.

AT-TENDANT, *n.* 1. One who attends or accompanies; one who belongs to the train. 2. One who is present. 3. One who owes service to or depends on another. 4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

AT-TENDED, *pp.* Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

AT-TENDER, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. [*Little used.*]

AT-TENDING, *ppr.* Going with; accompanying; waiting on; being present; serving; listening.

† **AT-TENDING-LY**, *adv.* With attention. *Oley.*

AT-TENT, *a.* Attentive. 2 *Chron.* vi.

AT-TENTATES, *n.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed.

AT-TENTION, *n.* 1. The act of attending or heeding. 2. Act of civility, or courtesy.

AT-TENTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. attentif.*] Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care.

AT-TENTIVE-LY, *adv.* Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

AT-TENTIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

AT-TENU-ANT, *a.* Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

AT-TENU-ANT, *n.* A medicine which thins the humors, subtilizes their parts, dissolves viscosity, and disposes the fluids to motion, circulation and secretion; a diluent.

AT-TENU-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. attenuo.*] 1. To make thin or less consistent; to subtilize or break the humors of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid. 2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts. 3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

AT-TENU-ATE, *a.* Made thin, or less viscid; made slender.

AT-TENU-ATED, *pp.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender.—In *botany*, growing slender towards the point.

AT-TENU-ATING, *ppr.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

AT-TENU-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of making thin, as fluids. 2. The act of making fine, by comminution or attrition. 3. The act or process of making slender, thin or lean.

AT-TER, *n.* [*Sax. ater.*] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.*

AT-TER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. attero.*] 1. To wear away. 2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

AT-TER-ATED, *pp.* Formed by wearing. *Ray.*

AT-TER-ATION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another.

AT-TER-COB, } *n.* A spider. *North of England.*

AT-TER-COP, }

AT-TEST, *v. t.* [*Fr. attester*; *L. attestor.*] 1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration. 2. To bear witness, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words. 3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

AT-TEST, *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [*L. u.*]

AT-TESTATION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration.

AT-TESTED, *pp.* Proved or supported by testimony, solemn or official; witnessed; supported by evidence.

AT-TESTING, *ppr.* Witnessing; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

AT-TESTOR, *n.* One who attests.

ATTIC, *a.* [*L. Atticus*; *Gr. ἄττικός.*] Pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, *Attic wit*, *Attic salt*, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians.—*Attic story*, a story in the upper part of a house, where the windows are usually square.

ATTIC, *n.* 1. A small square pillar with its cornice on the uppermost part of a building. 2. An Athenian, an Athenian author.

ATTIC-AL, *a.* [*L. atticus.*] Relating to the style of Athens; pure; classical. *Hammond.*

ATTICISM, *n.* 1. The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek. 2. A particular attachment to the Athenians. *Mitford.*

ATTICIZE, *v. t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.

ATTICIZE, *v. i.* To use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians.

ATTICUS, *n. plu.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica.

AT-TINGE, *v. t.* [*L. attingo.*] To touch lightly. *Dict.*

AT-TIRE, *v. t.* [*Norm. attyrer.*] To dress; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.

AT-TIRE, *n.* 1. Dress; clothes; habit; but *appropriately*, ornamental dress. 2. The horns of a deer.—3. In *botany*, the generative parts of plants.

AT-TIRED, (*at-tyrd'*) *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

AT-TIRER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

AT-TIRING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

† **AT-TITTLE**, *v. t.* To entitle. *Gower.*

AT-TITUDE, *n.* [*Fr. attitude.*] 1. In *painting and sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed. 2. Posture; position of things or persons.

AT-TOL-LENT, *a.* [*L. attollens.*] Lifting up; raising. *Derham.*

AT-TOL-LENT, *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eye-lid; otherwise called *levator* or *elevator*.

AT-TONE, *See* *ATONY.*

AT-TORN, *v. i.* [*L. ad and torio.*] In the *feudal law*, to turn, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another.

AT-TORNEY, *n.; plu.* **AT-TORNEYS**. [*Norm. attorney.*] One who is appointed or admitted, in the place of another, to manage his matters in law. The word formerly signified any person who did any business for another. *Attorney-general* is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, the state or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.

† **AT-TORNEY**, *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. *Shak.*

AT-TORNEY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another. *Shak.*

AT-TORNING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

AT-TORNMENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory vassal or tenant, by which he consents to receive a new lord or superior.

AT-TRACT, *v. t.* [*L. attraho, attractus.*] To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; to invite or allure; to engage.

† **AT-TRACT**, *v. i.* Attraction. *Hudibras.*

AT-TRACT-ABILITY, *n.* The quality of being attractive. *Asiat. Researches.*

AT-TRACTA-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction.

AT-TRACTED, *pp.* Drawn towards; invited; allured; engaged.

† **AT-TRACTIVE**, } *a.* Having power to draw to. *Ray.*

† **AT-TRACTI-CAL**, }

AT-TRACTILE, *a.* That has power to attract. *Med. Rep.*

AT-TRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging.

AT-TRACTING-LY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

AT-TRACTION, *n.* 1. The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together. 2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction. 3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging.

AT-TRACTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. attractif.*] 1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to. 2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging.

AT-TRACTIVE-LY, *adv.* With the power of attracting, or drawing to.

AT-TRACTIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

AT-TRACTOR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

* **AT-TRAHENT**, *a.* [*L. attrahens.*] Drawing to; or, as a noun, that which draws to. *Glenville.*

† **AT-TRAP**, *v. t.* To clothe; to dress.

AT-TRE-ATION, *n.* [*L. attractatio.*] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

AT-TRIBU-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed, imputed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

AT-TRIBUTE, *v. t.* [*L. tribuo.*] 1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging. 2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the mind. 3. To impute, as to a cause.

AT-TRIBUTE, *n.* 1. That which is attributed; that which

is considered as belonging to, or inherent in. 2. Quality; characteristic disposition. 3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. 4. Reputation; honor. *Shak.*

AT-TRIBU-TED, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.

AT-TRIBU-TING, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing.

AT-TRI-BU-TION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

AT-TRIBU-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute.

AT-TRIBU-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb or participle.

AT-TRITE, *a.* [*L. attritus.*] Worn by rubbing or friction.

Milton. See *TRITE*.

AT-TRITE-NESS, *n.* The being much worn.

AT-TRITION, *n.* 1. Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together. 2. The state of being worn. 3. With *divines*, grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. *Wallis.*

AT-TUNE, *v. t.* 1. To make musical. 2. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant.

AT-TUNED, (*at-tünd*) *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound.

AT-TUNING, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound.

†A-TWAIN, *adv.* In twain; asunder. *Shak.*

†A-TWEEN, *adv.* Between. *Spenser.*

†A-TWIXT, *adv.* Betwixt. *Spenser.*

†A-TWO, *adv.* In two. *Chaucer.*

AU-BAINE, (*au-baine*) *n.* [*Fr. aubain.*] The *droit d'aubaine*, in France, is the right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction.

AUBURN, *a.* [*from brun, brown, Fr. and It., brown.*] Brown; of a dark color.

AUCTION, *n.* [*L. auctio.*] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and, regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue. 2. The thing sold at auction. *Pope.*

†AUCTION, *v. t.* To sell by auction.

AUCTION-ARY, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale.

AUCTION-EER, *n.* [*L. auctionarius.*] The person who sells at auction.

AUCTION-EER, *v. t.* To sell at auction. *Cowper.*

AUCTION-EER, *a.* Of an increasing quality. *Dict.*

AU-CU-PATION, *n.* [*L. aucupatio.*] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [*Little used.*]

AU-DACIOUS, *a.* [*L. audax; Fr. audacieux.*] 1. Very bold or daring; impudent. 2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery. 3. Bold; spirited.

AU-DACIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness. *Shak.*

AU-DACIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity. *Sandys.*

AU-DACI-TY, *n.* 1. Boldness, sometimes in a good sense; daring spirit, resolution or confidence. 2. Audaciousness; impudence; in a bad sense; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

AUDE-AN-ISM, *n.* Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of Audens.

AUDI-BLE, *a.* [*L. audibilis.*] That may be heard; perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard.

†AUDI-BLE, *n.* The object of hearing. *Dict.*

AUDI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.

AUDI-BLY, *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

AUDI-ENCE, *n.* 1. The act of hearing, or attending to sounds. 2. Admittance to a hearing; public reception to an interview. 3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers. —4. In the *Spanish dominions*, a court. 5. In *England*, a court held by the archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of consecrations, elections, institutions, marriages, &c.

AUDI-ENCE-CHAMBER, *n.* The place of reception for a solemn meeting. *Translation of Boccacini.*

AUDI-ENCE-COURT, *n.* A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity.

†AUDI-ENT, *n.* A hearer. *Shelton.*

AUDIT, *n.* [*L. audit.*] 1. An examination of an account, or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned. 2. The result of such an examination; a final account.

AUDIT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts.

†AUDIT, *v. i.* To sum up. *Arbutnot.*

AUDIT-HOUSE, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral.

AUDITION, *n.* Hearing.

AUDI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of hearing.

AUDI-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse. 2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts.

AUDI-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of auditor.

AUDI-TOR-Y, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing.

AUDI-TOR-Y, *n.* [*L. auditorium.*] 1. An audience; an assembly of hearers. 2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. 3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

AUDI-TRESS, *n.* A female hearer. *Milton.*

AUF, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. See *CAF.*

AU-GEAN, *a.* Belonging to *Aegeas*; as, the *Aegean stable*.

AUGER, *n.* [*D. avegaar.*] An instrument for boring large holes.

AUGER-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AUGHT, (*awt*) *n.* [*Sax. awiht, aht, or owiht, oht.*] 1. Any thing, indefinitely. 2. Any part, the smallest; a jot or tittle.

AUGITE, *n.* [*Gr. αυγη.*] A mineral, called by Haüy, *pyroxene*; often found in distinct crystals.

AU-GITIC, *a.* Pertaining to augite; resembling augite.

AUG-MENT, *v. t.* [*Fr. augmenter.*] 1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger. 2. To increase or swell the degree, amount or magnitude.

AUG-MENT, *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger.

AUG-MENT, *n.* 1. Increase; enlargement by addition of state of increase.—2. In *philology*, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel.

AUG-MENT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation. *Walsh's Amer. Rev.*

AUG-MENT-A-TION, *n.* 1. The act of increasing, or making larger. 2. The state of being increased or enlarged. 3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.—4. In *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon.

AUG-MENT-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUG-MENT-ER, *n.* He that augments.

AUG-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Increasing; enlarging.

AUGRE, See *AUGER*.

AUGRE-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an augre. *Shak.*

AUGUR, *n.* [*L. augur.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, an office whose duty was to foretell future events by the singing chattering, flight, and feeding of birds. 2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

AUGUR, *v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.

AUGUR, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; as, to *augur* ill success.

AUGU-RAL, *a.* [*L. auguralis.*] Pertaining to an augur, or to prediction by the appearance of birds.

AUGU-RATE, *v. i.* To judge by augury; to predict. *Warburton.* [*Little used.*]

AU-GU-RATION, *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds.

AUGURED, *pp.* Conjectured by omens; prognosticated

AUGU-RER, *n.* An augur. *Shak.* [*Not legitimate.*]

AU-GU-RIAL, *a.* Relating to augurs. *Brown.*

†AU-GU-RIZE, *v. t.* To augur.

AUGU-ROUS, *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding

AUGU-RY, *n.* [*L. augurium.*] 1. The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds. 2. An omen; prediction; prognostication.

AU-GUST, *a.* [*L. augustus.*] Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.

AUGUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year, named in honor of the emperor Octavius Augustus.

AU-GUST-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Augustus*; as, the *Augustan* age. 2. The *Augustan* confession, drawn up at *Augusta* or *Augsburg*, by *Luther* and *Melancthon*, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants.

AU-GUS-TINI-ANS, *n.* Those divines, who, from *St. Augustin*, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature.

AU-GUSTINS, or AU-GUS-TINI-ANS, *n.* An order of monks, so called from *St. Augustin*.

AU-GUST'NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [contracted from *alca*] A genus of aquatic fowls, of the order of *anser*.

AUKWARD, See *AWKWARD*.

AU-LA'R-I-AN, *n.* [*L. aula.*] At *Oxford*, the member of a hall, distinguished from a *collegian*. *Todd.*

†AULD, *a.* [*Sax. ald.*] Old. *Shak.*

AU-LETIC, *a.* [*Gr. αυλητικος.*] Pertaining to pipes, or to a pipe. [*Little used.*]

AULIC, *a.* [*L. aulicus.*] Pertaining to a royal court, probably confined to the German empire.

AULN, *n.* [*Fr. aulne.*] A French measure of length; an ell

†AU-MAIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. email.*] To figure or variegate.

AUMBRY, See *AMBRV*.

AUME, *n.* A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine.

AUNE, *n.* [a contraction of *aune, ulna.*] A French cloth measure.

AUNT, (*ant*) *n.* [*L. amita; qu. Fr. tante.*] The sister of one's father or mother, correlative to *nephew* or *niece*.

†AUNTER, *n.* Old word for *adventurer*.

AURA, *n.* [*L.*] Literally, a breeze, or gentle current of air, but used by English writers for a stream of fine parl

cles flowing from a body, as effluvia, aroma, or odor; an exhalation.

AU RATE, *n.* A sort of pear.

AU RATE, *n.* [*L. aurum.*] A combination of the oxyd of gold with a base.

AURATED, *a.* Resembling gold.

AUREAT, *a.* [*L. auratus.*] Golden. *Shelton*

AURELIAN, *n.* In *natural history*, the nymph or chrysalis of an insect.

AURELIAN, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia.

AURIC, *a.* [*from aurum.*] Pertaining to gold.

AURICULAR, *n.* [*L. auricula.*] 1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head. 2. The *auricles* of the heart are two muscular bags, situated at the base, serving as diverticula for the blood, during the diastole.

AURICULARIA, *n.* A species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear*.

AURICULARIA, *a.* [*L. auricula.*] 1. Pertaining to the ear; within the sense of hearing; told in the ear. 2. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing. 3. Traditional; known by report.

AURICULARLY, *adv.* In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AURICULATE, *c.* Shaped like the ear. *Botany.*

AURICULATE, *a.* Having large or elongated ears.

AURIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. aurifer.*] That yields or produces gold.

AURIGA, *n.* [*L. aurea, oreo, and regio.*] 1. Literally, the director of a car, or wagon.—In *astronomy*, the *Wagoner*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. 2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also a bandage for the sides.

AURIGATION, *n.* [*L. auriga.*] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AURIFORMENTUM. See **ORPIMENT**.

AURISCALP, *n.* [*L. auris and scalpa.*] An instrument to clean the ears.

AURIST, *n.* [*L. auris.*] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

AUROCHS, *n.* [*G. urochs.*] A species of ox, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvial soil. *Jour. of Science.*

AURORA, *n.* [*L. aurora.*] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight. 2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. 3. A species of crowfoot.

Aurora borealis, or lumen boreale; northern twilight. This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon.

AURORAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight. *E. Goodrich.*

AURUM, *n.* Gold.

Aurum fulminans, fulminating gold, is gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by volatile alkali.

AUSCULTATION, *n.* 1. The act of listening, or hearkening to.—2. In *medicine*, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube applied to the surface.

AUSPICATE, *v. t.* [*L. auspicor.*] 1. To give a favorable turn to. *Burke.* 2. To foreshow. 3. To begin. *Burke.*

AUSPICE, *n.* [*L. auspicium.*] 1. The omens of an un-
AUSPICES, } detaking, drawn from birds; augury.
 2. Protection; favor shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*.

AUSPICIAL, *a.* Relating to prognostics.

AUSPICIOUS, *a.* 1. Having omens of success, or favorable appearances. 2. Prosperous; fortunate. 3. Favorable; kind; propitious.

AUSPICIOUSLY, *adv.* With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUSTER, *n.* [*L.*] The south wind. *Pope.*

AUSTERE, *a.* [*L. austerus.*] 1. Severe; harsh; rigid; stern. 2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste.

AUSTERELY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AUSTERENESS, *n.* 1. Severity in manners; harshness; austerity. 2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY, *n.* [*L. austeritas.*] Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, *a.* [*L. australis.*] Southern; lying or being in the south.

AUSTRALASIA, *n.* [*austral and Asia.*] A name given to the countries situated to the south of Asia, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c.

AUSTRALIZE, *v. i.* [*L. auster.*] To tend towards the south.

AUSTRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Austria.

AUSTRIAN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUSTRIAN, *a.* [*L. austrinus.*] South; southerly; southern.

AUSTROMANCY, *n.* [*from auster, and Gr. mancia.*] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observation of the winds.

AUTARCHY, *n.* [*Gr. αυταρκεια.*] Self-sufficiency. *Coles.*

AUTHEMATIC, *a.* [*Fr. authentique.*] 1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true. 2. Of approved authority.

AUTHEMATICALLY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

AUTHEMATICNESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; authenticity.

AUTHEMATICATE, *v. t.* To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof.

AUTHEMATICATED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AUTHEMATICATING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation, or other forms.

AUTHEMATICATION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AUTHEMATICALLY, *adv.* After an authentic manner.

AUTHEMATICITY, *n.* Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original.

AUTHEMATICNESS, *n.* Authenticity. [*Rarely used.*]

AUTHOR, *n.* [*L. auctor; Fr. auteur; Sp. autor; It. autore.*] 1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being. 2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, or original work.

AUTHOR, *v. t.* To occasion; to effect.

AUTHOR-ESS, *n.* A female author.

AUTHORITATIVE, *a.* 1. Having due authority. 2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory.

AUTHORITATIVELY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority.

AUTHORITY, *n.* [*L. auctoritas.*] 1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; power; rule; sway. 2. The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit. 3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies. 4. Weight of testimony; credibility. 5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity. 6. Warrant; order; permission. 7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and sayings, also the books that contain them. 8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command.

AUTHORIZATION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. autoriser.*] 1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower. 2. To give authority, credit or reputation to. 3. To justify; to support as right.

AUTHORIZED, *pp.* Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AUTHORIZING, *ppr.* Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AUTHORLESS, *a.* Without authority. *Sir E. Sackville*

AUTHORSHIP, *n.* The quality or state of being an author. *Shaftesbury.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. avros, and biography.*] Biography or memoirs of one's life written by himself. *Walsh.*

AUTOCHTHON, *n.* [*Gr.*] One who rises or grows out of the earth.

AUTOCRACY, *n.* [*Gr. avros and κρατος.*] Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled authority.

AUTOCRAT, **AUTOCRATER**, or **AUTOCRATOR**, *n.* An absolute prince or sovereign; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

AUTOCRATIC, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

AUTOCRATICALLY, *adv.* lute.

AUTOCRATRIC, *n.* A female absolute sovereign.

AUTO DA FE. [*Port. act of faith.*] 1. In the *Romish church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics. [*Span. Auto de fe.*] 2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic. 3. The session of the court of Inquisition.

AUTOGENEAL, *a.* [*Gr. avroyevns.*] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRAPH, or **AUTOGRAPHY**, *n.* [*Gr. avros and γραφη.*] A person's own hand-writing; an original manuscript.

AUTOGRAPHAL, *a.* Of the particular hand-writing of a person.

AUTOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand-writing.

AUTOMALITE, *n.* A mineral, called by Häuy, *spinelle zinfère*.

AUTOMATON, *a.* Automatal; automatus.

AUTOMATH, *n.* [*Gr. avros and μαθησ.*] One who is self-taught. *Young.*

AUTOMATIC, *a.* 1. Belonging to an automaton.

AUTOMATICALLY, *adv.* Having the power of moving

self; mechanical. 2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will.

AC-TOMPA-TON, *n.* [Gr. *avropatos*.] A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible springs.

AC-TOM-TOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

AU-TONO-MOUS, *a.* Independent in government; having the right of self-government. *Mitford*.

AU-TONO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *avros* and *vovos*.] The power or right of self-government.

AUTOP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *avroψia*.] Personal observation; ocular view. *Autopsy* and its derivatives are rarely used.]

AU-TOPTI-CAL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes.

AU-TOPTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. *Brown*.

AU-TO-SCHED-I-ASTI-CAL, *a.* Hasty; slight. *Martin*.

AUTUMN, (*aw tun*) *n.* [L. *autumnus*.] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. *Astronomically*, it begins at the equinox, when the sun enters *libra*, and ends at the winter solstice; but, in *popular language*, autumn comprises September, October, and November.

AU-TUMNAL, *a.* Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn.

AU-TUM NAL, *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

AU-TUM NITY, *n.* The season of autumn. *Hall*.

AUX-ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *avvησις*.] In *rhetoric*, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much.

AUX-ETIC, *a.* Amplifying; increasing. *Hatch*.

AUX-ILIAR, or AUX-ILI-ARY, *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*.] Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary.

AUX-ILI-AR-IES, *n. plu.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUX-ILI-ARY, *n. i.* A helper; an assistant; a confederate.—2. In *grammar*, a verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs; as, *have, be, may, can, do, must, shall, and will*.

AUX-IL-I-ATION, *n.* Help. *Dict*.

AUX-IL-I-TO-RY, *a.* Assisting. *Sir E. Sandys*.

A-VAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *valoir*.] 1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; followed by the pronouns *myself, thyself, himself, &c.* 2. To assist or profit; to effect the object, or bring to a successful issue.

A-VAIL, *n. i.* To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose.

A-VAIL, *n.* Profit; advantage towards success; benefit.

A-VAIL-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy. 2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; valid.

A-VAIL-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Power or efficacy, in promoting an end in view. 2. Competent power; legal force; validity.

A-VAIL-A-BLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

A-VAIL-ING, *ppr.* Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect.

A-VAIL-MENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [*Little used.*]

A-VAILS, *n. plu.* Profits or proceeds. It is used in *New England* for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues, or profits.

AV-A-LANCHE, *n.* [Fr.] A snow-slip; a vast body of AV-A-LANGE, *i.* snow sliding down a mountain.

†A-VALE, *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler*.] To let fall; to depress. *Spenser*.

†A-VALE, *v. i.* To sink. *Spenser*.

†A-VANT, *n.* The front of an army. See *VAN*.

A-VANT-COU-RIER, *n.* [Fr.] One who is despatched before the rest, to notify their approach.

*A-VANT-GUARD, *n.* The van or advanced body of an army.

AV-ANT-U-RINE, *n.* A variety of quartz rock.

AV-A-RICE, *n.* [L. *avaritia*.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness. *Shak*.

AV-A-RIC-I-OUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain.

AV-A-RIC-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth. *Goldsmit*.

AV-A-RIC-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable passion for property.

†AVIA-ROUS, *a.* Covetous. *Gower*.

A-VAST, *excl.* [Ger. *basta*.] In *seamen's language*, cease; stop; stay.

†A-VAUNCEMENT, *n.* Advancement. *Bals*.

A-VAUNT, *excl.* [W. *ibant*.] Begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence.

*A-VAUNT, *v. t.* [It. *avantare*.] To boast. *Shp. Cranmer*.

†A-VAUNT, *v. i.* To come before; to advance. *Spenser*.

†A-VAUNT, }
†A-VAUNTY, } *n.* Boasting. *Chaucer*.

†A-VAUNTY, }
AVE-M-ARY, *n.* [from the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave, hail*.] A form of devotion in the Romish church.

AVE, *n.* [L. *ave*.] An address to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of the *Ave Maria*, or *Ave Mary*.

†A-VELL, *v. t.* [L. *avello*.] To pull away. *Froben*.

AV-E-NACEOUS, *a.* [L. *avenaceus*.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, oats.

AVE-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

AVEN-ER, or AVIEN-OR, *n.* [Norm. Fr.] In *English feudal law*, an officer of the king's stable, whose duty was to provide oats.

A-VENGE, (*a-venj*) *v. t.* [Fr. *venger*.] 1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party. 2. To revenge. 3. In the *passive form*, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.

†A-VENGE, *n.* Revenge. *Spenser*.

†A-VENGEANCE, *n.* Punishment.

A-VENGE-ED, (*a-venj'd*) *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated; punished.

A-VENGEMENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury, by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; revenge.

A-VENGER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

A-VENGER-ESS, *n.* A female avenger. *Spenser*.

A-VENG-ING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury; vindicating.

AVENS, *n.* The herb bennet. *Müller*.

AVEN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus*.

A-VENTURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*.] A mischance causing a person's death without felony.

AVENUE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place. 2. An alley, or walk in a garden, planted with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c. 3. A wide street.

A-VER, *v. t.* [Fr. *avérer*.] To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner. *Prior*.

AVER-AGE, *n.* 1. In *commerce*, a contribution to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their *average*, that is, the goods of each on board. 2. A mean proportion, medial sum, or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. 3. A small duty payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods.—4. In *England*, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish, or roughings.—Upon, or on an *average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

AVER-AGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion. *Price, Beddoes*.

AVER-AGE, *v. t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium.

AVER-AGE, *v. i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity.

AVER-AGED, *pp.* Reduced or formed into a mean proportion. *Jefferson*.

AVER-A-GING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities.

AVER-MENT, *n.* 1. Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring. 2. Verification; establishment by evidence.—3. In *pleading*, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges.

A-VER-NAT, *n.* A sort of grape. *Ash*.

A-VER-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Avernus*, a lake of Campania, in Italy.

AV-ER-PEN-NY, *n.* Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind. *Burn*.

A-VER-RED, (*a-verd'*) *pp.* Affirmed; laid with an averment.

A-VER-RING, *ppr.* Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify.

A-VER-RO-IST, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers so denominated from *Averroes*.

AV-ER-RUN-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *averrunco*.] To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots.

AV-ER-RUN-CATION, *n.* The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots.

AV-ER-SATION, *n.* [L. *aversor*.] A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination. It is nearly superseded by *aversion*.

A-VERSE, (*a-vers'*) *a.* 1. Disliking; unwilling; having a repugnance of mind. 2. Unfavorable; indisposed; malign. *Dryden*. This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by *to*, and never by *from*.

A-VERSELY, (*a-versly*) *adv.* With repugnance; unwillingly. *Brown*.

A-VERSE-NESS, (*a-vers'nes*) *n.* Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

A-VER-SION, *n.* [Fr. *aversion*.] 1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

hated. 2 Opposition or contrariety of nature. 3. The cause of dislike.

A-VERT, *v. t.* [L. *averto*.] 1. To turn from; to turn off or away. 2. To keep off, divert, or prevent. 3. To cause to dislike. *Hooker*.

A-VERT, *v. i.* To turn away. *Thomson*.

A-VERTER, *n.* One that turns away, that which turns away.

A-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away.

AVI-ARY, *n.* [L. *avicularium*.] A bird cage; an inclosure for keeping birds confined.

A-VID-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; with greediness.

A-VID-I-TY, *n.* [L. *aviditas*.] 1. Greediness; strong appetite. 2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire.

AV-I-GA'TO, or AV-O-CÁ'DO, *n.* The Persea, or alligator-pear.

† A-VILE, *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir*.] To depreciate. *Ben Jonson*.

† A-VISE, or † A-VISO, *n.* [Fr. *avis*.] Advice, intelligence.

† A-VISE, *v. i.* To consider. *Spenser*.

A-VISE MENT, *n.* Advice. See **ADVICE** and **ADVISE**.

† AVI-TOUS, *a.* [L. *avitus*.] Ancient.

† A-VIZE, *v. t.* To counsel; to consider. *Spenser*.

AV-O-CÁ'DO, *n.* [Sp.] The name of a tree. See **AVIGATO**.

† AVO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *avoco*.] To call off, or away.

Boyle.

AV-O-CÁTION, *n.* 1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment. 2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper.

† A-VÓ-CÁ-TIVE, *a.* Calling off.

A-VOID, *v. t.* [Fr. *éviter*, or *vider*.] 1. To shun; to keep at a distance from; that is, *literally*, to go or be *vide* from. 2. To shift off, or clear off. 3. To quit; to evacuate; to shun by leaving. 4. To escape. 5. To emit or throw out. 6. To make void; to annul or vacate.

A-VOID, *v. i.* 1. To retire; to withdraw. 2. To become void, vacant, or empty.

A-VOID-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned, or escaped. 2. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.

A-VOIDANCE, *n.* 1. The act of avoiding, or shunning. 2. The act of vacating, or the state of being vacant. 3. The act of annulling. 4. The course by which any thing is carried off.

A-VOID'ED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

A-VOIDER, *n.* 1. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes. 2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.

A-VOIDING, *ppr.* Shunning; escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void, or vacant.

A-VOID'LESS, *a.* That cannot be avoided; inevitable.

Dryden.

AV-OIR-DU-POIS, *n.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*.] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces. Its proportion to a pound Troy, is as 17 to 14. This is the weight for the larger and coarser commodities.

† A-VOKE, *v. t.* [L. *avoco*.] To call back. *Cockeram*.

AV-O-LÁTION, *n.* [L. *avolo*.] The act of flying away; flight; escape. [Little used.]

AV-O-SET, *n.* In *ornithology*, a species of fowls, arranged under the genus *recurvirostra*.

A-VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*.] 1. To affirm; to declare or assert with positiveness. 2. To produce or call in; to affirm in favor of, maintain or support. 3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify. *Shak*.

A-VOUCH, *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration. *Shak*. [Little used.]

A-VOUCH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [Little used.]

A-VOUCH'ED, (a-vouch') *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

A-VOUCH'ER, *n.* One who avouches.

A-VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

A-VOUCH MENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching. *Shak*.

A-VOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer*.] To declare openly; to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly.

† A-VOW, *n.* A vow or determination. *Goocer*.

A-VOW-A-BLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence. *Donne*.

A-VOW'AL, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. *Hume*.

A-VOW'ANT, *n.* The defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking. *Coecel*.

A-VOW'ED, (a-vow'd') *pp.* Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.

A-VOW'ED-LY, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

* A-VOW'EE, *n.* Sometimes used for *advocée*, the person who has a right to present to a benefice, the patron. *Coecel*. See **ADVOWSON**.

A-VOWER, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

A-VOW'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.

A-VOW'RY, *n.* In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking; the act of maintaining the right to distrain, by the distrainer, or defendant in replevin. *Blackstone*.

† A-VOW'SAL, *n.* A confession. *Dict.*

A-VOW'TRY, See **ADVOWTAY**.

A-VULS'ED, *a.* Plucked or pulled off. *Shenstone*.

A-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *avulsio*.] A pulling or tearing asunder; a reading or violent separation.

A-WÁIT, *v. t.* *Literally*, to remain, hold, or stay. 1. To wait for; to look for, or expect. 2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for.

A-WÁIT, *n.* Ambush; in a state of waiting for. *Spenser*.

A-WÁIT'ING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for.

A-WÁKE, *v. t.*; pret. *awoke*, *awaked*; pp. *awaked*. [Sax. *gewacan*, *wacian*, or *wecan*.] 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, or inaction; to put into action, or new life.

A-WÁKE, *v. i.* 1. To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep. 2. To bestir, revive, or rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life. 3. To rouse from spiritual sleep. 4. To rise from the dead. *Job*, xiv.

A-WÁKE, *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

A-WÁ'KEN, (a-wá'kn) *v. t.* and *v. i.* The same with *awake*.

A-WÁ'KENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

A-WÁ'KEN-ER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

A-WÁ'KEN-ING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

A-WÁRD, *v. t.* [Scot. *ward*.] To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence.

A-WÁRD, *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an award.

A-WÁRD, *n.* The judgment, or determination of arbitrators; judgment; sentence.

A-WÁRD'ED, *pp.* Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

A-WÁRD'ER, *n.* One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

A-WÁRD'ING, *ppr.* Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

A-WÁ'RE, *a.* [Sax. *gewarian*.] Watchful; vigilant; guarded; but more strictly, in *modern usage*, apprised; expecting an event from information, or probability.

A-WÁ'RE, *v. i.* To beware; to be cautious. *Milton*.

A-WÁRN, *v. t.* To warn, which see. *Spenser*.

A-WÁ'T'CHA, *n.* A bird of Kamchatka.

A-WÁY, *adv.* [Sax. *aweg*.] 1. Absent; at a distance. 2. It is much used with words signifying *moving*, or *going from*; as, go away, send away, run away, &c. 3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; away, that is, be gone, or let us go. "Away with him," take him away. 4. *Away with* has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I cannot away with it." *Isa. i.* The sense is, "I cannot bear, or endure it."

† A-WÁY'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *aweg weard*.] Turned aside. *Goocer*.

AWE, (aw) *n.* [Dan. *awe*.] 1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear. 2. Fear; dread inspired by something great or terrific.

AWE, *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect.

A-WEÁRY, *a.* Weary, which see. *Shak*.

A-WEATH'ER, *adv.* On the weather-side, or towards the wind; as, the helm is *aweather*; opposed to *alec*. *Mar. Dict.*

AWE'BAND, *n.* A check. *Dict.*

AWE-COM-MAN'DING, *a.* Striking with awe.

AW'ED, (aw'd) *pp.* Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

A-WEIGH', (a-wé') *adv.* Atrip. The anchor is *aweigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular.

AWE-IN-SPIRING, *a.* Impressing with awe. *Ep. Hobart*.

AWE-ST'RUCK, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

AWFUL, *a.* 1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence. 2. That fills with terror and dread. 3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.

† AWFUL-ÉYED, *a.* Having eyes exciting awe.

† AWFUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

AWFUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity. 2. The state of being struck with awe.

† A-WHÁPE, (a-whap') *v. t.* [W. *cuoplaw*.] To strike; to confound. *Spenser*.

† A-WHÉELS, *adv.* On wheels. *Ben Jonson*.

A-WHILE, *adv.* A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

* See **Synopsis**. MÓVE, BÓOK, DÓVE;—BÍLL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*.

A-WHIT, *adv.* A jot; a tittle. *Sp. Hall.*
AWK, *a.* 1. Odd; out of order. *L'Estrange.* 2. Clumsy in performance; or manners; unhandy; not dextrous. [*Fulgar.*]
AWKWARD, *a.* 1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dextrous; bungling; untoward. *Dryden.* 2. Inelegant; unpolite; ungraceful in manners; clumsy; unnatural; bad. *Shak.*
AWKWARD-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.
AWKWARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments.
AWL, *n.* [*Sax. æl*; *Ger. ahl*.] An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather.
AWLESS, *a.* 1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear. 2. Wanting the power of causing reverence; not exciting awe.
AWLWORT, *n.* The popular name of the *subularia aquatica*, or rough-leaved *alysium*.
AWM, or **AWM**, *n.* [*D. aam*; *G. ahm*.] A Dutch liquid measure, equal to the English tierce.
AWN, *n.* [*Sw. agne*.] The beard of corn, or grass, as it is usually understood. But, *technically*, a slender, sharp process, issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.
AWNING, *n.* [*Goth. huljan*.] 1. A cover of canvas, usually a sail or tarpauling, spread over a boat or ship's deck, to shelter from the sun's rays the officers and crew, and preserve the decks. 2. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin. [*Mar. Dict.*]
AWNLESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.
AWNY, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.
A-WOKE, *n.* The *preterit* of *awake*.
A-WORK, *adv.* [*Sax. geweorcan*.] At work; in a state of labor or action. *Shak.*
A-WORKING, *adv.* At work; into a state of working or action. *Hubbard's Tale.*
A-WRT, (*a-rt*) *a.* or *adv.* [*Dan. vridr*.] 1. Turned or twisted towards one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; askint; with oblique vision.—2. In a *figurative sense*, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely. *Milton.*
AXE, *n.* [improperly written *axe*. *Sax. ax, eaz, asc*.] An AX, } instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber, and chopping wood.
AX-A-YA'CA', *n.* A fly in Mexico.
AXESTONE, *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of *jade*, less AXSTONE, } hard than *nephrite*.
AX/HEAD, *n.* The head of the axe.
AXI-FORM, *a.* [*L. axis and forma*.] In the form of an axis. *Encyc.*
AXIL, *n.* [*L. axilla*.] 1. The armpit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder.—2. In *botany*, the space or angle formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch.
AXIL-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to the armpit, or to the axil
AXIL-LA-RY, } of plants. *Axillary* leaves are those which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch.
AXIL-NITE, *n.* A mineral.
AX-I-NOM/AN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. αξιων and παντα*.] Among the ancients, a species of divination, by means of an axe or hatchet.
AXIOM, *n.* [*Gr. αξιωμα*.] 1. A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer. 2. An established principle in some art or science.
AX-IO-MAT/IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; having
AX-IO-MAT/I-CAL, } the nature of self-evident truths.
AX/IS, *n.*; *plu. AXES*. [*L.*] 1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve.—2. In *geometry*, a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.
AX/LE, (*ak'sl*) } *n.* [*Sax. æz*, and *tree*.] A piece
AX/LE-TREE, (*ak'sl-trē*) } of timber, or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hubs or navies of wheels, on which the wheels turn.
AX/O-LOTE, *n.* A water lizard found in the Mexican lake
XY, } *adv.* [*G. D. Dan. Sw. ja*, pron. *ya*; *Fr. oui*.] Yes,
AYE, } yea, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.
AYE, *adv.* [*Sax. aa*, *a*, or *awa*.] Always; forever; continually; for an indefinite time; used in poetry.
AY-GREEN, *n.* Houseleek. *Dict.*
AYLE, *n.* In *law*, a grandfather.
AY-RY. See *AERIE*.
AZA-ROLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A species of thorn.
AZE-RIT, **AZ-E-RIT/A**, or **AZ-E-RYRA**, *n.* A species of plum, or *prunus*. *Fam. of Plants.*
AZIMUTH, *n.* 1. In *astronomy*, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the

azimuth, or vertical circle, passing through the centre of the object.—2. *Magnetical azimuth*, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth, or vertical circle, passing through the centre of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian.—3. *Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object.—4. *Azimuth dial*, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.—5. *Azimuths*, or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

A-ZÖTE, *n.* [*Gr. a and ζωη or ζωηκος*.] A species of gas, called also *mephitic air*, and atmospheric *mephitis*, on account of its fatal effects upon animal life.

† **AZOTH**, *n.* 1. Among *alchemists*, the first principle of metals; the mercury of metals; a universal medicine. *Jsh.* 2. The liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass.

A-ZOTIE, *a.* Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.
AZO-TITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of the prot oxyd of azote, or nitrous oxyd, with an alkali.

* **AZURE**, (*azh-ur*) *a.* [*Fr. azur*; *Sp. azul*, or *azur*; *It. azzurro*.] Of a sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the sky.

* **AZURE**, (*azh-ur*) *n.* 1. The fine blue color of the sky. 2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.—3. In *heraldry*, a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron *Jones*.

AZURE, *v. t.* To color blue.

AZURED, (*azh-ured*) *a.* Colored azure; being of an azure color. *Sidney.*

AZURE-STONE, } *n.* Another name of the lazulite.

AZUR-ITE, } *n.* Another name of the lazulite.

AZURN, (*azh-urn*) *a.* Of a blue color. *Milton.* [*Little used*.]

† **AZYME**, *n.* Unleavened bread.

AZY-MITE, *n.* In *church history*, *Azymites* are Christians

who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread.

AZY-MOUS, *a.* [*Gr. a and ζυμη*.] Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit.

B.

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. It is a *mute* and a *labial*, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing *eb*. The Greek *B* is always pronounced like the English *V*, and the Russian *B* corresponds with the Greek.

BXA, (*bā*) *n.* The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.

BXA, *c. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

BX/AL, *n.* An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun.

BABBLE, *v. i.* [*D. babbelen*.] 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. 2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. 3. To talk much; to prate; hence, to tell secrets. *Shak.* 4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly.

BABBLE, *v. t.* To prate; to utter.

BABBLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shak.*

BABBLE-MENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words. *Milton.*

BABBLER, *n.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BABBING, *ppr.* 1. Talking idly; telling secrets. 2.

Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds. 3. In *hunting*, *babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.

BABBLING, *n.* Foolish talk. *I Tim. vi.*

BABE, *n.* [*Ger. bubbe*; *Ir. baban*.] An infant; a young child of either sex.

B/ABEL, *n.* [*Heb.*] Confusion; disorder.

B/ABE-RY, *n.* Finery to please a child. *Sidney.*

B/ABISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish. *Ascham.*

B/ABISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly.

BAB-ÖON, *n.* [*Fr. babouin*.] A monkey of the largest species.

B/ABY, *a.* Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

B/ABY, *n.* 1. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [*used in familiar language*.] 2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.

B/ABY, *v. t.* To treat like a young child. *Young.*

B/ABY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby. *Jsh.*

B/ABY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies

B/ABY-ISH, *a.* Childish. *Bate.*

BAB-Y-LÖNI-AN, or **BAB-Y-LÖNISH**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Babylon. 2. Like the language of Babel; mixed; confused.

BAB-Y-LÖNI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Babylonia.—In ancient writers, an astrologer.

BAB-Y-LONIE, } 1. Pertaining to Babylon, or made
BAB-Y-LONI-CAL, } there. 2. Tumultuous; disorderly.
BAB-Y-LONIGS, *n. pl.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon.

BAB-Y-ROUSSA, *n.* In *zoology*, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes and of Buero.

BABY-SHIP, *n.* Infancy; childhood.

BAC, or **BACK**, *n.* [D. *bak*, a bowl or cistern.] 1. In *navigation*, a ferry-boat or pram.—2. In *brewing*, a large flat tub, or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling; hence called a *cooler*.—3. In *distilleries*, a vessel into which the liquor to be fermented is pumped, from the cooler, in order to be worked with the yeast.

BAC/EA, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a berry.

BAC-CA-LAURE-ATE, *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC/CA-TED, *a.* [L. *baccatus*.] Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries. [Little used.]

BAC/CHA-NAL, or **BAC-CHA-NAL-LI-AN**, *n.* [from *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bακχος*.] One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard.

BAC/CHA-NAL, } *a* Reveling in intemperate drink
BAC-CHA-NAL-LI-AN, } ing; riotous; noisy.

BAC-CHA-NAL-LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to reveling and drunkenness.

BAC/CHA-NALS, *n. plu.* Drunken feasts; the revels of bacchanians.—In *antiquity*, feasts in honor of Bacchus.

BAC/CHANT, } *n.* He who lives like Bacchus.
BAC/CHANTE, }

BAC/CHI-CAL, or **BAC/CHIC**, *a.* 1. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication. 2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine.

BAC/CHI-US, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones.

BAC/CHUS-BOLE, *n.* A flower. *Mortimer*.

BAC-CIP/ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *baccifer*.] That produces berries.

BAC-CIV/OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *bacca* and *voros*.] Eating or subsisting on berries.

BACHE-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *bachelier*; Sp. *bachiller*.] 1. A man who has not been married. 2. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences. 3. A knight of the lowest order, or, more correctly, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor*.

BACHE-LOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of being a bachelor. 2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

BACK, *n.* [Sax. *bac*, *bec*.] 1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge.—In *human beings*, the hinder part of the body. 2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm. 3. As the back of man is the part on the side opposite to the face, hence, the part opposed to the front; as, the back of a book. 4. The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor. 5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion, hence, the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as, the back of a knife. 6. The place behind or nearest the back.—7. To turn the back on one, is to forsake him. 8. To turn the back to one, to acknowledge to be superior. 9. To turn the back, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove, or be absent. 10. Behind the back, is in secret, or when one is absent. 11. To cast behind the back, in Scripture, is to forget and forgive, or to treat with contempt. 12. To plow the back, is to oppress and persecute. 13. To bow the back, is to submit to oppression.

BACK, *adv.* 1. To the place from which one came. 2. In a figurative sense, to a former state, condition, or station. 3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part. 4. Towards times or things past. 5. Again; in return. 6. To go or come back, is to return, either to a former place or state. 7. To go or give back, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, *v. t.* 1. To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes, perhaps, to place upon the back. 2. To support, to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid. 3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede. 4. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

BACK, *v. i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to back.

BACK/BITE, *v. t.* To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent.

BACK/BITER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

BACK/BY-TING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. 2 *Cor.* xii.

BACK/BY-TING-LY, *adv.* With secret slander. *Barret*.

BACK/BOARD, *n.* A board placed across the after part of a boat.

BACK/BONE, *n.* The bone of the back; or the spine.

BACK-CAR-RY, *n.* A having on the back.

BACK DOOR, *n.* A door on the back part of a building, a private passage, an indirect way.

BACK/ED, (*bakt*) *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACK/ED, *a.* Having a back; a word used in coquisection.

BACK/END, *n.* The latter part of the year. *North of England*.

BACK/FRIEND, (*bak'frend*) *n.* A secret enemy. *South*.

BACK-GAMMON, *n.* [W. *bac* and *cammann*.] A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice.

BACK/GROUND, *n.* 1. Ground in the rear, or behind, as opposed to the front. 2. A place of obscurity, or shade a situation little seen or noticed.

BACK/HAND-ED, *a.* With the hand turned backward.

BACK/HAND-ED, *adv.* With the hand directed backward.

BACK/HOUSE, *n.* A building behind the main or front building.

BACK/ING, *ppr.* Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.

BACK/PAINT-ING, *n.* The method of painting *mezzotint* prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print.

BACK/PIECE, *n.* The piece of armor which covers the back.

BACK/RE-TURN, *n.* Repeated return. *Shak*.

BACK/ROOM, *n.* A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

BACKS, *n.* Among *dealers in leather*, the thickest and best tanned hides.

BACK/SET, *a.* Set upon in the rear.

BACK/SIDE, *n.* 1. The back part of any thing; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. 2. The hind part of an animal. 3. The yard, ground, or place behind a house.

* **BACK-SLIDE**, *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of Christianity.

* **BACK-SLID/ER**, *n.* 1. An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. 2. One who neglects his vows of obedience, and falls into sin.

* **BACK-SLID/ING**, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. *Jer.* v. 6.

BACK/STAFF, *n.* A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor *Davis's quadrant*.

BACK/STAIRS, *n.* Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and, figuratively, a private, or indirect way.

BACK/STAYS, *n.* Long ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

BACK/STONE, *n.* The heated stone, or iron, on which oat-cake is baked. *North of England*.

BACK/SWORD, *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.—In *England*, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements.

BACK/WARD, or **BACK/WARDS**, *adv.* 1. With the back in advance. 2. Toward the back. 3. On the back, or with the back downwards. 4. Toward past times or events. 5. By way of reflection; reflexively. 6. From a better to a worse state. 7. In time past. 8. Perversely; from a wrong end. 9. Towards the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order. 10. Contrarily; in a contrary manner.

BACK/WARD, *a.* 1. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating. 2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory. 3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress. 4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time.

BACK/WARD, *v. t.* To keep back; to hinder.

† **BACK/WARD**, *n.* The things or state behind or past.

BACK/WARD-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; averse-ly; perversely.

BACK/WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness, or dullness in action. 2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness.

BACK-WOODS/MAN, *n.* (Used mostly in the plural.) A term applied to the people who inhabit the newly-settled territory west of the Alleghany mountains.

BACK/WORM, *n.* A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk.

BACK/WOUND, *v. t.* To wound behind the back. *Shak*.

BA/CON, (*ba'kn*) *n.* [W. *baccun*.] Hog's flesh, salted, or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.—To save one's bacon, is to preserve one's self from harm.

BAC/ULE, *n.* [Fr. *bacule*.] In *fortification*, a kind of port-cullis or gate, made like a pit-fall.

BAC/U-LITE, *n.* [L. *baculus*.] A genus of fossil shells.

BAC-U-LOME-TRY, *n.* [L. *baculus*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staves.

BAD, *a.* Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults in men and things; whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful, or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful, or unfavorable; or what is defective.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE;—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in this † *Obsolete*

BAID, BAIDE. The past tense of *bid*. See *EID*.
BADGE, n. 1. A mark, sign, token, or thing, by which a person is distinguished. 2. The mark or token of any thing. 3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.
BADGE, v. t. To mark, or distinguish with a badge.
BADGELESS, a. Having no badge. *By Hall.*
BADGER, n. In law, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing.
BADGER, n. A quadruped of the genus *wrsus*.—The American badger is called the *ground hog*.
BADGER, v. t. To confound.
BADGER-LEGGED, a. Having legs like a badger.
BAD-I-A-GA, n. A small sponge in Russia.
BAD-I-ANE, or BANDI-AN, n. The seed of a tree in China, which smells like anise seeds.
BAD-I-GEON, n. A mixture of plaster and free stone, ground together and sifted.
BADIN-AGE, n. [Fr.] Light or playful discourse. *Ches-BADINE-RIE,* } *terfield.*
BADLY, adv. In a bad manner; not well; unskillfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.
BADNESS, n. The state of being bad, evil; vicious or depraved; want of good qualities.
BADPE-TAS, BAIPTAS, or BASTAS, n. An India cloth, or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best.
BADPLE, v. t. [Fr. *bailler*.] To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence, to defeat or confound.
BADPLE, v. i. To practice deceit. *Barrow.*
BADPLE, n. A defeat by artifice, shifts and turns.
BADPLED, pp. Eluded; defeated; confounded.
BADFLER, n. One that baffles.
BADFLING, pp. Eluding by shifts and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding.
BAG, n. [Norm. *bage*.] 1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve, or convey corn and other commodities. 2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid, or other substance. 3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair. 4. In commerce, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as a *bag of pepper*.
BAG, v. t. 1. To put into a bag; 2. To load with bags.
BAG, v. i. To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.
BAG-A-TELLE, (bag-a-tel) n. [Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.
BAGGAGE, n. [Fr. *bagage*.] 1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessities of an army. 2. The clothing and other conveniences, which a traveler carries with him on a journey. [The English now call this *truggage*.]
BAGGAGE, n. [Fr. *bagasse*.] A low, worthless woman; a strumpet.
BAGGING, pp. Swelling; becoming protuberant.
BAGGING, n. The cloth or materials for bags. *U. States. Edwards' W. Indies.*
BAGNIO, (ban yo) n. [It. *bagno*; Sp. *baño*.] 1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body. 2. A brothel.
BAGPIPE, n. A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.
BAGPIPER, n. One who plays on a bag-pipe.
BAGRE, n. A small bearded fish, a species of *silurus*.
BAGREEF, n. A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy.
BA-GUET, (ba-get) n. [Fr. *baguette*.] In architecture, a little round molding, less than an astragal.
BA-HAR, n. Weights used in the East Indies. *Encyc.*
BARRE, n. [Fr. *baigner*.] To soak or drench.
BAIKAL-ITE, n. A mineral.
BAIL, v. t. [Fr. and Norm. *bailler*.] 1. To set free, deliver, or liberate, from arrest and imprisonment. 2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract. 3. To free from water, as to *bail a boat*. This word is improperly written *bale*.
BAIL, n. 1. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. 2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody. 3. The handle of a kettle or other vessel. 4. In England, a certain limit within a forest.
BAILA-BLE, a. 1. That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail. 2. That admits of bail.
BAILBOND, n. A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety.
BAILED, pp. 1. Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court. 2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, re-delivered, or otherwise accounted for. 3. Freed from water, as a boat.

BAILEE, n. The person to whom goods are committed in trust.
BAIIER, or BAILOR, n. One who delivers goods to another of trust.
BAILIFF, n. [Fr. *baillif*.] In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff, who is the king's bailiff.
BAILI-WICK, n. [Scot. *bailli*, and Sax. *wic*.] The precinct in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority.
BAILMENT, n. A delivery of goods in trust, upon a contract.
BAILPIECE, n. A slip of parchment, or paper, containing a recognition of bail above, or bail to the action.
BAILY, n. The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Wickliff.*
BAIN, n. [Fr. *bain*.] A bath. *Hakewill.*
BANE, v. t. To bathe. *Tuberville.*
BAIRN, or BARN, n. [Sax. *bearn*; Scot. *bairn*.] A child little used in English.
BAIT, n. [Sax. *batan*.] 1. Any substance for food, used to catch fish, or other animals. 2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey. 3. An allure-ment; enticement; temptation.
BAIT, v. t. 1. To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls and other animals into human power. 2. To give a portion of food and drink to man or beast upon the road.
BAIT, v. i. To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey.
BAIT, v. t. [Goth. *beitan*.] 1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others. 2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals.
BAIT, v. i. To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover.
BAIT, n. White bait, a small fish of the Thames.
BAIT'ED, pp. 1. Furnished with bait; allured; tempted. 2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road. 3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.
BAITING, pp. 1. Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring. 2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn. 3. Harassing with dogs; attacking.
BAIZE, n. [Sp. *bausan*.] A coarse, woolen stuff, with a long nap.
BAKE, v. t. [Sax. *baean*.] 1. To heat, dry, and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to dress and prepare for food, in a close place; heated. 2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays.
BAKE, v. i. 1. To do the work of baking. 2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat.
BAKED, pp. Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat.
BAKEHOUSE, n. A house or building for baking.
BAKE/MEATS, n. Meats prepared for food in an oven.
BAKEN, (bakn) pp. The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete.
BAKER, n. One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.
BAKER-FOOT, n. An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Taylor.*
BAKER-LEGGED, a. Having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.
BAKER-Y, n. 1. The trade of a baker. 2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c.
BAKING, pp. Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.
BAKING, n. The quantity baked at once; as a *baking of bread*.
BALAN, n. A fish of a beautiful yellow.
BALANCE, n. [Fr. *balance*; Sp. *balanza*.] 1. A pair of scales, for weighing commodities. 2. One of the simple powers in mechanics. 3. Figuratively, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating. 4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is used for the *weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal*. 5. *Balance of trade* is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. 6. Equipoise, or an equal state of power between nations; as, the "*balance of power*." 7. Equipoise, or an equal state of the passions. 8. That which renders weight or authority equal. 9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.—10. In astronomy, a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, *Libra*.—The *hydrostatic balance* is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies. The *assay balance* is one which is used in decimatic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies.
BALANCE, v. t. 1. To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance, so as to bring them to an equipoise. 2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things. 3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion. 4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; to support the centre of gravity. 5. To settle and adjust, as an account

* See Synopsis A, F (O U Y, 'mg FAR, FALL, WHA I; -FREY; -PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

BALANCE, *v. t.* 1. To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise. 2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force.

BALANCED, *pp.* Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.

BALANCE-FISH, *n.* The *zygana*, or *marteau*.

BALAN-CER, *n.* 1. The person who weighs, or who uses a balance. 2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body. 3. One skilled in balancing.

BALANCE-REEF, *n.* A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.

BALAN-CING, *pp.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating.

BALAN-CING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise. *Spenser*

BALAN-NITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *balanus*.

BALASS, or **BALAS**, *n.* [*Sp. balax*; *Fr. balais*.] A variety of spinel ruby.

BAL-AUS-TINE, *n.* The wild pomegranate-tree.

BAL-BOUCIN-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. balbutio*.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*

* **BALCO-NIED**, *a.* Having balconies. *R. North.*

* **BALCO-NY**, *n.* [*Fr. balcon*; *It. balcone*.] In architecture, a frame of wood, iron or stone, in front of a house or other building.

BALD, (*bawld*) *a.* [*Sp. baldio*.] 1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head. 2. Destitute of the natural covering. 3. Without feathers on the head. 4. Destitute of trees on the top. 5. Unadorned; inelegant. 6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value. *Shak.*

7. In popular language, open, bold, audacious. 8. Without beard or awn.

BALDA-CHIN, *n.* [*It. baldacchino*; *Sp. baldaquino*.] In architecture, a building in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars.

BALD-MON-Y, *n.* The same with *gentian*.

BALDER-DASH, *n.* Mean, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; any thing jumbled together without judgment.

BALDER-DASH, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate liquors.

BALD-LY, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.

BALDNESS, *n.* Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.

BALDPATE, *n.* A pate without hair.

BALDPA-TED, *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair.

BALDRICK, *n.* [*L. balteus*, and *rick*.] 1. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle. 2. The zodiac.

BALE, *n.* [*Fr. balle*; *Ger. ballen*.] 1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation. 2. Formerly, a pair of dice.

BALE, *v. t.* To make up in a bale.

† **BALE**, *n.* [*Sax. beal*, *bealo*.] Misery; calamity.

BAL-E-AR-TE, *a.* Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca.

BALEFUL, *a.* 1. Woeful; sad; sorrowful; full of grief; producing misery. 2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly.

BALEFUL-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.

BALIS-TER, *n.* [*L. balista*.] A cross bow.

BALIZE, *n.* [*Fr. balise*.] A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.

BALK, (*bawk*) *n.* [*Sax. balc*; *W. balc*.] 1. A ridge of land, left unplowed, between furrows, or at the end of a field. 2. A great beam, or rafter. [*G. balcken*; *D. balk*.]

3. Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in plowing. 4. A frustration; disappointment.

BALK, (*bawk*) *v. t.* 1. To disappoint; to frustrate. 2. To leave untouched; to miss or omit. 3. To pile, as in a heap or ridge. 4. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.—5. To plow, leaving balks.

BALKED, (*bawkt*) *pp.* 1. Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry. 2. Frustrated; disappointed.

BALKER, (*bawker*) *n.* One who balks.

BALKING, *pp.* Plowing in ridges; frustrating.

BALL, *n.* [*G. ball*; *D. bal*; *Sw. ball*.] 1. A round body; a spherical substance. 2. A bullet. 3. A printer's ball consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather, and used to put ink on the types in the forms. 4. The globe or earth, from its figure. 5. A globe borne as an ensign of authority. 6. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye ball. 7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.

BALL, *n.* [*Fr. bal*; *It. ballo*.] An entertainment of dancing.

BALL, *v. t.* To form into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs.

BALLAD, *n.* [*It. ballata*.] A song; originally, a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song.

BALLAD, *v. t.* To make or sing ballads. *Shak.*

† **BALLAD**, *v. i.* To write ballads.

BALLAD-ER, *n.* A writer of ballads. *Overbury*.

BALLAD-MAKER, *n.* A maker or composer of ballads.

BALLAD-MONGER, *n.* A dealer in writing ballads.

BALLAD-RY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads.

BALLAD-SINGER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.

BALLAD-STYLE, *n.* The air or manner of a ballad.

BALLAD-TUNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad. *Warton*.

BALLAD-WRITER, *n.* A composer of ballads.

† **BALLA-RAG**, *v. t.* To bully; to threaten. *Warton*

BALLAST, *n.* [*Sax. bat*, with *last*.] 1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand or iron, laid on the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water, to such a depth as to enable it to carry sufficient sail without oversetting. 2. Figuratively, that which is used to make a thing steady.

BALLAST, *v. t.* 1. To place heavy substances on the bottom of a ship or vessel, to keep it from oversetting. 2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force.

BALLAST-ED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.

BALLAST-ING, *pp.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.

BALLAST-ING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast.

BALLA-TED, *a.* Sung in a ballad. [*Little used*.]

BALLA-TOON, *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian lake.

BALLA-TRY, *n.* A song; a jig. *Milton*.

BALLET, *n.* [*Fr. ballet*.] 1. A kind of dance; an interlude; a comic dance, consisting of a series of several airs, with different movements, representing some subject or action. 2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject.

BALLI-AGE, or, more correctly, *ballage*, *n.* [*Fr. baile*.] A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BALLIARDS. See **BILLIARDS**.

BALLIS-TER. See **BALUSTER**.

BALLIS-TIC, *a.* [*L. ballista*.] Pertaining to the ballista, or to the art of shooting darts.

BALLIS-TICS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missile weapons, by the use of an engine.

BAL-LOON, *n.* [*Fr. ballon*.] 1. In general, any spherical, hollow body.—2. In chemistry, a round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver, of a spherical form.—3. In architecture, a ball or globe, on the top of a pillar.—4. In fireworks, a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, to be played off, when fired, either in the air, or in water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. 5. A game, somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with wind. 6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; called, for distinction, an *air-balloon*.

BAL-LOON, or **BAL-LO-EN**, *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a single piece of timber.

BALLOT, *n.* [*Fr. ballote*.] 1. A ball used in voting. 2. A ticket, or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name. 3. The act of voting by balls or tickets.

BALLOT, *v. t.* 1. To vote by ballot. 2. To vote by written papers or tickets.

BALLO-TADE, or **BAL-O-TADE**, *n.* In the *menage*, a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out.

BALLO-TATION, *n.* A voting by ballot. [*Little used*.]

BALLOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

BALM, (*bäm*) *n.* [*Fr. baume*.] 1. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic. 2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment. *Shak.* 3. Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.—4. In botany, the name of several aromatic plants, particularly of the genus *melissa*.

Balm of Gilead. A plant of the genus *amyrin*. Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria.

BALM, *v. t.* 1. To anoint with balm. 2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.

BALM-Y, (*bäm'e*) *a.* 1. Having the qualities of balm, aromatic. 2. Producing balm. 3. Soothing; soft; mild. 4. Fragrant; odoriferous. 5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging.

BALNE-AL, *a.* [*L. balneum*.] Pertaining to a bath.

BALNE-ARY, *n.* [*L. balnearium*.] A bathing room.

BALNE-ATION, *n.* The act of bathing. *Brown*.

BALNE-A-TORY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove.

BALNE-UM, *n.* [*L.*] Used in chemistry, for a vessel.

BALSAM, *n.* [*Gr. βαλαμον*.] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously, or by incision, from certain plants.

Balsam apple. An annual Indian plant.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DÖVE;—B||LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

Balsam tree. A name given to a genus of plants.
Balsam of Sulphur is a solution of sulphur in oil.
Balsam of Peru. The produce of a tree in Peru.
 † **BAL-SAM**, *v. t.* To render balsamic; to soften.
BAL-SAM-I-TION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.
BAL-SAM-IC, or **BAL-SAM-IC-AL**, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild.
BAL-SAM-IF, *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.
BAL-SA-MINE, *n.* Touch-me-not, or *impatiens*, a genus of plants.
BALSAM-SWEAT-ING, *a.* Yielding balsam.
BALTIC, *n.* The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jurland, Holstein and Germany.
BALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic sea.
BAL-US-TER, *n.* [It. *balaustra*; Sp. *balaustre*; Fr. *balustré*.] This is corrupted into *banister*. A small column or pillar, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades.
BAL-US-TERED, *a.* Having balustrades.
BAL-US-TRADE, *n.* [Sp. *balaustrada*; It. *balaustrata*; Fr. *balustrade*.] A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c.
BAM, or **BEAM**, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies *wood*; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. Ger. *bam*, a tree.
BAM-BOO, *n.* A plant of the reed kind, or genus *arundo*, growing in the East Indies.
BAM-BOO-ZLE, *v. t.* To confound; to deceive; to play low tricks. [A low word.]
BAM-BOO-ZLER, *n.* A cheat; one who plays low tricks.
BAN, *n.* [Sax. *banian*, *abanian*.] 1. A public proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory. 2. Notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church. 3. An edict of interdiction or proscription. Hence, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire, is to divest him of his dignities. 4. Interdiction; prohibition. Milton. 5. Curse; excommunication; anathema. Raleigh. 6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban. 7. A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes. 8. In *military affairs*, a proclamation by beat of drum, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.—9. In *commerce*, a smooth, fine muslin, imported from the East Indies.
BAN, *v. t.* To curse; to excommunicate. Shak. Knolles.
BAN, *v. i.* To curse. Spenser.
 * **BAN-NANA**, *n.* A species of the genus *musa*, or plantain-tree, and its fruit.
BAND, *n.* [Sax. *banda*; Sw. *band*.] 1. A fillet; a cord; a tie; a chain; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together.—2. In *architecture*, any flat, low member or molding, broad, but not deep, called also *fascia*, *face* or *plinth*. 3. *Figuratively*, any chain; any means of restraint; that which draws or confines. 4. Means of union or connection between persons. 5. Any thing bound round or encircling another. 6. Something worn about the neck. 7. A company of soldiers; the body of men united under one flag or ensign. Also, *indefinitely*, a troop, a body of armed men. 8. A company of persons united in any common design. 9. A slip of canvas, sewed across a sail to strengthen it.—The *bands* of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows, to hold them in their proper situation. Johnson.
BAND, *v. t. i.* To bind together; to bind over with a hand. 2. To unite in a troop, company or confederacy.
BAND, *v. i.* To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose.
BAND-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones. 2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over another.
BAN-DAN-A, *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.
BAND-BOX, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles.
BAN-DED, *pp.* Bound with a band; united in a band.
BAN-DER, *n.* One that bands or associates with others.
BAN-DER-ET, *n.* In *Switzerland*, a general in chief of military forces.
BAN-DIED, *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro; agitated; controverted without ceremony.
BAN-DING, *pp.* Binding with a band; uniting in a band or company.
BAN-DIT, *n.*; *plu.* **BANDITS**, or **BANDITTI**, (*ban-dit-te*) [It. *bandito*.] An outlaw; also, in a general sense, a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow.
BAN-DLE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet in length.
BAN-DE-LET, } *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*.] Any little band or flat
BAN-DE-LET, } molding.
BAN-DOG, *n.* A large species of dog. Shak.

BAN-DO-LEERS, *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*.] A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire arms, and their musket charges, which, being put into little wooden cases, and coated with leather, were hung, to the number of twelve, to each bandolera.
 † **BAN-DON**, *n.* Disposal; license. Chaucer.
BAN-DORE, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*.] A musical stringed instrument, like a lute.
BAN-DROL, *n.* [Fr. *banderole*.] 1. A little flag or streamer in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels. 2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.
BAND-STRING, *n.* A string appendant to a band.
BAND-Y, *n.* [Fr. *bander*.] A club for striking a ball at play
BAND-Y, *v. t. i.* 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play. 2. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally. 3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.
BAND-Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.
BAND-Y-ING, *pp.* Beating, impelling or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony.
BAND-Y-LEG, *n.* A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or outward.
BAND-Y-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.
BANE, *n.* [Sax. *banan*.] Poison of a deadly quality; hence any fatal cause of mischief, injury or destruction.
BANE, *v. t.* To poison. Shak.
BANE-BER-Y, *n.* A name of the herb christopher, *actea*, or *aconitum racemosum*.
BANE-FUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.
BANE-FUL-LY, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.
BANE-FUL-NESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.
BANE-WORT, *n.* A plant, called also *deadly nightshade*.
BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banker*.] 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel. [A low word.] 2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence.
BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow. Shak.
BANG-ING, *a.* Large; great. *Grass*.
BANG-LE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly. Johnson.
 * **BAN-IAN**, *n.* 1. A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the East Indies. 2. A Gentooservant, employed as an agent in commerce. 3. A tree in India. Milton.
BAN-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *banir*.] 1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country. 2. To drive away; to compel to depart. 3. To quit one's country voluntarily; as, he banished himself.
BAN-ISHED, *pp.* Compelled to leave one's country; driven away.
BAN-ISH-ER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country.
BAN-ISH-ING, *pp.* Compelling to quit one's country; driving away.
BAN-ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of compelling a citizen to leave his country. 2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country upon oath, called *abjuration*. 3. The state of being banished; exile. 4. The act of driving away or dispelling.
BAN-IS-TER, *n.* A corruption of *baluster*, which see.
BANK, *n.* 1. A mound, pile or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain. 2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine. 3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley. 4. A collection or stock of money. 5. The place where a collection of money is deposited; a house used for a bank. 6. A company of persons concerned in a bank. 7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea, called also *flats*, *shoals*, *shelves* or *shallows*.
BANK, *v. t. i.* 1. To raise a mound or dike; to inclose, defend or fortify with a bank. 2. To pass by the banks of. Shak. [Not in use.] 3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank. [Little used.]
BANK-A-BLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes. [Of recent origin.]
BANK-BILL, or **BANK-NOTE**, *n.* A promissory note, issued by a banking company.
BANK-ED, *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.
BANK-ER, *n.* 1. One who keeps a bank. 2. A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *Mar. Dict.*
BANK-ING, *pp.* Raising a mound or bank; inclosing with a bank.
BANK-ING, *n.* The business or employment of a banker.
BANK-RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*.] 1. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. 2. A trader who becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader.
BANK-RUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.
BANK-RUPT, *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.
BANK-RUPT-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being a bankrupt, or

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—PXE, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN. MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

- insolvent, inability to pay all debts. 2. The act of becoming a bankrupt.
- BANKRUPT-ED**, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.
- BANKRUPT-ING**, *pp.* Breaking in trade, rendering insolvent.
- BANKRUPT-LAW**, *n.* A law, which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts.
- BANKRUPT-SYSTEM**, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts.
- BANK-STOCK**, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.
- BANNER**, *n.* [Fr. *banniere*.] 1. A square flag; a military ensign, the principal standard of a prince or state. 2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere.—3. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol.
- BANNERED**, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners.
- BANNER-ET**, *n.* [Fr.] A knight made in the field. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag*.
- BANNIAN**. See **BANIAN**.
- BAN'NE-RÖL**. See **BANDROL**.
- † **BAN-NI'TION**, *n.* [L. *bannitus*.] The act of expulsion. *Abp. Laud.*
- BAN'NOCK**, *n.* [Fr. *boinneog*.] A cake made of oatmeal or peas-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire.
- BAN'YOY**, *n.* A species of hawk.
- BANQUET**, *n.* [Fr. *banquet*.] A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink.
- BANQUET**, *v. t.* To treat with a feast.
- BANQUET**, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. *Shak.*
- BANQUET-ED**, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.
- BANQUET-ER**, *n.* 1. A feaster; one who lives deliciously. 2. One who makes feasts or rich entertainments.
- BANQUET-ING**, *pp.* 1. Feasting; entertaining with rich fare. 2. Partaking of rich fare.
- BANQUET-ING**, *n.* A feast; luxurious living.
- BANQUET-ING-HOUSE**, or **BANQUET-HOUSE**, *n.* A house where entertainments are made.
- BANQUET-ING-ROOM**, *n.* A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments.
- BANQUETTE**, or **BANQUET**, (*ban-ket*) *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy.
- BANSHÉE**, or **BENSHI**, *n.* An Irish fairy. *Todd.*
- BANSTIC-KLE**, *n.* A small fish, called also *stickle-back*.
- BAN'TER**, *v. t.* To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally; to joke, or jest with.
- BAN'TER**, *n.* A joking or jesting; raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.
- BAN'TERED**, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.
- BAN'TER-ER**, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.
- BAN'TER-ING**, *pp.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.
- BANT'LING**, *n.* A young child; an infant.
- BAPTISM**, *n.* [Gr. *βαπτισμα*.] 1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. 2. The sufferings of Christ. 3. So much of the gospel as was preached by John the Baptist.
- BAP-TIS-MAL**, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
- BAP-TIST**, *n.* 1. One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ. 2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water.
- BAP-TIS-TER-Y**, *n.* [L. *baptisterium*.] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.
- BAP-TIS-TIC**, { *a.* Pertaining to baptism. *Branhall.*
- BAP-TIS-TI-CAL**, }
- BAP-TIZE**, *v. t.* [Gr. *βαπτίζω*.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.
- BAP-TIZED**, (*bap-tiz'd*) *pp.* Having received baptism; christened.
- BAP-TIZ-ER**, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.
- BAP-TIZ-ING**, *pp.* Administering baptism to; christening.
- BAR**, *n.* [W. *bar*.] 1. A piece of wood, iron or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction. 2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. 3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. 4. The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the body of lawyers licensed in a court. 5. *Figuratively*, any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. 6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers. 7. A bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult. 8. A rock in the sea; any thing by which structure is held together. 9. Any thing laid across another; as, *bars* in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.—10. In *the menage*, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks.—11. In *music*, *bars* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.—12. In *law*, a peremptory exception, sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. 13. A *bar* of gold or silver is an ingot, lump or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A *bar* of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge, and hammered from a pig.—14. Among *printers*, the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.
- BAR**, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a bar. 2. To hinder; to obstruct, or prevent. 3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable. 4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition. 5. To obstruct, prevent or hinder by any moral obstacle. 6. To except; to exclude by exception. 7. To cross with stripes of a different color. 8. *To bar a vein*, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, to stop malignant humors. 9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of *barb*.
- BARB**, *n.* [L. *barba*.] 1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it. 2. The down, or *pubes*, covering the surface of some plants. 3. *Anciently*, armor for horses; formerly, *barbe* or *barde*. 4. A common name of the Barbary pigeon. 5. A horse from *Barbary*, of which it seems to be a contraction. 6. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.—7. In *botany*, a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee.
- BARB**, *v. t.* 1. To shave; to dress the beard. [Obs.] *Shak.* 2. To furnish with *barbs*, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument. 3. To put armor on a horse. *Milton.*
- BAR-BA-CAN**, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*.] 1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle. 2. A fortress at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. 3. An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy.
- BAR-BADDOES-CHERRY**, *n.* *The malpighia.*
- BAR-BADDOES-TAR**, *n.* A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens.
- BAR-BARI-AN**, *n.* [L. *barbarus*; Gr. *βαρβαρος*.] 1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person. 2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. 3. A foreigner.
- BAR-BARI-AN**, *a.* 1. Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. 2. Cruel; inhuman.
- BAR-BAR-IC**, *a.* [L. *barbaricus*.] Foreign; imported from foreign nations.
- BAR-BAR-ISM**, *n.* [L. *barbarismus*.] 1. A form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of any language. 2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden.* 3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society. *Spenser.* 4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity.
- BAR-BAR-ITY**, *n.* 1. The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness, inhumanity. 2. Barbarism; impurity of speech.
- BAR-BAR-IZE**, *v. t.* To make barbarous. *Burke.*
- † **BAR-BAR-IZE**, *v. i.* To commit a barbarism. *Milton.*
- BAR-BAR-OUS**, *a.* 1. Uncivilized; savage; unlettered, untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners. 2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman.
- BAR-BAR-OUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech. 2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious or inhuman manner.
- BAR-BAR-OUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Rudeness or incivility of manners. 2. Impurity of language. 3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.
- BAR-BAR-RY**, *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb.
- BAR-BAS-TËL**, *n.* A bat with hairy lips.
- BAR-BATE**, { *a.* [L. *barbatus*.] In *botany*, bearded; also
- BAR-BA-TËD**, } gaping or ringent.
- BARBE** In *the military art*, to fire in *barbe*, is to fire the cannon over the parapet.
- BAR-BE-CUE**, *n.* In *the West Indies*, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox, or perhaps any other animal, dressed in like manner.
- BAR-BE-CUE**, *v. t.* To dress and roast a hog whole; to roast any animal whole.
- BARBED**, *pp.* 1. Furnished with armor. 2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points. 3. Shaved or trimmed, having the beard dressed.

BAR/BEL, *n.* [*L. barba*.] 1. A fish of the genus *eprinus*.
 2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also *barble*, or *barb*.
 BAR/BER, *n.* [*Persian, barbr*.] One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair. *Shak.*
 BAR/BER, *v. t.* To shave and dress hair. *Shak.*
 BARBER-CHI-RURGEON, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber, a practice now unusual; a low practitioner of surgery.
 BARBER-ESS, *n.* A female barber.
 BARBER-MONGER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop; a fop. *Shak.*
 BARBER-RY, *n.* [*L. berberis*.] A plant of the genus *berberis*, common in hedges; called in England *peppercidge-bush*.
 BAR/BET, *n.* 1. A name of a species of worms. 2. The *bacoo*, a genus of birds. 3. A dog so called from his long hair.
 BARD, *n.* [*W. bardh*.] 1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts. 2. In *modern usage*, a poet. *Pope.*
 BARD, *n.* The trappings of a horse.
 BARDED, *a.* In *heraldry*, caparisoned.
 BAR-DES-A-NISTS, *n.* A sect of heretics, who sprung from Bardesanes.
 BARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry.
 BARDISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.
 BARDISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards. *Owen.*
 BARE, *a.* [*Sax. bar, or ber*.] 1. Naked; without covering. 2. With the head uncovered, from respect. 3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners. 4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. 5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished. 6. Thread-bare; much worn. 7. Wanting clothes; or ill-supplied with garments.
 BARE, *v. t.* [*Sax. abarian*.] To strip off the covering; to make naked.
 † BARE. The old preterit of *bear*, now *bore*.
 BARE/BONE, *n.* A very lean person.
 BARE/BONED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or, rather, so that the bones show their forms.
 BARED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.
 BARE/FACED, *a.* 1. With the face uncovered; not masked. 2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious.
 BARE/FACED-LY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.
 BARE/FACED-NESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.
 BARE/FOOT, *a.* With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.
 BARE/FOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare.
 BARE/FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the feet bare.
 BARE/GAWN, (*bare'nawn*) *a.* Eaten bare. *Shak.*
 BARE/HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.
 BARE/HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bareheaded.
 BARE/LEGGED, *a.* Having the legs bare.
 BARE/LY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more.
 BARE/NECKED, *a.* Having the neck uncovered.
 BARE/NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes.
 BARE/PICKED, *a.* Picked to the bone. *Shak.*
 BARE/RIBBED, *a.* Lean. *Shak.*
 BAR/FUL. See *BARFUL*.
 BARGAIN, (*bar'gin*) *n.* [*Fr. bargain*, *ver.*] 1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; a contract. 2. Stipulation; interested dealing. 3. Purchase, or the thing purchased.
 BARGAIN, *v. t.* To make a contract or agreement.
 BARGAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration.
 BARGAIN-EE, *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold.
 BARGAIN-ER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.
 BARGE, (*barj*) *n.* [*D. bargie*.] 1. A pleasure boat, a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished. 2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden, for loading and unloading ships.
 BARGE-COUP-LES, *n.* In *architecture*, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building.
 BARGE-COURSE, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters.
 BARGE/MAN, *n.* The man who manages a barge.
 BARGE/MAS-TER, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire.
 BARGE/R, *n.* The manager of a barge.
 BAR-IL/LA, *n.* [*Sp.*] 1. A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained. 2. The alkali procured from this plant.
 BAR-I-TONE. See *BARYTE*.
 BAR-I-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of barytes, which is an oxyd of barium. *Davy.*
 BARK, *n.* [*Dan. bark*.] 1. The rind or exterior covering of

a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. 2. *By way of distinction*, Peruvian bark.

BARK, *v. t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also, to cover or inclose with bark.
 BARK, or BARQUE, *n.* [*Ir. barc*; *Fr. barque*.] A small ship; but *appropriately*, a ship which carries three masts without amizen-top-sail.
 BARK, *v. i.* [*Sax. beorcan*.] 1. To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue. 2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach.
 BARK-BARED, *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*
 BARK-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees.
 BARKED, *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also, covered with bark.
 BARKER, *n.* One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.
 BARK-GALLED, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns.
 BARKING, *pp.* Stripping off bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring; covering with bark.
 BARKY, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shak.*
 BARLEY, *n.* [*W. bariys*.] A species of grain, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as *beer*, *ale* and *porter*.
 BARLEY-BRAKE, *n.* A rural play; a trial of swiftness.
 BARLEY-BROTH, *n.* A low word for strong beer.
 BARLEY-CORN, *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length.
 BARLEY-MOW, *n.* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited.
 BARLEY-SUGAR, (*bar'le-shu-gar*) *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.
 BARLEY-WATER, *n.* A decoction of barley.
 BARM, *n.* [*Sax. beorn*.] Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven.
 BARMY, *a.* Containing barm, or yeast. *Shak.*
 BARN, *n.* [*Sax. berern*.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the *Northern States of America*, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle; so that, among them, a *barn* is both a cornhouse, or grange, and a stable.
 † BARN, *v. t.* To lay up in a barn. *Shak.*
 BARNACLE, *n.* [*Port. bernaca*.] 1. A shell, which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea. 2. A species of goose, found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. 3. In the *plural*, an instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing.
 BARN-DOOR, *n.* The door of a barn. *Milton.*
 BARO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. βαρος and λιθος*.] Carbonate of barytes.
 BAR-ROME-TER, *n.* [*Gr. βαρος and μετρον*.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains.
 BAR-O-METRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.
 BAR-O-METRI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of a barometer.
 BARON, *n.* [*Fr. baron*; *Sp. baron, or varon*; *It. barone*.] 1. In *Great Britain*, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer; one who holds the rank 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 feme*, husband and wife.
 BARON-AGE, *n.* 1. The whole body of barons or peers. 2. The dignity of a baron. 3. The land which gives title to a baron. *Johnson.*
 BARON-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.
 BARON-ET, *n.* [*Fr. ; admin. of baron*.] A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron, and above a knight; having precedence of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary.
 BARONIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a baron. *Encyc.*
 BARO-NY, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron whether spiritual or temporal.
 BAROS-COPE, *n.* [*Gr. βαρος and σκοπος*.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the *barometer*.
 BAROS-COPIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or determined by, the baroscope.
 BAR-O-SEL'E-NITE, *n.* [*Gr. βαρος or βαρυν, and selenite*.] A mineral; sulphate of barytes; heavy spar.
 BARRA, *n.* In *Portugal and Spain*, a long measure for cloths. *Encyc.*
 BAR-RA-CADA, *n.* A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolète*.

- BAR RA-CAN**, n. [It. *baracane*.] A thick, strong stuff, something like camelot; used for cloaks, &c.
- BAR RACK**, n. [Sp. *barraca*; Fr. *baraque*.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.
- BAR RACK-MASTER**, n. The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers. *Swift*.
- BAR RA-CO'DA**, n. A species of fish, of the pike kind.
- BAR RA-TOR**, n. [Old Fr. *barat*.] 1. One who frequently excites suits at law; an encourager of litigation. 2. The master of a ship, who commits any fraud in the management of the ship.
- BAR RA-TRY**, n. 1. The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels.—2. In commerce, any species of cheating or fraud, in a shipmaster, by which the owners or insurers are injured.
- BARRED**, pp. Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbid; striped; checkered.
- BARREL**, n. [W. Fr. *baril*; Sp. *barril*.] 1. A vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, round, and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops. 2. The quantity which a barrel contains. 3. Any thing hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun; a tube. 4. A cylinder. 5. A cavity behind the tympanum of the ear is called the barrel of the ear.
- BARREL**, v. t. To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel.
- BARREL-BEL/IED**, a. Having a large belly.
- BARRELED**, pp. Put or packed in a barrel.
- BARRELED**, a. Having a barrel or tube.
- BARREL-ING**, pp. Putting or packing in a barrel.
- BARREN**, a. 1. Not producing young, or offspring; applied to animals. 2. Not producing plants; unfruitful; sterile; not fertile; or producing little; unproductive. 3. Not producing the usual fruit; applied to trees, &c. 4. Not copious; scanty. 5. Not containing useful or entertaining ideas. 6. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. 7. Unproductive; not inventive.
- BARREN**, n. 1. In the states west of the Alleghany Mountains, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. *Atwater*. 2. Any unproductive tract of land. *Drayton*.
- BARREN-LY**, adv. Unfruitfully.
- BARREN-NESS**, n. 1. The quality of not producing its kind; want of the power of conception. 2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility. 3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new. 4. Want of matter; scantiness. 5. Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency. *Taylor*.
- BARREN-SPIRIT-ED**, a. Of a poor spirit. *Shak*.
- BARREN-WÖRT**, n. A plant, constituting the genus *api-medium*.
- BARRFUL**, a. Full of obstructions. *Shak*.
- BAR-RI-CÄDE**, n. [Fr. *barricade*.] 1. A fortification made in haste, of trees and earth, in order to obstruct the progress of an enemy. 2. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.
- BAR-RI-CÄDE**, v. t. 1. To stop up a passage; to obstruct. 2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.
- BAR-RI-CÄDO**. The same as *barricade*.
- BARRI-ER**, n. [Fr. *barriere*.] 1. In fortification, a kind of fence made in a passage. *Encyc*. 2. A wall for defense. 3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. 4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach, or attack. 5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation.
- BARRING**, pp. Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes.
- BARRING-ÖUT**, n. Exclusion of a person from a place; a boyish sport at Christmas. *Swift*.
- BAR RIS-TER**, n. A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar.
- BARROW**, n. [Sax. *berewe*.] 1. A light, small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men. A *wheel-barrow* is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man. 2. A wicker case, in salt works, where the salt is put to drain.
- BARROW**, n. [Sax. *berga*, or *beorg*.] 1. In England, a hog; and, according to *Ash*, obsolete. *Barrow* grease is hog's lard.—2. In America, a male hog castrated; a word in common use.
- BARROW**, n. [Sax. *beava*, or *beawewe*.] In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove.
- BARROW**, n. [Sax. *beorg*.] A hillock, or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.
- BARSE**, n. An English name for the common perch.
- BARRSHOT**, n. Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.
- BARTER**, v. t. [Sp. *baratar*.] To traffick or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another.
- BARTER**, v. t. To give one thing for another in commerce.
- BARTER**, n. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.
- BARTERED**, pp. Given in exchange.
- BARTER-ER**, n. One who trafficks by exchange of commodities.
- BARTER-ING**, pp. Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.
- † **BARTER-Y**, n. Exchange of commodities in trade.
- BAR-THOL-Ö-MEW-TIDE**, n. The term near St. Bartholomew's day. *Shak*.
- BARTON**, n. [Sax. *bere-ton*.] The domain lands of a manor; or the manor itself, and sometimes the out-houses.
- BARTRAM**, n. [L. *pyrethrum*.] A plant; pellitory.
- BAR-Y-STRON-TIAN-ITE**, n. [Gr. *barus*, and *strontian*.] A mineral, called also *stromite*, from *Stromness*, in Orkney.
- BA-RÛ-TA**, n. The earth of barytes in a purified state.
- BA-RÛ-TES**, n. [Gr. *barus*, heavy; *barvns*, weight.] Ponderous earth; the heaviest of earthy substances. It is an oxyd of a metallic substance called *barium*.
- BA-RÛ-TIC**, a. Pertaining to barytes; formed of barytes, or containing it. *Kirwan*.
- BAR-Y-TÖ-CÄL-CITE**, n. A mixture of carbonate of lime with sulphate of barytes, of a dark, or light-gray color, of various forms.
- BAR-Y-TÖNE**, a. [Gr. *barus* and *rovos*.] Pertaining to, or noting a grave, deep sound, or male voice. *Walker*.
- BAR-Y-TÖNE**, n. 1. In music, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor.—2. In Greek grammar, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.
- BÄSÄL**, a. Pertaining to the base; constituting the base. *Say*.
- BA-SÄLT**, n. A dark, grayish-black mineral or stone, sometimes bluish or brownish-black, and, when withered, the surface is grayish or reddish-brown.
- BA-SÄLTES**, n. A kind of stone, of the hardness and color of iron, which is found in perpendicular blocks.
- BA-SÄLTIC**, a. Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.
- BA-SÄLT-I-FÖRM**, a. In the form of basalt; columnar.
- BA-SÄLTINE**, n. 1. Basaltic hornblend; a variety of common hornblend, so called from its being often found in basalt. 2. A column of basalt.
- BASÄ-NITTE**, n. [Gr. *basavus*.] Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate.
- BASE**, a. [Fr. *bas*, low; W. *bas*; It. *basso*.] 1. Low in place. [Obs.] *Spenser*. 2. Mean; vile; worthless; that is low in value or estimation; used of things. 3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity, or estimation among men; used of persons. 4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment. 5. Of little comparative value; applied to metals. 6. Deep; grave; applied to sounds. 7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock. 8. Not held by honorable tenure.
- BASE**, n. [Gr. *basis*; L. *basis*.] 1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests.—In architecture, the base of a pillar properly is that part which is between the top of a pedestal and the bottom of the shaft. *Encyc*. 2. The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. 3. The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone. 4. The place from which racers or tilers start; the bottom of the field; the starting post. 5. The lowest or gravest part in music. 6. A rustic play, called also *bays*, or *prison bars*.—7. In geometry, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure.—8. In chemistry, any body which is dissolved by another body, which it receives and fixes. 9. *Thorough base*, in music, is the part performed with base viols or theorbos, while the voices sing, and other instruments perform their parts.
- BASE**, v. t. 1. To embase; to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals. [Little used.] *Bacon*. 2. To found; to lay the base or foundation. *Edinburgh Review*.
- BASE-BÖRN**, a. 1. Born out of wedlock. 2. Born of low parentage. 3. Vile; mean.
- BASE-CÖURT**, n. [Fr. *base-cour*.] The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm yard.
- BASED**, pp. Reduced in value; founded.
- BASE/LESS**, a. Without a base; having no foundation, or support.
- BASE/LY**, adv. 1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably. 2. Illegitimately; in bastardy.
- BASEMENT**, n. In architecture, the ground floor, on which the order, or columns which decorate the principal story, are placed.
- BASE-MIND-ED**, a. Of a low spirit or mind; mean.
- BASE-MIND-ED-NESS**, n. Meanness of spirit.
- BASE/NESS**, n. 1. Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 2. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of little comparative value. 3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth. 4. Deepness of sound.
- BASE/NET**, n. A helmet. *Spenser*.
- BASE-STRING**, n. The lowest note. *Shak*.

BASSE-VIOL, *n.* A musical instrument, used for playing the base, or gravest part. See **Bass-VIOL**.

BASH, *v. i.* [Heb. שׁוּשׁ.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame. *Spenser*.

BA-SHAW, *n.* [Ar. *basha*; Pers. *pasha*; Sp. *baza*; It. *bascia*; Turk. *bach*.—It should be written and pronounced *pashaw*.] 1. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; appropriately, the title of the prime vizier, but given to viceroys, or governors of provinces, and to generals, and other men of distinction. 2. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

BASHFUL, *a.* 1. Properly, having a downcast look; hence, very modest. 2. Modest to excess; sheepish. 3. Exciting shame.

BASHFUL-LY, *adv.* Very modestly; in a timorous manner.

BASHFUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Excessive or extreme modesty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, &c. 2. Vicious or rustic shame.

BASHLESS, *a.* Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser*.

BASIL, *n.* The slope or angle of a tool or instrument, as of a chisel or plane.

BASIL, *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

BASIL, *n.* [Fr. *basilic*; It. *basilico*.] A plant of the genus *ocymum*.

BASIL, *n.* The skin of a sheep tanned; written also *basan*.

BASIL-WEED, *n.* Wild basil, a plant of the genus *clino-podium*. *Muhlenburg*.

BASIL-LAR, { *a.* [See **BASILIC**.] Chief; an anatomical

BASIL-LARY, { term applied to several bones, and to an artery of the brain.—*Basilian monks*, monks of the order of St. Basil.

BASIL-LIC, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικη*.] *Anciently*, a public hall, or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice.

BASIL-LIC, *n.* The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein.

BASIL-LIC, { *a.* 1. Belonging to the middle vein of the

BASIL-LICAL, { arm 2. Noting a particular nut, the walnut. 3. Being in the manner of a public edifice, or cathedral.

BASILICON, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικος*.] An ointment

BASILISK, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλισκος*.] 1. A fabulous serpent, called a *cockatrice*.—2. In *military affairs*, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size.

BASSIN, (*bázin*) *n.* [Fr. *bassin*.] 1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.—2. In *hydraulics*, any reservoir of water. 3. That which resembles a basin in containing water, as a pond.

—4. Among *glass grinders*, a concave piece of metal, by which convex glasses are formed.—5. Among *hatters*, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is molded into due shape.—6. In *anatomy*, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain. 7. The scale of a balance, when hollow and round.

BASINED, *a.* Inclosed in a basin. *Young*.

BASIS, *n.*; *plu.* **BASES**. [L.] 1. The foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies; the bottom or foot of the thing itself, or that on which it rests. [See **BASE**.] 2. The ground-work, or first principle; that which supports. 3. Foundation; support. 4. Basis, in *chemistry*. See **BASE**.

BASK, *v. i.* To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences.

BASK, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat. *Dryden*.

BASKED, *pp.* Exposed to warmth, or genial heat.

BASKET, *n.* [W. *basged*, or *basgand*.] 1. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or other flexible things interwoven. 2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain.

BASKET, *v. t.* To put in a basket. *Cotper*.

BASKET-FISH, *n.* A species of sea-star, or star-fish.

BASKET-HILT, *n.* A hilt which covers the hand, and defends it from injury, as of a sword.

BASKET-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work.

BASKET-SALT, *n.* Salt made from salt-springs.

BASKET-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who carries a basket to and from market.

BASKING, *pp.* Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth.

BASKING-SHARK, *n.* The sun-fish of the Irish.

BASQUISH, (*bás'kish*) *a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

BASS, *n.* [It has no plural.] The name of several species of fish.

BASS, *n.* 1. The linden, lime, or tiel tree; called also *basswood*. 2. [pron. *bas*.] A mat to kneel on in churches.

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

BASS, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shak*.

BASS-RE-LIEF, *n.* In English, *base-relief*. [It. *basso* and *relievo*.] Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed.

When figures do not protuberate so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done in *relief*; and when they are low, flat, or little raised from the plane, the work is said to be in *low relief*. When the figures are so raised as to be well distinguished, they are said to be *bold*, *strong*, or *high*, *alto relievato*. See **RELIEF**.

BASS-VIOL, *n.* A musical instrument, used for playing the bass or gravest part.

BASSA. See **BASHAW**.

BASSET, *n.* [Fr. *bassette*.] A game at cards.

BASSET, *v. i.* Among *coal diggers*, to incline upwards.

BASSET-ING, *pp.* Having a direction upwards.

BASSET-ING, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

BASSO-CON-CER-TANTE, in *music*, is the base of the lit the chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece

BASSO-CON-TINU-O. Thorough base, which see under **BASE**.

BASSO-RE-PIE-NO is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts.

BASSO-RE-LIEVO. See **BASS-RELIEF**.

BASSO-VI-O-LINO is the base of the base-viol

BASSOCK, *n.* The same as *base*, a mat.

BASSOON, *n.* [Fr. *basson*.] A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped as in other large flutes.

BASSOONIST, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

BAST, *n.* A rope, or cord, made of the bark of the lime-tree or linden.

BASTARD, *n.* [Arm. *bastard*; Ir. *basdard*; Fr. *bâtard*.] A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child.

† **BASTARD**, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. *Shak*.

BASTARD, *a.* 1. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. 2. Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate.

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

BASTARD-ISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

BASTARDIZE, *v. t.* 1. To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate. 2. To beget a bastard. *Shak*.

BASTARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Donne*.

BASTARD-LY, *a.* Spurious. *Ep. Taylor*.

BASTARDS, *n.* An appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne, in France, in the 14th century.

BASTARD-Y, *n.* A state of being a bastard, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate.

BASTARNIC, *a.* Pertaining to the *Bastarnæ*.—*Bastarnæ*, the Carpathian mountains, so called from the ancient inhabitants, the *Bastarnæ*.

BASTE, *v. t.* [Arm. *baz*; Fr. *bâton*.] 1. To beat with a stick. 2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid.

BASTE, *v. t.* [Sp. *bastear*.] To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.

BASTED, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

† **BASTER**, *n.* A blow with a stick or other weapon. *Wagstaff*.

BASTILE, *n.* [Fr. *bâtir*, *bastir*.] An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison. It was demolished in 1789.

† **BASTIMENT**, { *n.* [Old Fr. *bastiment*.] A rampart.

† **BASTIMENTO**, {

BASTI-NADE, or **BASTI-NA'DO**, *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. A punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BASTI-NADE, { *v. t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel.

BASTI-NA'DO, {

BASTING, *pp.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BASTING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly, with long stitches.

BASTION, (*bas'chun*) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part; formerly called a *bulwark*.

BASTO, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille.

BASTON, or **BA-TOON**, *n.* In *architecture*, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a *tore*

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*.

BAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat*.] 1. A heavy stick or club. 2. *Bat* or *bate*, a small copper coin of Germany. 3. A term given by miners to shale, or bituminous shale.

BAT, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

BAT, *n.* A race of quadrupeds, technically called *vespertilio*, of the order *primates*, in Linne's system. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous.

BAT-FOWL-ER, *n.* One who practices or is pleased with bat-fowling. *Barrington*.

BAT-FOWL-ING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost.

BAT-TA-BLE, *a.* Disputable.

BAT-TAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite.

BAT-TAVI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or the isle of Betaw in Holland.

BAT-TAVI-AN, *n.* A native of Betaw, or Holland.

BATCH, *n.* [D. *bakzel*.] 1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; & a baking of bread. 2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities.

BATCH E-LOR. See *BACHELOR*.

BATE, *n.* [Sax. *bate*.] Strife; contention; retained in *make-bate*. [*Bate*, with its derivatives, is little used.]

BATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*.] To lessen by retrenching, deducting or reducing. We now use *abate*.

BATE, *v. i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part. *Dryden*.

† **BATE-BREED-ING**, *a.* Breeding strife. *Shak*.

BATE-FUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife.

BATE-LESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak*.

BATE-MENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution.

BAT-TEAU, (*bat-té*) *n.* [Fr.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

BATE-NITES, **BATE-NISTS**, or **BATE-NI-ANS**, *n.* A sect of apostates from Mohammedism.

† **BAT-FUL**, *a.* Rich, fertile, as land. *Mason*.

BATH, *n.* [Sax. *bath*, *batho*.] 1. A place for bathing; & a vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in, and is either warm or cold. 2. A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance. 3. A house for bathing. 4. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a *homer*, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids; and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure.

BATH-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for bathing.

BATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bathian*.] 1. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath. 2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound. 3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid.

BATHE, *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath; to be in water or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid.

BATHED, *pp.* Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.

BATHER, *n.* One who bathes.

BATHING, *pp.* Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.

BATHING, *n.* The act of bathing, or washing the body in water. *Mason*.

BATHING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

BATHOS, *n.* [Gr. *βαθος*.] The art of sinking in poetry. *Arbutnot*.

BATING, *pp.* Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting. *Locke*.

BATHIN-IST. See *BATENITES*.

BATHIST, *n.* A fine linen cloth.

BAT-LET, *n.* A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen.

BAT-MAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna.

BAT-TOON, or **BAT-ON**, *n.* [Fr. *bâton*.] A staff or club; & a marshal's staff; & a truncheon; & a badge of military honors.

BATRA-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βατραχος*.] A fossil or stone, in color resembling a frog.

BATRA-CHOM-Y-OM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, *μυς*, and *μαχη*.] The battle between the frogs and mice; & a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.

BAT-RACIAN, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος*.] Pertaining to frogs; an epithet designating an order of animals, including frogs, toads, &c.

BAT-RACIAN, *n.* An animal of the order above mentioned.

† **BAT-TA-BLE**, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

† **BAT-TAILANT**, *n.* A combatant. *Shelton*.

BAT-TAI-LOUS, *a.* Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle.

BAT-TAL-IA, (*bat tale ya*) *n.* [Sp. *batalla*.] 1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action. 2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BAT-TALION, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*.] A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men.

BAT-TALIONED, *a.* Formed into battalions. *Barlow*.

BAT-TEL, *n.* [See *BATTLE*.] In *law*, wager of *battel*, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties.

BAT-TEL, *v. i.* 1. To grow fat. [*Obs.*] 2. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink, from the buttery. Hence, a *batteler* answers to a *sixer* at Cambridge.

BAT-TEL, *n.* An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford.

† **BAT-TEL**, *a.* Fertile; fruitful. *Hooker*.

BAT-TEL-ER, *n.* A student at Oxford.

BAT-TLER, *n.* A student at Oxford.

† **BAT-TE-MENT**, *n.* [Fr.] A beating; striking; impulse.

BAT-TEN, (*bat'ten*) *v. t.* 1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plentiful feeding. 2. To fertilize or enrich land.

BAT-TEN, *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury.

BAT-TEN, *n.* A piece of board or scantling, of a few inches in breadth, used in making doors and windows.

BAT-TEN, *v. t.* To form with battens.

BAT-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*.] 1. To beat with successive blows, to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish. 2. To wear or impair with beating.

BAT-TER, *v. i.* To swell, bulge, or stand out, as a timber or side of a wall from its foundation.

BAT-TER, *n.* A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery.

BAT-TERED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised, broken, impaired by beating or wearing.

BAT-TER-ER, *n.* One who batters or beats.

BAT-TER-ING, *pp.* Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating.

BAT-TER-ING-RAM, *n.* In *antiquity*, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places.

BAT-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*.] 1. The act of battering or beating. 2. The instrument of battering.—3. In the *military art*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners, and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed.—4. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another.—5. *Electrical battery*, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner, that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner.—6. *Galvanic battery*, a pile or series of plates, of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.

BAT-TING, *n.* The management of a bat play.

BAT-TISH, *a.* Resembling a bat. *Vernon*.

BAT-TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*.] 1. A fight, or encounter between enemies, or opposing armies; an engagement. 2. A body of forces, or division of an army.—A *pitched battle* is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in front.

BAT-TLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *battailer*; Sp. *batallar*.] To join in battle; to contend in fight.

BAT-TLE, *v. t.* To cover with armed force.

BAT-TLE-AR-RAY, *n.* Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.

BAT-TLE-AX, *n.* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war.

BAT-TLE-AXE, *n.* of war.

BAT-TLE-DOOR, (*bat'til-dôre*) *n.* 1. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; & a racket. 2. A child's horn-book. [*Not in use in U. S.*]

BAT-TLE-MENT, *n.* A wall raised on a building with openings or embrasures, or the embrasure itself.

BAT-TLE-MENT-ED, *a.* Secured by battlements.

BAT-TLING, *n.* Conflict. *Thomson*.

BAT-TLO-GIST, *n.* One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [*Little used.*]

BAT-TLO-GIZE, *v. t.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. *Herbert*. [*Little used.*]

BAT-TLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βαττολογία*.] A needless repetition of words in speaking.

BAT-TON, *n.* In *commerce*, pieces of wood or deal for flooring or other purposes.

BAT-TO-RY, *n.* Among the *Hanse-Towns*, a factory or magazine in foreign countries.

BAT-TU-LATE, *v. t.* To interdict commerce.

BAT-TU-LA-TION, *n.* A prohibition of commerce.

BAT-TY, *a.* Belonging to a bat. *Shak*.

BATZ, *n.* A small copper coin with a mixture of silver.

BAU-BEE, *n.* In *Scotland* and the *North of England*, a half-penny.

BAUBLE. See *BAWBLE*.

BAUGE, *n.* A druggot manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool.

BAULK. See *BAUK*.

BAVA-ROY, *n.* A kind of cloak or surtout.

BAVIN, *n.* A stick like those bound up in fagots; & a piece of waste wood.—In *war*, fagots.

BAW-BLE, *n.* [Fr. *babole*.] A trifling piece of finery; & a gewgaw; that which is gay or showy without real value.

* See *Synopsis*, MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, —BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- BAWBLING**, *a*. Trifling; contemptible. *Shak.*
BAW-COCK, *n*. A fine fellow. *Shak.*
BAWD, *n*. A procurer; or procurer. A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues.
BAWD, *v. i*. 1. To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes. 2. To foul or dirty. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*
BAWD-BORN, *a*. Descended from a bawd. *Shak.*
BAWDILY, *adv*. Obscenely; lewdly.
BAWDINESS, *n*. Obscenity; lewdness.
BAWDRIK, *n*. [See **BALDRICK**.] A belt. *Chapman.*
BAWDRY, *n*. 1. The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. 2. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.
BAWDY, *a*. Obscene; filthy; unchaste.
BAWDY-HOUSE, *n*. A house of prostitution.
BAWL, *v. i*. [*Sax. bellan.*] To cry out with a loud, full sound; to hoot; to cry loud, as a child.
BAWL, *v. t*. To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier.
BAWLED, *pp*. Proclaimed by outcry.
BAWLER, *n*. One who bawls. *Echard.*
BAWLING, *ppr*. Crying aloud.
BAWLING, *n*. The act of crying with a loud sound.
BAWM, *v. t*. To adorn; to dress. *Westmoreland, Eng.*
BAWN, *n*. An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification.
BAWREL, *n*. A kind of hawk. *Todd.*
BAWSIN, *n*. A badger. *B. Jonson.*
BAX-TERRIAN, *a*. Pertaining to Baxter.
BAY, *a*. [*Fr. bai or baie.*] Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses.
BAY, *n*. [*Fr. baie*; *Sp. Port. bahia.*] 1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. 2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels.—3. In a barn, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low, inclosed place, for depositing hay.—4. In ships of war, that part on each side between decks, which lies between the bits. 5. Any kind of opening in walls.
BAY, *n*. 1. The laurel-tree. 2. Bays, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.—3. In some parts of the U. States, a tract of land covered with bay-trees. *Drayton.*
BAY, *n*. [*Goth. beidan.*] A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man at bay.
BAY, *v. i*. [*Fr. aboyer*; *It. baiare.*] 1. To bark, as a dog at his game. *Spenser.* 2. To encompass, or inclose, from *bay*. We now use *embay*.
BAY, *v. t*. To bark at; to follow with barking.
BAY-SALT is salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air.
BAY-WINDOW, *n*. A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.
BAY-YARN, *n*. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yarn. *Chambers.*
BAYARD, *n*. 1. A bay horse. *Philips.* 2. An unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson.*
BAYARD-LY, *a*. Blind; stupid. *Taylor.*
BAYED, *a*. Having bays, as a building.
BAYONET, *n*. [*Fr. bayonette*; *Sp. bayoneta*; *It. baionetta*; so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne.] A short, pointed, broad dagger, fixed at the end of a musket.
BAYO-NET, *v. t*. 1. To stab with a bayonet. 2. To compel or drive by the bayonet. *Burke.*
BAYS, or **BAYZE**. See **BAIZE**.
BA-ZAR, *n*. [*Pers.*; *Russ. bazari.*] Among the *Turks* and *Persians*, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale.
BAZAT, or **BAZIA**, *n*. A long, fine-spun cotton, from Jerusalem, whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton*.
BDELLIUM, (*del'yum*) *n*. [*L.*] A gummy, resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies.
BE, *v. i*. *substantive*; *ppr. being*; *pp. been*. [*Sax. beon*; *G. bin, bist*; *D. ben.*] 1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence. 2. To be made to be; to become. 3. To remain. This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form.—*Let be* is to omit, or to let alone.
BE, *a* prefix, as in *becausé, before, beset, bedeck*, is the same word as *by*; *Sax. be, big*; *Goth. bi*. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to *pass* or to *press*.
BEACH, *n*. The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand.
BEACHED, *a*. Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves. *Shak.*
BEACHY, *a*. Having a beach or beaches. *Shak.*
BEACON, (*be kn*) *n*. [*Sax. beacen, becen.*] 1. A signal erected on a long pole, upon an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to make known the approach of an enemy. 2. A light-house. 3. *Figuratively* that which gives notice of danger.
BEACON, *v. t*. To afford light as a beacon; to light up.
BEACON-AGE, (*be kn-aje*) *n*. Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. *Encyc. Ash.*
BEAD, *n*. [*Ger. bethe*; *Sax. bead.*] 1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. 2. Any small globular body.—3. In *architectural* lecture, a round molding.
BEAD-MAKER, *n*. One who makes beads.
BEAD-PROOF, *a*. Spirit is *bead-proof*, when, after shaking, a crown of bubbles will stand on the surface.
BEAD-ROLL, *n*. Among *Catholics*, a list or catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads.
BEAD-TREE, *n*. The *Azedarach*, a species of *melia*.
BEADS-MAN, *n*. A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.
BEADS-WOMAN, *n*. A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house. *Ash.*
BEADLE, *n*. [*Sax. bydel, or badel.*] 1. A messenger or eriver of a court; a scrivener; one who cites persons to appear and answer. 2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or, as in *America*, before the president, trustees, faculty and students of a college. 3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders.
BEADLE-SHIP, *n*. The office of a beadle.
BEAGLE, *n*. [*Fr. bigle.*] A small hound, or hunting dog.
BEAK, *n*. [*D. bek.*] 1. The bill or nib of a bird. 2. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galleys, intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. 3. Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. This, in *America*, is more generally pronounced *peak*.
BEAK, *v. t*. Among *cock-fighters*, to take hold with the beak.
BEAKED, *a*. Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak.
BEAKER, *n*. [*Ger. becher.*] A cup or glass.
BEAK-IRON, (*beck't-urn*) *n*. A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths.
BEAL, *n*. A pimple; a wheal; a small inflammatory tumor; a pustule.
BEAL, *v. i*. To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple.
† BE-ALL, *n*. All that is to be done. *Shak.*
BEAM, *n*. [*Sax. beam.*] 1. The largest, or a principal piece in a building, that lies across the walls, and serves to support the principal rafters. 2. Any large piece of timber. 3. The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended. 4. The part on the head of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals and tops. 5. The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses. 6. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven. 7. The straight part or shank of an anchor.—8. In ships, a great, main, cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. 9. The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn.
BEAM-BIRD, *n*. In *Yorkshire, England*, the petty chaps, a species of *motacilla*. The spotted fly-catcher, a species of *muscipapa*. *Ed. Encyc.*
BEAM-TREE, *n*. A species of *wild-service*. The *cratagus aria*.
BEAM, *n*. [*Sax. beam.*] A ray of light, emitted from the sun, or other luminous body.
BEAM, *v. t*. To send forth; to emit.
BEAM, *v. i*. To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.
BEAMING, *ppr*. Emitting rays of light, or beams.
BEAMING, *n*. 1. Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays. 2. The issuing of intellectual light.
BEAM-LESS, *a*. Emitting no rays of light.
BEAMY, *a*. 1. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining. 2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. 3. Having horns, or antlers.
BEAN, *n*. [*Sax. bean.*] A name given to several kinds of pulse. The varieties most usually cultivated are the horse bean, the mazagan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, &c.
BEAN-CA-PER, *n*. A plant, a species of *zygophyllum*, a native of warm climates.
BEAN-COD, *n*. A small fishing vessel or pilot boat.
BEAN-FED, *a*. Fed with beans. *Shak.*
BEAN-FLY, *n*. A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color.
BEAN-GOOSE, *n*. A species of *anas*, a bird.
BEAN-TRES-FOIL. The *Cytisus*. *Fam. of Plants.*
BEAN-TRES-SEL, *n*. An herb.
BEAR, *v. t*. *pret. bore*; *pp. born, borne*. [*Sax. bearan, bearn, beoran.*] 1. To support; to sustain. 2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place. 3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to bear a sword. 4. To keep aloof. 5. To support or

* See *Synopsis*. *A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.*—**FAR, FAT L, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—** † *Obsolete*

sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure. 6. To entertain; to carry in the mind. 7. To suffer; to undergo. 8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience. 9. To admit or be capable of. 10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals. 11. To give birth to, or be the native place of. 12. To possess and use as power; to exercise. 13. To gain or win. 14. To carry on, or maintain; to have. 15. To show or exhibit; to relate. 16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for. 17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying. 18. To be the object of. 19. To behave; to act in any character. *Shak.* 20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and, hence, to give satisfaction for.

To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and, in *seamanship*, to remove to a distance.—*To bear down*, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force.—*To bear down upon*, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.—*To bear hard*, is to press or urge.—*To bear on*, is to press against; also, to carry forward, to press, incite or animate.—*To bear through*, is to conduct or manage; to support.—*To bear out*, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.—*To bear up*, to support; to keep from falling.—*To bear up*, to keep afloat.—*To bear date*, is to have the mark of time when written or executed.—*To bear a price*, is to have a certain price.—*To bear a hand*, in *seamanship*, is to make haste, be quick.

BEAR, *v. i.* 1. To suffer, as with pain. 2. To be patient; to endure. *Dryden.* 3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful. 4. To take effect; to succeed. 5. To act in any character. 6. To be situated as to the point of compass.

To bear away, in navigation, is to change the course of a ship, when close hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. *To bear up*, is used in a like sense, from the act of bearing up the helm to the windward.—*To bear a way*, is to drive or tend to.—*To bear in*, is to run or tend towards.—*To bear up*, is to tend or move towards; to be supported; to have fortitude.—*To bear upon*, or *against*, is to lean upon or against.—*To bear against*, to approach for attack or seizure.—*To bear upon*, to act upon; to be pointed or situated so as to affect. *To bear with*, to endure what is unpleasant; to be indulgent.

BEAR-CLOTH, or **BEARING-CLOTH**, *n.* A cloth in which a new-born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized.

BEAR, *n.* [*Sax. bera*; *Ger. bär*.] 1. A wild quadruped, of the genus *ursus*. 2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *greater* and *lesser bear*. In the tail of the lesser bear is the pole-star.

BEAR-BAITING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

BEAR-BERRY, *n.* A plant, a species of *arbutus*.

BEAR-BIND, *n.* A species of bind-weed.

BEAR'S-BREECH, *n.* *Brank-ursine*, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants.

BEAR'S-EAR, *n.* A name of *primula auricula*.

BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE, *n.* A species of *cortusa*.

BEAR-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Bacon*.

BEAR'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore.

BEAR-GARDEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept.

BEAR-GARDEN, *a.* Rude; turbulent. *Todd*.

BEAR-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear. *Shak.*

BEAR'S-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Shak.*

* **BEARD**, (*berd*) *n.* [*Sax. beard*; *D. baard*.] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips and adjacent parts of the face. A *gray beard*, and *reverend beard*, are terms for old age. 2. *Beard* is sometimes used for the face. 3. The awn, or sharp prickles on the ears of corn. 4. A barb, or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward from the end, to prevent its being easily drawn out. 5. The *beard* or *chuck* of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. 6. The rays of a comet, emitted towards that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it.

* **BEARD**, (*berd*) *v. t.* 1. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck or pull the beard. 2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

* **BEARDED**, (*berd'ed*) *a.* 1. Having a beard. 2. Barbed or jagged, as an arrow.

* **BEARDED**, (*berd'ed*) *pp.* Taken by the beard; opposed to the face.

* **BEARD-GRASS**, *n.* A plant, the *andropogon*.

* **BEARDING**, (*berd'ing*) *pp.* Taking by the beard; opposing to the face.

* **BEARDLESS**, (*berd'less*) *a.* Without a beard; young; not having arrived to manhood.

* **BEARDLESSNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

BEARER, *n.* [*See BEAR*.] 1. One who bears, sustains, or carries; a carrier. 2. One who wears any thing, as a badge or sword. 3. A tree or plant that yields its fruit.—4. In *architecture*, a post or brick wall between the ends

of a piece of timber, to support it.—5. In *heraldry*, a figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it.

BEARHERD, *n.* A man that tends bears.

BEARING, *pp.* Supporting; carrying; producing.

BEARING, *n.* 1. Gesture; mien; behavior. *Shak.* 2. The situation of an object, with respect to another object.—3.

In *architecture*, the space between the two fixed extremities of a piece of timber.—4. In *navigation*, the situation of distant objects, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, &c.—5. In *heraldry*, coats of arms or figures of armigeres.

BEARISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

BEARLIKE, *a.* Resembling a bear. *Shak.*

BEARN, *n.* [*Sax. bearn*; *Goth. barn*.] A child. In *Scot.* land, *bairn*. *Shak.*

BEARWARD, *n.* A keeper of bears. *Shak.*

BEAST, *n.* [*Fr. bête*, *piasé*; *Cor.* *bêst*; *D.* *best*; *L.* *bestia*; *Fr. bête*.] 1. Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food or sport; distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes and man. 2. An irrational animal.—3. *Figuratively*, a brutal man. 4. A game at cards. Hence *to beast*.

BEAST, *v. t.* A term at cards.

BEASTINGS. *See BEASTINGS*.

BEASTISH, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BEASTLIKE, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BEASTLINESS, *n.* Brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of human. *y.*

BEASTLY, *a. l.* Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy. 2.

Having the form or nature of a beast.

† **BEASTLY**, *adv.* In the manner of a beast.

BEAT, *v. t.* *pret. beat*; *pp. beat, beaten*. [*Sax. beatan*.] 1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows. 2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on. 3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding. 4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; or to hammer into any form; to forge. 5. To strike bushes; to shake by beating, or to make a noise to rouse game. 6. To thresh; to force out corn from the husk by blows. 7. To break, mix or agitate by beating. 8. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind. 9. To tread, as a path. 10. To overcome in a battle, contest or strife; to vanquish or conquer. 11. To harass; to exercise severely; to overlabor.

To beat down, to break, destroy, throw down; to press down. *Shak.* To lower the price; to depress or crush.—*To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—*To beat into*, to teach or instill.—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb.—*To beat the wing*, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation.—*To beat off*, to repel or drive back.—*To beat the hoof*, to walk; to go on foot.—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—*To beat out*, to extend by hammering. In popular use, *to beat out*, is to be extremely fatigued.

BEAT, *v. i.* 1. To move with pulsation. 2. To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c. 3. To knock at a door. 4. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

To beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways.—*To beat upon*, to act upon with violence.—*To beat up* for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into the army.—In *seamanship*, *to beat* is to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.—With *hunters*, a *stag beats up and down*, when he runs first one way and then another.

BEAT, *n.* 1. A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand, or with a weapon. 2. A pulsation. 3. The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music. 4. A transient grace-note in music, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament.

BEAT, } *pp.* Struck; dashed against; pressed or laid
BEATEN, } down; hammered; pounded; vanquished;
made smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked.

BEATER, *n.* 1. One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals. 2. An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances.

BEATER-UP, *n.* One who beats for game.

† **BEATH**, *v. t.* To bathe. *Spenser*.

BE-A-TIFIC, } *a.* [*L. beatus* and *facio*.] That has the
BE-A-TIFIC-IAL, } power to bless or make happy; used
only of heavenly fruit after death; as, *beatific vision*.

BE-A-TIFIC-IAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BE-AT-I-FI-CATION, *n.* In the *Romish church*, an act of the pope, by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death.

BE-AT-I-FY, *v. t.* [*L. beatus* and *facio*.] 1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. 2. In the *Romish church*, to declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be revered as blessed, though not canonized.

BEATING, *pp.* Laying on blows; striking; dashing

* See Synopsis. MOVE. BOOK. DOVE.—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind, &c.

BEATING, *n.* The act of striking or giving blows, punishment or chastisement by blows.

BE-AT-I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *beatitudo*.] 1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; used of the joys of heaven. 2. The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues.

BEAU, (*bô*) *n. plu.* **BEAUX**. [Fr. *beau*.] A man of dress; a fine, gay man; one whose great care is to deck his person. In familiar language, a man who attends a lady.

BEAUFISH, (*bô'ish*) *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAU-MONDE, (*bô-mônd'*) *n.* [Fr. *beau and monde*.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety. *Prior*.

BEAUTE-OUS, (*bû'te-us*) *a.* Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than *handsome*, and is chiefly used in poetry.

BEAUTE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAUTE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAUTI-FUL-ER, *n.* He or that which makes beautiful.

BEAUTI-FUL, *a.* 1. Elegant in form; fair; having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than *handsome*. 2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight; as, a beautiful sound.

BEAUTI-FUL-LY, (*bû'te-ful-ly*) *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTI-FUL-NESS, (*bû'te-ful-nes*) *n.* Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.

BEAUTI-FY, (*bû'te-fî*) *v. t.* [*beauty*, and *L. facio*.] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish.

BEAUTI-FY, (*bû'te-fî*) *v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. *Addon*.

BEAUTI-FY-ING, *n.* The act of rendering beautiful. *Ep. Taylor*.

BEAUCIFLESS, *a.* Without beauty. *Hammond*

BEAUGHTY, (*bû'ty*) *n.* [Fr. *beauté*.] 1. An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object, which pleases the eye. 2. A particular grace, feature or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing. 3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united. 4. A beautiful person. 5. In the arts, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition. 6. Joy and gladness. *Is. lxi.* Order, prosperity, peace, holiness. *Ezek. xvi.*

† BEAUGHTY, (*bû'ty*) *v. t.* To adorn; to beautify or embellish. *Shak.*

BEAUGHTY-SPOT, (*bû'te-spot*) *n.* A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAUGHTY-WAN-ING, *g.* Declining in beauty. *Shak.*

BEAVER, *n.* [Sax. *befor*.] 1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus *castor*, valuable for its fur, and remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations. 2. The fur of the beaver, and a hat made of the fur; also, a part of a helmet that covers the face.

BEAVERED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver.

† BE-BLEED, *v. t.* To make bloody. *Chaucer*.

† BE-BLOOD, } *v. t.* To make bloody. *Sheldon*.

† BE-BLOODY, }

† BE-BLOT, *v. t.* To blot; to stain. *Chaucer*.

BE-BLUBBERED, *a.* Foul or swelled with weeping.

BEG-A-BUNGA, *n.* Brooklime speedwell; *veronica beca-bunga*; a plant.

BEG-A-F'CO, *n.* A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale, which feeds on figs.

BE-CALM, (*be-câm'*) *v. t.* 1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop, or repress motion in a body. 2. To intercept the current of wind, so as to prevent motion.

BE-CALMED, (*be-câm'd*) *pp.* 1. Quieted; appeased. 2. *a.* Hindered from motion or progress by a calm.

BE-CALM'ING, (*be-câm'ing*) *ppr.* Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BE-CALM'ING, (*be-câm'ing*) *n.* A calm at sea.

BE-CAME, *pret. of become.* See **BECOME**.

BE-CAUSE, [Sax. *be*, for *by*, and *cause*.] By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained.

BE-CHARM, *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.

BE-CHANCE, *v. i.* To befall; to happen to. *Shak.*

BE'CHIC, *n.* [Gr. *βήχικα*.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *pectoral*.

† BECK, *n.* [Sax. *becc*.] A small brook. *Gray*.

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *beacr*.] A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. i.* To nod or make a sign with the head.

BECK, *v. t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head.

BECKED, *pp.* Called or notified by a nod

BECKET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars.

BECK'ING, *ppr.* Nodding significantly; directing by a nod

BECK ON, (*bek'kn*) *v. i.* [See **BECK**.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c.

BECK ON, (*bek'kn*) *v. t.* To make a significant sign to

BECK'ON, *n.* A sign without words. *Holingbrooke*.

BECKONED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECKON'ING, *ppr.* Making a significant sign, as a hint

† BE-CLIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *beclyppan*.] To embrace.

BE-CLOUD, *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure; to dim.

BE-CÔME, (*be-cum'*) *v. i. pret.* *became*, *pp.* *become*. [Sax. *becuman*; D. *bekoemen*; G. *bekommen*.] 1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition. 2. *To become*, usually with *what* preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of.

BE-CÔME, *v. i.* In general, to suit or be suitable to; to be congruous to; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent or proper.

BE-CÔM'ING, *ppr.*, but used rarely or never except as an adjective. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances.

† BE-CÔM'ING, *n.* Ornament. *Shak.*

BE-CÔM'ING-LY, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BE-CÔM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness.

BE-CRIPPLE, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple. [*L. u.*]

† BE-CURL, *v. t.* To curl.

BED, *n.* [Sax. *bed*.] 1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on. 2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep. 3. Marriage; matrimonial connection. 4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. 5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows. 6. Any hollow place, especially in the arts; a hollow place, in which any thing rests. 7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it.—*To make a bed*, is to put it in order.—*To bring to bed*, to deliver of a child, is rarely used; but, in the passive form, to be brought to bed, that is, to be delivered of a child, is common.—*To put to bed*, in midwifery, is to deliver of a child.—*From bed and board*, in law, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the hands of matrimony, is called a separation from *bed and board*, a *mensa et thoro*.

BED, *v. t.* 1. To place in a bed. *Bacon*. 2. To go to bed with. [*Unusual*.] *Shak.* 3. To make partner of the bed. *Bacon*. 4. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose. 5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed. 6. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded or inclosed. 7. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat.

BED, *v. i.* To cohabit; to use the same bed.

BE-DABBLE, *v. t.* To wet; to sprinkle. *Shak.*

BE-DABBLE, *pp.* Wet; sprinkled.

BE-DABBLING, *ppr.* Wetting; sprinkling.

† BE-DAFF, *v. t.* To make a fool of. *Chaucer*.

BE-DAGGLE, *v. t.* To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BE-DAGGLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattered.

† BE-DARE, *v. t.* To dare; to defy. *Peele*.

† BE-DARK, *v. t.* To darken. *Gower*.

† BE-DARK'EN, *v. t.* To obscure; to darken.

BE-DASH, *v. t.* To wet, by throwing water or other liquor upon; to bespatter with water or mud.

BE-DASH'ED, (*be-dash't*) *pp.* Bespattered with water or other liquid.

BE-DASH'ING, *ppr.* Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BE-DAUB, *v. t.* To daub over; to besmear with viscous slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BE-DAUBED, (*be-daub'd*) *pp.* Daubed over; besmeared

BE-DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Daubing over; besmearing.

BE-DAZZLE, *v. t.* To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by lustre.

BE-DAZZLED, *pp.* Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BE-DAZZLING, *ppr.* Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant lustre.

BED-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment or chamber for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED-CLOTHES, *n. plu.* Blankets or coverlets, &c., for beds. See **CLOTHES**.

BEDDED, *pp.* Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.

BEDDER, or **BE-DETT'ER**, *n.* The nether stone of an oil mill. *Todd*.

BEDDING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed

BE'DD'ING, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

BE-DEAD, *v. t.* To deaden. *Hallywell*.

* See Synopsis Æ, Ê, Î, Ò, Û, Ý, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

BE-DECK' *v. t.* To deck; to adorn; to grace. *Shak.*
 BE-DECK ED, (be-dekt') *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.
 BE-DECK ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decking.
 † BE-DE-HOUSE, *n.* Formerly, a hospital or almshouse.
 BE-DELL, *n.* An officer in the universities of England. [A peculiar orthography of *bedell*.]
 BE-DEL-RY, *n.* The extent of a bedel's office. *Blount.*
 BE-DEW, *v. t.* To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid.
 BE-DEWED, (be-dewd') *pp.* Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.
 BE-DEW-ER, *n.* That which bedews. *Sherwood.*
 BE-DEW-ING, *ppr.* Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.
 BE-DEW-Y, *a.* Moist with dew. [*Little used.*]
 BE-DEL-LOW, *n.* One who lies in the same bed. *Shak.*
 BE-DEL-ING-S, *n.* Curtains. *Shak.*
 BE-DIGHT, (be-dite') *v. t.* To adorn; to dress; to set off with ornaments. [*Little used.*]
 BE-DIGHT-ED, *pp.* Adorned; set off with ornaments.
 BE-DIGHT-ING, *ppr.* Adorning.
 BE-DIM, *v. t.* To make dim; to obscure or darken.
 BE-DIM-MED, (be-dimd') *pp.* Made dim; obscured.
 BE-DIM-MING, *ppr.* Making dim; obscuring; darkening.
 † BE-DIS-MAL, *v. t.* To make dismal. *Student.*
 BE-DIZ-EN, (be-diz'n) *v. t.* To adorn; to deck; a *love word*.
 BE-DIZ-EN-ED, *pp.* Bedecked; adorned.
 BE-DIZ-EN-ING, *ppr.* Adorning.
 BED-LAM, *n.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.] 1. A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics. 2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in *Bedlam*. 3. A place of uproar.
 BED-LAM, *a.* Belonging to a mad-house. *Shak.*
 BED-LAM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.
 BED-MA-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university.
 BED-MATE, *n.* A bed-fellow. *Shak.*
 BED-MÖLD-ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet.
 † BE-DÖTE, *v. t.* To make to dote. *Chaucer.*
 BED-PÖST, *n.* The post of a bedstead.
 BED-PRES-SER, *n.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. *Shak.*
 BE-DRAG-GLE, *v. t.* To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt.
 BE-DRAG-GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the dirt in walking.
 BE-DRAG-GLING, *ppr.* Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.
 BE-DRENCH, *v. t.* To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture. *Shak.*
 BE-DRENCH-ED, (be-drench') *pp.* Drenched; soaked.
 BE-DRENCH-ING, *ppr.* Soaking; drenching.
 BED-RID, } *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.
 BED-RID-DEN, } *ity.* *Shak.*
 BED-RITE, *n.* The privilege of the marriage bed.
 BED-ROOM, *n.* 1. A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room. 2. Room in a bed. [*Not in use.*]
Shak.
 BE-DROP, *v. t.* To sprinkle, as with drops.
 BE-DROPP-ED, (be-dropt') *pp.* Sprinkled as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots.
 BED-SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed. *Middleton.*
 BED-STAFF, *n.* A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.
 BED-STEAD, (bed'sted) *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.
 BED-STRAW, *n.* Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also, the name of a plant.
 BED-SWERV-ER, *n.* One that swerves from his bed; that is, one who is unfaithful to the marriage vow. *Shak.*
 BED-TIME, *n.* The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed. *Shak.*
 BE-DUCK, *v. t.* To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse. *Spenser.*
 † BE-DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung. *Bp. Hall.*
 † BE-DUSK, *v. t.* To smutch. *Cotgrave.*
 BE-DUST, *v. t.* To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.
 BED-WARD, *adv.* Toward bed. *Shak.*
 BE-DW-ARF, *v. t.* To make little; to stunt, or hinder growth. *Donne.*
 BED-WORK, *n.* Work done in bed, without toil of the hands, or with ease. *Shak.*
 BE-DYE, (be-dt') *v. t.* To dye; to stain. *Spenser.*
 BE-DY-ED, (be-dide') *pp.* Dyed; stained.
 BEE, *n.* [Sax. *beo*; D. *bye*.] An insect of the genus *apis*. The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man.
 BEE-BREAD, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young.
 BEE-EAT-ER, *n.* A bird that feeds on bees.
 BEE-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a species of *ophrys*.

BEE-GAR-DEN, *n.* A garden, or inclosure to set bee hives in.
 BEE-GLUE, *n.* A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also *propolis*.
 BEE-HIVE, *n.* A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees.
 BEE-MAS-TER, *n.* One who keeps bees.
 BEECH, *n.* [Sax. *bece*, *bec*.] A tree arranged by Linne under the genus *fagus*.
 BEECH-COAL, *n.* Charcoal from beech wood.
 BEECH-EN, (bee'ch'n) *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech.
 BEECH-MAST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.
 BEECH-OIL, *n.* Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree.
 BEECH-TREE, *n.* The beech.
 BEEF, *n.* [Fr. *boeuf*, *boeuf*.] 1. An animal of the *bovina* genus, whether ox, bull, or cow. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves*. 2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.
 BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or *bovine* kind.
 BEEF-EAT-ER, *n.* 1. One that eats beef. 2. A yeoman of the guards, in England. 3. The *buphaga*, an African bird.
 BEEF-ST-EAK, *n.* A steak or slice of beef for broiling.
 BEEF-WIT-TED, *a.* Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed. *Shak.*
 † BEELD, *n.* [Sax. *behlydan*.] Protection; refuge. *Fairfax*
 BEE-MOL, *n.* In *music*, a half note. *Bacon.*
 BEEN, (bin) [Sax. *beon*.] Part. perf. of *be*. In old authors it is also the present tense plural of *be*.
 BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music, having nineteen frets; used in India.
 BEER, *n.* [W. *bir*; Fr. *biere*.] 1. A spirituous liquor made from any farinaceous grain; but generally from barley, with the addition of hops. 2. *Beer* is a name given in *America* to fermenting liquors made of various other materials.
 BEER-BAR-REL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.
 BEER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.
 BEESTINGS. See *BEESTINGS*.
 BEE-T, *n.* [D. *biet*; Ger. *beete*.] A plant of the genus *beta*.
 BEE-TLE, *n.* [Sax. *bitil* or *bytl*, a mallet; *betel*, the insect, *beetle*.] 1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, &c.—2. In *zoology*, a genus of insects, the *scarabæus*, of many species.
 BEE-TLE, *v. t.* To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out.
 BEE-TLE-BROW, *n.* A prominent brow.
 BEE-TLE-BROW-ED, *a.* Having prominent brows.
 BEE-TLE-HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow. *Scott.*
 BEE-TLE-HEA-DED, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid. *Shak.*
 BEE-TLE-STOCK, *n.* The handle of a beetle.
 BEE-TLENG, *ppr.* Jutting; being prominent.
 BEE-T-RAVE, or BEE-T-RAD-ISH, *n.* A kind of beet, used for salad. *Ash.*
 BEEVES, *n.* plu. of *beef*. Cattle; quadrupeds of the *bovine* genus, called, in England, *black cattle*.
 BE-FALL, *v. t.* pret. *befell*; part. *befallen*. [Sax. *befallan*.] To happen to; to occur to. It usually denotes ill.
 BE-FALL, *v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.
 BE-FALL-ING, *ppr.* Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass.
 BE-FELL, pret. of *befall*.
 BE-FIT, *v. t.* To suit; to be suitable to; to become.
 BE-FIT-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suiting; becoming.
 BE-FGAM, *v. t.* To cover with foam. [*Little used.*]
 BE-FOOL, *v. t.* To fool; to infatuate; to delude.
 BE-FOOLED, (be-foold') *pp.* Fooled; deceived; led into error.
 BE-FOOL-ING, *ppr.* Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating.
 BE-FÖRE, *ppr.* [Sax. *before*, or *beforan*.] 1. In front; on the side with the face, at any distance; used of persons. 2. In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect. 3. In sight of; as, *before* the face. 4. In the presence of, noting cognizance or jurisdiction. 5. In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess; free to the choice. 6. In front of any object. 7. Preceding in time. 8. In preference to. 9. Superior; preceding in dignity. 10. Prior to; having prior right; preceding in order. 11. Previous to; in previous order; in order to. 12. *Before the wind*, is to move in the direction of the wind by its impulse.
 BE-FÖRE, *adv.* 1. In time preceding. 2. In time preceding, to the present, or to this time; hitherto. 3. Further onward in place, in progress, or in front. 4. In front; on the fore part.
 BE-FÖRE-HA-ND, *adv.* 1. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by *with*. 2. Antecedently; by way of preparation or preliminary; aforesome. 3. In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been

received than expended. 4. At first; before any thing is done.

† BE-FORE-TIME, *adv.* Formerly; of old time.

BE-FORTUNE, *v. t.* To happen to; to betide.

BE-FOUL, *v. t.* [Sax. *be-fulan.*] To make foul; to soil.

BE-FRIEND, (be-frind') *v. t.* To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid, or benefit.

BE-FRIENDED, *pp.* Favored; countenanced.

BE-FRIENDING, *pp.* Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to.

BE-FRINGE, (be-frinj') *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe.

BE-FRINGED, (be-frinj'd') *pp.* Adorned as with a fringe.

BEI, or BEY, *n.* [The Turks write this word *begh*, or *bek*, but pronounce it *bey* (ba.)] In the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or country; more particularly, the lord of a sancik or banner.—In *Tunis*, the *beg*, or *bey*, is the prince or king, answering to the *dey* of Algiers.

BEG, *v. t.* 1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility. 2. To ask or supplicate in charity. 3. To take for granted; to assume without proof.

BEG, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms.

BE-GET, *v. t.* pret. *begot*, *begat*; *pp.* *begot*, *begotten*. [Sax. *begetan.*] 1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate. 2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate.

BE-GETTER, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEG-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be begged. *Butler.*

BEGGAR, *n.* 1. One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity. 2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner. 3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

BEGGAR, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. 2. To deprive or make destitute; to exhaust.

BEGGARED, *pp.* Reduced to extreme poverty.

BEGGARING, *pp.* Reducing to indigence or a state of beggary.

BEG-GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty. *Barret.*

BEGGAR-LY, *a.* Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent. *Shak.*

BEGGAR-LY, *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

BEGGAR MAID, *n.* A maid that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEGGAR-MAN, *n.* A man that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEGGAR-WOM-AN, *n.* A female beggar. *Shak.*

BEGGAR-Y, *n.* A state of extreme indigence.

BEGGED, *pp.* Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity.

BEGGING, *pp.* Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.

BEGGING, *n.* The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms.

BE-GHARDS', or BE-GUARDS', *n.* A religious order of St. Francis.

BE-GILT', *a.* Gilded. *B. Jonson.*

BE-GIN, *v. i.* pret. *began*; *pp.* *begun*. [Sax. *gynnan*, *aginnan*, and *beginnan*.] 1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence. 2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.

BE-GIN, *v. t.* 1. To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence. 2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation.

† BE-GIN, *n.* Fot beginning. *Spenser.*

BE-GINNER, *n.* 1. The person who begins. 2. One who first enters upon any art, science, or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

BE-GINNING, *pp.* First entering upon; commencing; giving rise or original; taking rise or origin.

BE-GINNING, *n.* 1. The first cause; origin. 2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being. 3. The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

† BE-GINNING-LESS, *a.* That hath no beginning.

BE-GIRD, *v. t.* pret. *begirt*, *begirded*; *pp.* *begirt*. [Sax. *begyrdan.*] 1. To bind with a band or girdle. 2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass. 3. To besiege.—To *begirt*, used by *B. Jonson*, is a corrupt orthography.

BE-GIRD'ED, or BE-GIRT', *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded; inclosed; besieged.

BE-GIRDING, *pp.* Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging.

BEG-LER-BEG, *n.* [See *BEG*.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. His province is called *beglerbeglik*.

BE-GLOOM', *v. t.* To cast a gloom over; to darken. *Badcock.*

BE-GNAW', (be-naw') *v. t.* [Sax. *begnagan.*] To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

† BE-GOD, *v. t.* To defy; to treat as a god. *Morr.*

BE-GONE, (*pron.* nearly, be-gawn') Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone* that of a participle.

BE-GOR'ED, *a.* Besmeared with gore.

BE-GOT.

BE-GOTTEN, { *pp.* of *get*. Procreated; generated.

† BE-GRAVE', *v. t.* 1. To deposit in the grave; to bury. 2. To engrave. *Gower.*

BE-GREASE', *v. t.* To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BE-GRIME', *v. t.* To soil with dirt deep-impressed, so that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered. *Shak.*

BE-GRIM'ED, (be-grim'd') *pp.* Deeply soiled.

BE-GRUDGE', (be-grudj') *v. t.* To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BE-GUL'E', (be-gul'e') *v. t.* 1. To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft. 2. To elude by craft. 3. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means; to pass pleasantly; to amuse.

BE-GUL'ED, (be-guld') *pp.* Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasantly.

BE-GUL'ER, (be-guler) *n.* He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BE-GUL'ING, *pp.* Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice; amusing.

BE-GUL'TY', (be-gilt'e') *v. t.* To render guilty. [*A barbarous word.*] *Sanderson.*

BE-GUIN, *n.* One of a congregation of nuns in Flanders.

BE-GUN', *pp.* of *begin*. Commenced; originated.

BE-HALF', (be-half') *n.* [Sax. *beheft*.] 1. Favor; advantage; convenience; profit; support; defense; vindication. 2. Part; side; noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another.

BE-HAPPEN, *v. i.* To happen to. *Spenser.*

BE-HAVE', *v. t.* [G. *gehaben*.] 1. To restrain; to govern; to subdue. This sense is obsolete. 2. To carry; to conduct; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he behaves himself* manfully.

BE-HAVE', *v. i.* To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business; and in a good or bad sense. *He behaves well* or ill.

BE-HAV'ED, (be-hav'd') *pp.* Conducted.

BE-HAV'ING, *pp.* Carrying; conducting.

BE-HAV'IOUR, (be-hav'yur) *n.* Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety, or morals; deportment.—To be upon one's behavior, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. The modern phrase is, to be *on* to be put, upon one's good behavior.

BE-HEAD', (be-head') *v. t.* To cut off the head; to sever the head from the body with a cutting instrument.

BE-HEAD'ED, (be-head'ed) *pp.* Having the head cut off.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-head'ing) *pp.* Severing the head from the body.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-head'ing) *n.* The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument; decollation.

BE-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *behold*, which see.

† BE-HELL', *v. t.* To torture as with the pains of hell. *Herbst.*

BE/HE-MOTH, *n.* [Heb. *חמור*.] Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in Scripture by this name; some supposing it to be an ox, others an elephant; and Bochart labors to prove it the hippopotamus, or river horse. The latter opinion is the most probable.

BE/HEN, BEN, or BEK'EN, *n.* A plant. The *behen* of the shops, or *schite heben*, is spatting poppy. *Red behen* is sea lavender.

BE-HEST', *n.* [be, and Sax. *hese*.] Command; precept, mandate. [*Antiquated, except in poetry.*]

† BE-HIGHT', (be-hite') *v. t.* pret. *behot*. [Sax. *behetan*.] To promise; to intrust; to call, or name; to command; to adjudge; to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon. *Chaucer.*

BE-HIND', *prep.* [Sax. *behindan*.] 1. At the back of another. 2. On the back part, at any distance; in the rear. 3. Remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death. 4. Left at a distance, in progress or improvement. 5. Inferior to another in dignity and excellence. 6. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side. *Behind the back*, in Scripture, signifies, out of notice, or regard; overlooked; disregarded.

BE-HIND', *adv.* 1. Out of sight; not produced, or exhibited to view; remaining. 2. Backwards; on the back part. 3. Past in the progress of time. 4. Future, or remaining to be endured. 5. Remaining after a payment; unpaid. 6. Remaining after the departure of.

BE-HIND'HAND, *a.* In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In popular use, a state of poverty.

BE-HOLD', *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *beheld*. [Sax. *behealdan*, *behealdan*.] 1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention to observe with care. 2. To look upon; to see.

BE-HOLD', *v. i.* 1. To look; to direct the eyes to an object. 2. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind.

BE-HOLD'EN, (be-hold'en) *pp.* or *a.* Obligated; bound in gratitude; indebted.

BE-HÖLDER, n. One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon, or sees.

BE-HÖLMI'NG, *ppr.* 1. Fixing the eyes upon; looking on; seeing. 2. Fixing the attention; regarding with attention. 3. Obligated. A mistaken use of the word for *beholden*.—4. n. Obligation. [Not used.] *Carew*.

† BE-HÖLMI'NG-NESS, n. The state of being obliged.

BE-HÖN'VEY, v. t. To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood*.

BE-HÖOF, v. t. [Sax. *behofian*.] 1. Need, necessity. 2. In present usage, that which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.

BE-HÖOF A-BLE, a. Needful; profitable.

BE-HÖOVE, (be-hoov) v. t. [Sax. *behofian*.] To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience. It may, perhaps, be sometimes used intransitively; as, let him behave as it *behooveth*.

BE-HÖOVEFUL, (be-hoov'ful) a. Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

† BE-HÖOVEFUL-LY, (be-hoov'ful-ly) *adv.* Usefully; profitably.

† BE-HÖOVE'LY, a. Profitable. *Gower*.

† BE-HÖP, *pret.* of *behigh*.

BE-HÖVE' (be-hoov') and its derivatives. See *BEHOVE*.

† BE-HÖWL, v. i. To howl at. *Shak*.

BE'ING, *ppr.* [See *BE*.] Existing in a certain state.

BE'ING, n. 1. Existence; a particular state or condition. 2. A person existing. 3. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit. 4. An animal; any living creature.

† BE'ING-PLACE, n. An existence. *Spenser*.

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it be so; or of permission, let it be so. *Shak*.

† BE-JADE', v. t. To tire. *Milton*.

BE-JAPE', v. t. To laugh at; to deceive. *Chaucer*.

† BE-KISS, v. t. To kiss or salute. *Jonson*.

† BE-KNAVE', v. t. To call knave. *Pope*.

† BE-KNOW', (be-nö) v. t. To acknowledge. *Chaucer*.

BE-LÄ'BOR, v. t. To beat soundly; to thump. *Dryden*.

BE-LÄ'CE', v. t. 1. To fasten, as with a lace or cord. 2. To beat; to whip.

BE-LÄ'CED, a. Adorned with lace. *Beaumont*.

† BE-LÄ'M, v. t. To beat; to bang.

† BELLA-MÖUR, n. [Fr. *bel-amour*.] A gallant; a consort. *Spenser*.

† BELLA-MY, n. [Fr. *bel-ami*.] A good friend; an intimate. *Spenser*.

† BE-LÄTE, v. t. To retard or make too late.

BE-LÄTED, a. 1. Beighted; abroad late at night. 2. Too late for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time.

BE-LÄTED-NESS, n. A being too late. *Milton*.

† BE-LÄVE, v. t. To wash.

† BE-LÄWGIVE, v. t. To give a law to. *Milton*.

BE-LÄV, v. t. 1. To block up, or obstruct. 2. To place in ambush. 3. To adorn, surround, or cover. 4. In seamanship, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or relaying-pin.

BE-LÄVED, (be-läde') *pp.* Obstructed; ambushed; made fast.

BE-LÄY'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up; laying an ambush; making fast.

BELCH, v. t. [Sax. *bealcian*.] 1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence. 2. To eject violently from a deep, hollow place.

BELCH, v. i. [Sax. *bealcian*.] 1. To eject wind from the stomach. 2. To issue out, as by eructation.

BELCH, n. 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach, or from a hollow place; eructation. 2. A cant name for malt liquor.

BELCH'ED, (belcht) *pp.* Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach, or any deep, hollow place.

BELCH'ING, n. Eructation. *Barret*.

BEL'DÄM, n. [Fr. *belle*, and *dame*.] It seems to be used in contempt, or as a cant term. 1. An old woman. *Shak*. 2. A hag. *Dryden*.

BE-LÄGUER, (be-lä'ger) v. t. [Ger. *belagern*.] To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape.

BE-LÄGUERED, *pp.* Besieged.

BE-LÄGUER-ER, n. One who besieges.

BE-LÄGUER-ING, *ppr.* Besieging; blocking up.

† BE-LÄVE', v. t. To leave. *May*.

† BE-LÄVE', v. t. To place on the ice. *Shak*.

BE-LEMNITE, n. [Gr. *βελωνίτης*.] Arrow-head, or finger-stone; vulgarly called *thunder-bolt*, or *thunder-stone*.

† BE-LÄPER, v. t. To infect with leprosy.

BE-LÄFLOW-ER, n. A plant.

BE-LÄFOUND-ER, n. He who founds or casts bells. *Bacon*.

BELFRY, n. [Fr. *befroy*.] 1. Among military writers of the middle age, a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed. 2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung.

† BEL-GÄRD', n. [Fr. *bel* and *egard*.] A soft look or glance.

BEL-GÄ-AN, a. Belonging to Belgica.

BEL-GÄ-AN, n. A native of Belgica, or the Low Countries.

BEL-GÄ-IC, a. [L. *Belgicus*.] Pertaining to the *Belga*, or to the Netherlands.

BE-LÄ-LÄ, n. [Heb. בלעל.] As a noun, unprofitableness, wickedness. As an adjective, worthless; wicked. In a collective sense, wicked men. *Parkhurst*.

† BE-LÄ-LÄ, v. t. To libel or traduce. *Fuller*.

BE-LÄ-LÄ, (be-lä) v. t. [be and lä. Sax. *belegan*.] 1. To give the lie to; and to show to be false; to charge with falsehood. 2. To counterfeit; to mimic; to feign resemblance. 3. To give a false representation. 4. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports. 5. To fill with lies. *Shak*.

BE-LÄ-LÄ, (be-läde') *pp.* Falsely represented, either by word or obvious evidence and indication; counterfeited; mimicked.

BE-LÄ-LÄ', (be-läef) n. [Sax. *galeaf*, *galeafan*, *galefan*, *galyfan*, to believe.] 1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth, of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence.—2. In theology, faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion. 3. Religion. 4. Persuasion or opinion. 5. The thing believed; the object of belief. 6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith.

BE-LÄ-LÄ-LE, (be-lä'vä-ble) a. That may be believed; credible.

BE-LÄ-LÄ', (be-läev') v. t. 1. To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something. 2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.

BE-LÄ-LÄ', v. i. To have a firm persuasion of any thing; to think, or suppose.—In theology, to believe sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding; and sometimes it implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections.

BE-LÄ-LÄ'ED, (be-läev'd) *pp.* Credited; assented to, as true.

BE-LÄ-LÄ-ER, n. 1. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.—2. In theology, one who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God. In a more restricted sense, a professor of Christianity.

BE-LÄ-LÄ'ING, *ppr.* Giving credit to testimony, or to other evidence than personal knowledge.

BE-LÄ-LÄ-ING-LY, *adv.* In a believing manner.

BE-LÄ-LÄ', *adv.* [be and läe.] Probably; likely; perhaps [Nearly antiquated.]

† BELÄ-LÄ-LY, *adv.* Probably. *Hall*.

† BE-LÄ-LÄ', v. t. To besmear with lime; to soil. *Ep. Hall*

BE-LÄ-LÄ-TLE, v. t. To make smaller, or less in size. *Jef*

erson.

† BE-LÄ-LÄ', *adv.* Speedily; quickly. *Spenser*.

BELL, n. [Sax. *bell*, *bella*, *belle*.] 1. A vessel or hollow body of cast metal, used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. 2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals. 3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.—To *bell* the bell, is to be the first, or leader, in allusion to the *bell-rector* of a flock.

BELL, v. i. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.

BELL-/FÄSH-IONED, a. Having the form of a bell.

BELL-/FLOW-ER, n. A genus of plants, so named from the shape of the flower.

BELL-/FOUND-ER, n. A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

BELL-/MÄN, n. A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets.

BELL-/MET-ÄL, (bel'-met-l) n. A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of about ten parts of copper to one of tin, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells.

BELL-/PEP-ER, n. A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of *capsicum*.

BELL-/RING-ER, n. One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

BELL-/SHÄPED, a. Having the form of a bell.

BELL-/WEPH-ER, n. A wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

BELL-/WÖRT, n. A plant, the *utularia*.

BEL/LÄ-DÖNÄ, n. A plant, a species of *atropa*.

BEL/LÄ-TRIX, n. [L.] A ruddy, glittering star, of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion.

BELLE, (bel) n. [Fr.] A young lady. In popular use, a lady of superior beauty, and much admired.

BEL/LÄD, a. Hung with bells.

* BELLES-LET-TRES, (bel'let-ter) n. *plu.* Anglicized bell letters. [Fr.] Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors

* See *Synopsis*. MÖVE, BÖÖK, DÖVE;—BÜLL, UNITE;—CÄS K; GÄS J; SÄS Z; CHÄS SII. FÄS in this. † Obsolete

are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.

BEL-LI-BONE, *n.* [Fr. *belle* and *bonne*.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.

BEL-LIGER-ATE, *v. t.* To make war. *Cockeram*.

BEL-LIGER-ENT, *a.* [L. *belliger*, *belligerō*.] Waging war; carrying on war.

BEL-LIGER-ENT, *n.* A nation, power or state carrying on war.

BEL-LIGER-OUS, *a.* The same as *belligerent*.

BELLING, *n.* [Sax. *bellan*.] 1. The noise of a roe in rutting time. 2. *a.* Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; for *bell*.

BEL-LIPO-TENT, *a.* [L. *bellepotens*.] Powerful or mighty in war. [*Little used*.]

BEL-LITUDE, *n.* [L. *bellitudo*.] Beauty. *Cockeram*.

BEL-LIQUE, (bel-leeek) *v.* [Old Fr.] Warlike.

BEL-LON, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels.

BEL-LONA, *n.* The goddess of war.

BEL-LÖW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bellan*.] 1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar. In contempt, to vociferate or clamor. 2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

BEL-LÖW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BEL-LÖW-ING, *ppr.* Making a loud, hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

BEL-LÖW-ING, *n.* A loud, hollow sound, or roar.

BEL-LÖWS, *n. sing. and plu.* [Sax. *bilig*, or *bylig*; Goth. *salgs*.] An instrument, utensil or machine for blowing fire.

BEL-LÖWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet-fish.

BEL-LU-INE, *a.* [L. *bellinus*.] Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [*Little used*.]

BEL-LY, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*; W. *boly*.] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. 2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly. 3. The womb. *Jer. i. 5.* 4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food. 5. The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle. 6. Any hollow, inclosed place.

BEL-LY, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out. *Shak*.

BEL-LY, *v. i.* 1. To swell and become protuberant, like the belly. 2. To strut.

BEL-LY-ACHE, *n.* Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar*.]

BEL-LY-ACHE BUSH or WEED, *n.* A species of *Jatropha*.

BEL-LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.

BEL-LY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly; costive.

BEL-LY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer. *Chaucer*.

BEL-LY-FRET-TING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore girth. 2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

BEL-LY-F[ILL], *n.* As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

BEL-LY-GOD, *n.* A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

BEL-LY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.

BEL-LY-PINCHED, *a.* Starved; pinched with hunger. *Shak*.

BEL-LY-RÖLL, *n.* A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.

BEL-LY-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetite.

BEL-LY-TIM-BER, *n.* Food; that which supports the belly. *Prior*. [*Vulgar*.]

BEL-LY-WORM, *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Johnson*.

BE-LOCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *belucan*.] To lock, or fasten as with a lock. *Shak*.

BE-LO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βελος* and *μαντια*.] A kind of divination by arrows, practiced by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians and other nations.

BE-LÖNE, *n.* [Gr. *βελονη*.] The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of *sooz*.

BE-LÖNG, *v. t.* [D. *belangen*.] 1. To be the property of. 2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain. 3. To be appendant to. 4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place. 5. To have relation to. 6. To be the quality or attribute of. 7. To be suitable for. 8. To relate to, or be referred to. 9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy. 10. To be the native of; to have original residence. 11. In common language, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.

BE-LÖNG-ING, *ppr.* Pertaining to; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.

BE-LÖNG-ING, *n.* A quality. *Shak*.

BE-LOVE, *v. t.* To love.

BE-LOVED, *pp.* [*be* and *loved*, from *love*. *Below*, as a verb, is not used.] Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

BE-LÖW, *prep.* 1. Under in place; beneath; not so high. 2. Inferior in rank, excellence or dignity. 3. Unworthy of; unbecomingly.

BE-LÖW, *adv.* 1. In a lower place, with respect to any object. 2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. 3. In hell, or the region of the dead. 4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction.

BE-LÖW-IT, *v. t.* To treat with contemptuous language.

BEL-SWAG-GER, *n.* A lewd man. *Dryden*.

BELT, *n.* [Sax. *belt*.] 1. A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung. 2. A narrow passage at the entrance of the Baltic. 3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.—4. In astronomy, certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter are called *belts*. 5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then casting mold on it, and applying tar and goose-grease.

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle. *Warton*.

BE-LÖGA, *n.* A fish of the cetaceous order.

BEL-VI-DERE, *n.* [L. *bellus* and *video*.] 1. A plant, a species of *chenopodium*, goosefoot or wild orach.—2. In *Italian architecture*, a pavilion on the top of an edifice; an artificial eminence in a garden.

BE-LYE. See *BELIE*.

BE-MA, *n.* [Gr. *βημα*.] 1. A chancel. 2. In ancient Greece, a stage or kind of pulpit.

BE-MAD, *v. t.* To make mad. *Shak*.

BE-MANGLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to tear asunder. *Beaumont*. [*Little used*.]

BE-MASK, *v. t.* To mask; to conceal. *Shelton*.

BE-MAZE, *v. t.* To bewilder. [*Little used*.]

BE-METE, *v. t.* To measure. *Shak*.

BE-MINGLE, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix. [*Little used*.]

BE-MIRE, *v. t.* To drag or incur in the mire.

BE-MIST, *v. t.* To cover or involve in mist.

BE-MOAN, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

BE-MOAN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.

BE-MOANED, *ppr.* Lamented; bewailed.

BE-MOANER, *n.* One who laments.

BE-MOANING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

BE-MOCK, *v. t.* To treat with mockery. [*Little used*.]

BE-MOCK, *v. i.* To laugh at.

BE-MOLL, *v. t.* To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or incur with mire and dirt. *Shak*.

BE-MÖL, *n.* In music, a half note. *Bacon*.

BE-MONSTER, *v. t.* To make monstrous. *Shak*.

BE-MÖURN, *v. t.* To weep or mourn over. [*Little used*.]

BE-MÖUSED, (be-müzd) *a.* Overcome with musing; dreaming; a word of contempt. *Pope*.

†BEN. [Sax.] Used for *are*, *been*, and *to be*.

BEN, or BEN-NUT, *n.* A purgative fruit or nut.

BENCH, *n.* [Sax. *benic*.] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank. 2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. 3. The persons who sit as judges; the court. *Dryden*.

BENCH, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with benches. 2. To seat on a bench. 3. *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak*.

BENCHER, *n.* 1. In England, the benchers, in the inns of court, are the senior members of the society who have the government of it, and have been readers. 2. The alderman of a corporation. 3. A judge. *Shak*.

BEND, *v. t.*; pret. *bended*, or *bent*; pp. *bended*, or *bent*. [Sax. *bendan*.] 1. To strain or to crook by straining.—2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect. 3. To direct to a certain point. 4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch. 5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain. 6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch towards, or cause to tend. 7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive.—8. In seamanship, to fasten, as one rope to another, or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor.—9. To bend the brow, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.

BEND, *v. i.* 1. To be crooked; to crook, or be curving. 2. To incline; to lean or turn. 3. To jut over. 4. To resolve, or determine. 5. To bow, or be submissive.

BEND, *n.* 1. A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.—2. In marine language, that part of a rope which is fastened to another, or to an anchor. 3. *Bends* of a ship are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales*.—4. In heraldry, one of the nine honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain.

†BEND, *n.* A band. *Spenser*.

BEND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated.

BENDED, or BENT, *pp.* Strained; incurvated; made crooked; inclined; subdued.

- BENDER**, *n.* The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.
- BENDING**, *ppr.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning, as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.
- BEND LET**, *n.* In *heraldry*, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield. *Bailey*.
- BEND-WITH**, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*
- BENDY**, *n.* In *heraldry*, the field divided into four, six or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color.
- BEN E**, *n.* The popular name of the *sesamum orientale*, called in the West Indies *tangloe*, an African plant.
- BE-NEAP'ED**, (*be-neapt*) *a.* Among seamen, a ship is *be-neaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar.
- BE-NEATH'**, *prep.* [*Sax. beneath.*] 1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on. 2. Under, in a figurative sense; bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government. 3. Lower in rank, dignity or excellence. 4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.
- BE-NEATH'**, *adv.* 1. In a lower place. *Mortimer*. 2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.
- † **BEN'E-DICT'**, *a.* [*L. benedictus.*] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon*.
- BEN-E-DICT'INE**, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.
- BEN-E-DICT'INES**, *n.* An order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict. In the *canon law*, they are called *black friars*.
- BEN-E-DICT'ION**, *n.* [*L. benedictio.*] 1. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God, or rendering thanks for his favors; a blessing pronounced. 2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes, uttered in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude. 3. The advantage conferred by blessing. 4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop.
- † **BEN-E-DICT'IVE**, *a.* Of power to draw down a blessing; giving a blessing. *Gaudea*.
- BEN-E-FAC'TION**, *n.* [*L. benefactio.*] 1. The act of conferring a benefit. 2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.
- BEN-E-FAC'TOR**, *n.* He who confers a benefit.
- BEN-E-FAC'TRESS**, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.
- BEN-E-FICE**, *a.* [*L. beneficium.*] 1. Literally, a benefit, advantage or kindness. But, in *present usage*, an ecclesiastical living. 2. In the *middle ages*, *benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands.
- BEN'E-FICED**, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. *Aulife*.
- † **BEN'E-FICE-LESS**, *a.* Having no benefice.
- BE-NEFI-CENCE**, *n.* [*L. beneficentia.*] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.
- BE-NEF'I-CENT**, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity.
- BE-NEFI-CENT-LY**, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.
- BEN-E-FI'CIAL**, *a.* 1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end. 2. Receiving or entitled to have or receive advantage, use or benefit.
- † **BEN-E-FI'CIAL**, *n.* A benefice. *Spenser*.
- BEN-E-FI'CIAL-LY**, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.
- BEN-E-FI'CIAL-NESS**, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness.
- BEN-E-FI'CIAL-RY**, *a.* [*L. beneficiarius.*] Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another.
- BEN-E-FI'CIAL-RY**, *n.* 1. One who holds a benefice. 2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.
- BEN-E-FI'CIEN-CY**, *n.* Kindness or favor bestowed.
- BEN-E-FI'CIENT**, *a.* Doing good. *Adam Smith*.
- BEN'E-FIT**, *n.* [*L. beneficium; Fr. bienfait.*] 1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred. 2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and happiness.—3. In *law*, *benefit of clergy*. See *CLERGY*.
- BEN'E-FIT**, *v. t.* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health or prosperity.
- BEN'E-FIT**, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.
- BEN'E-FIT-ED**, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.
- BEN'E-FIT-ING**, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.
- † **BE-NE-GRÖE**, *v. t.* To make extremely dark. *Harvst*.
- † **BE-NEME**, *v. t.* 1. To name. 2. To promise; to give
- † **BE-NEMP'NE**, *v. t.* To name. *Spenser*.
- † **BE-NE-PLAC'I-TURE**, *n.* [*L. beneplacitum.*] Will; choice. *Glanville*
- † **BE-NET'**, *v. t.* To catch in a net; to insnare.
- BE-NEVO-LENCE**, *n.* [*L. benevolentia.*] 1. The disposition to do good; good will; kindness; charitableness; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness. 2. An act of kindness; good done charity given. 3. A species of contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.
- BE-NEVO-LENT**, *a.* [*L. benevolens.*] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind.
- † **BE-NEVO-LENT-NESS**, *n.* Benevolence.
- † **BE-NEVO-LOUS**, *a.* Kind, friendly. *Fuller*.
- BE-NEVO-LENT-LY**, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.
- BEN-GAL'**, *n.* A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from *Bengal*.
- BEN-GA-LEE**, *n.* The language or dialect spoken in *Bengal*.
- BEN-GA-I-ESE'**, *n. sing. and plu.* A native, or the natives of *Bengal*. *As. Res.* vii. 171.
- BE-NIGHT'**, *v. t.* 1. To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night. 2. To overtake with night. 3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light.
- BE-NIGHT'ED**, *pp.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.
- BE-NIGN'**, (*be-nine'*) *a.* [*L. benignus.*] 1. Kind; of a kind dispositio; gracious; favorable. 2. Generous; liberal. 3. Favorable; having a salutary influence. 4. Wholesome; not pernicious. 5. Favorable; not malignant.
- BE-NIGN'ANT**, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable.
- BE-NIGN'ITY**, *n.* 1. Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness. 2. Actual goodness; beneficence. 3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health. *Wiseman*.
- BE-NIGN'LY**, (*be-nine'ly*) *adv.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.
- BEN'I-SÖN**, (*ben'i-e-zn*) *n.* [*Fr. benir, benissant.*] Blessing benediction. [*Nearly antiquated.*]
- BEN'JA-MIN**, *n.* 1. A tree, the *laurus benzoin*, called also *spice-bush*. 2. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. See *BENZOIN*.
- BEN'NET**, *n.* The herb bennet, or avens, known in botany by the generic term *genus*.
- BEN'NET-FISH**, *n.* A fish of two feet in length.
- BENT**, *pp. of bend.* Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to, or having a fixed propensity; determined.—*Bent on*, having a fixed inclination.
- BENT**, *n.* 1. The state of being curving, or crooked; or flexure; curvity. 2. Declivity; as, the *bent* of a hill. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden*. 3. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity. 4. Flexion; tendency; particular direction. 5. Application of the mind.
- BENT**, *n.* A kind of grass, called, in botany,
- BENT-GRASS**, *n.* [*agrostis.*]
- BENT'ING-TIME**, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe.
- BE-NUMB'**, corruptly **BE-NUMB'**, *v. t.* [*Sax. beniman, benyman; pp. benumen.*] 1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation. 2. To stupify; to render inactive.
- BE-NUMB'ED**, (*be-num'd*) *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupified.
- BE-NUMB'ED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being benumbed *Smith*.
- BE-NUMB'ING**, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupifying.
- BEN-ZO-ATE**, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.
- BEN-ZÖIC**, *a.* Pertaining to benzoïn.—*Benzoic acid*, or *flores of benzoïn*, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoïn and other balsams, by sublimation or de-coction.
- BEN-ZÖIN'**, or **BEN'JA-MIN**, *n.* Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice, flowing from the *styrax benzoïn*, a tree of *Sumatra*, &c.
- BE-PAINT'**, *v. t.* To paint; to cover with paint. *Shak* [*Little used.*]
- † **BE-PALE'**, *v. t.* To make pale. *Carew*.
- BE-PINCH'**, *v. t.* To mark with pinches.
- BE-PINCH'ED**, *pp.* Marked with pinches. *Chapman*.
- BE-POW'DER**, *v. t.* To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.
- BE-PRAISE'**, *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly *Goldsmith*.
- BE-PUR-PLE**, *v. t.* To tinge or dye with a purple color.
- BE-QUEATH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. becwethan.*] To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament.
- BE-QUEATH'ED**, (*be-kweeth'd*) *pp.* Given or left by will
- BE-QUEATH'ER**, *n.* A testator. *Hulot*.
- BE-QUEATH'ING**, *ppr.* Giving or devising by testament
- BE-QUEATH'AMENT**, *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.
- BE-QUEST'**, *n.* Something left by will; a legacy
- † **BE-RÄIN'**, *v. t.* To rain upon. *Chaucer*.
- BE-RÄTE**, *v. t.* To chide vehemently; to scold.
- BE-RÄTTLE**, *v. t.* To fill with rattling sounds or noise *Shak*.
- † **BE-RAY**, *v. t.* To make foul; to soil. *Milton*.
- BER-BER-RY**, *n.* [*L. berberis.*] See *BARBERRY*.

HERE, *n.* The name of a species of barley in Scotland.

Gray.
 BE-REAVE, *v. t.* pret. *bereaved*, *bereft*; pp. *bereaved*, *bereft*. [Sax. *bereafan*.] 1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with *of* before the thing taken away. 2. To take away from. *Shak.*
 BE-REAVED, (be-reevd) *pp.* Deprived; stripped, and left destitute.
 BE-REAVEMENT, *n.* Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.
 BE-REAVING, *ppr.* Stripping bare; depriving.
 BE-REFT, *pp.* of *bereave*. Deprived; made destitute.
 BEREN-GA RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Berengarius.
 †BERG, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*.] A borough; a town that sends burgesses to parliament; a castle. [See *BURG*.] *Shak.*
 BERG-A-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *bergamotte*.] 1. A species of pear. 2. A species of citron. 3. An essence or perfume from the citron. 4. A species of snuff perfumed with bergamot. 5. A coarse tapestry.
 BERG'AN-DER, *n.* A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs.
 †BERG-RET, *n.* [Fr. *berger*.] A song. *Chaucer.*
 BERGMAN-TIE, *n.* A min^{er}-ral.
 BERGMAS-TER, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, and *master*.] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.
 BERGMOTE, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, and *mote*.] A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners.
 BE-RHYME, *v. t.* To mention in rhyme or verse; used in contempt. *Shak.*
 *BERLIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind.
 BER-LUC-CIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less, and more slender.
 BERME, *n.* In fortification, a space of ground of three, four, or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss.
 BERNA-CLE. See *BARNACLE*.
 BERNAR-DINE, *n.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.
 BERNAR-DINES, *n.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard.
 †BE-ROB, *v. t.* To rob. *Spenser.*
 BE-RÖE, *n.* A marine animal of an oval form.
 BERRIED, *a.* Furnished with berries.
 BERRY, *n.* [Sax. *beria*.] 1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds, including many varieties. 2. A mound. [for *barrow*.]
 BERRY, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.
 BERRY-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing berries.
 BERT, [Sax. *beorht*, *berht*; Eng. *bright*.] This word enters into the names of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as *Egbert*, *Sigbert*. See *BRIGHT*.
 BERTH, *n.* 1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. 2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside. 3. The box or place for sleeping, at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammoc, or a repository for chests, &c.
 BERTRAM, *n.* Bastard pellitory, a plant.
 BERYL, *n.* [L. *beryllus*.] A mineral, considered by Cleaveland as a sub-species of emerald.
 BERYL-CRYSTAL, *n.* A species of imperfect crystal.
 BERYL-LINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.
 †BE-SAINTY, *v. t.* To make a saint.
 BE-SAYLE, *n.* [Norm. *ayle*; Fr. *ateul*.] A great grandfather.
 †BE-SCATTER, *v. t.* To scatter over. *Spenser.*
 †BE-SCORN, *v. t.* To treat with scorn; to mock at. *Chaucer.*
 †BE-SCRATCH, *v. t.* To scratch; to tear with the nails. *Chaucer.*
 BE-SCRAWL, *v. t.* To scrawl; to scribble over.
 BE-SCREEN, *v. t.* To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*
 BE-SCREENED, (be-screend) *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.
 BE-SCRIBBLE, *v. t.* To scribble over. *Milton.*
 *BE-SCUMBER, *v. t.* To encumber. *B. Jonson.*
 †BE-SEE, *v. i.* To look; to mind. *Wickliffe.*
 BE-SEECH, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* besought. [Sax. *be* and *secan*.] To treat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency.
 BE-SEECH, *n.* Request.
 BE-SEECH'ER, *n.* One who beseeches.
 BE-SEECHING, *ppr.* Entreating.
 †BE-SEEK, *v. t.* To beseech. *Chaucer.*
 BE-SEEM, *v. t.* To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.
 BE-SEEMING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.
 BE-SEEMING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barret.*
 BE-SEEMLY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.
 †BE-SEEN, *a.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*
 BE-SET, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* beset. [Sax. *besettan*.] 1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege. 2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render

escape difficult or impossible. 3. To waylay. 4. To fall upon.

BE-SETTING, *ppr.* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.
 BE-SETTING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing.
 †BE-SHINE, *v. t.* To shine upon.
 BE-SHREW, *v. t.* 1. To wish a curse to; to execrate. 2. To happen ill to. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
 †BE-SHUT, *v. t.* To shut up. *Chaucer.*
 BE-SIDE, *prep.* 1. At the side of a person or thing, near. 2. Over and above; distinct from. 3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary. 4. Out of, in a state deviating from. 5. With the reciprocal pronoun, *beside one's self* is out of the wits or senses.
 BE-SIDE, or BE-SIDES, *adv.* Moreover; more than that; over and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.
 BE-SIDER-Y, *n.* A species of pear. *Johnson.*
 BE-SIDES, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.
 BE-SIEGE, *v. t.* [be and *siege*; Fr. *siege*.] 1. To lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset, or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks. 2. To beset; to throng round.
 BE-SIEGED, (be-seejd) *pp.* Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.
 BE-SIEGER, *n.* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.
 BE-SIEGING, *ppr.* Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.
 BESIEGING, *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege.
 †BE-SIT, *v. t.* To suit; to become. *Spenser.*
 †BE-SLAVE, *v. t.* To subjugate; to enslave.
 †BE-SLIME, *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil.
 BE-SLUBBER, *v. t.* To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [Vulgar.]
 BE-SMEAR, *v. t.* To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.
 BE-SMEARED, (be-smeerd) *pp.* Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.
 BE-SMEARER, *n.* One that besmears.
 BE-SMEARING, *ppr.* Bedaubing; soiling.
 BE-SMIRCH, *v. t.* To soil; to foul; to discolor. *Shak.* [Little used.]
 BE-SMOKE, *v. t.* To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [Little used.]
 BE-SMOKED, (be-smokt) *pp.* Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.
 BE-SMUT, *v. t.* To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.
 BE-SMUTTED, *pp.* Blackened with smut or soot.
 BE-SNOW, *v. t.* To scatter like snow. [Little used.]
 BE-SNOWED, (be-snoëd) *a.* or *pp.* Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms. *Hanbury.*
 BE-SNUFF, *v. t.* To befool with snuff.
 BE-SNUFFED, (be-snuft) *pp.* Foul with snuff. *Young.*
 BE-SOM, *n.* [Sax. *besm*.] A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.
 BE-SOM, *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom. *Barlow.*
 BE-SORT, *v. t.* To suit; to fit; to become. *Shak.*
 †BE-SORTY, *n.* Company; attendance; train. *Shak.*
 BE-SOT, *v. t.* 1. To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless. 2. To make to dote.
 BE-SOTTED, *pp.* Made sottish or stupid.—*Besotted on*, infatuated with foolish affection.
 BE-SOTTED-LY, *adv.* In a foolish manner.
 BE-SOTTED-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.
 BE-SOTTING, *ppr.* Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.
 BE- SOUGHT, (besawt) *pp.* of *beseech*. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.
 BE-SPANGLÉ, *v. t.* To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.
 BE-SPANGLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles or something shining.
 BE-SPANGLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles or glittering objects.
 BE-SPATTER, *v. t.* 1. To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water. 2. To asperse with calumny or reproach. *Swift.*
 BE-SPATTERED, *pp.* Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.
 BE-SPATTERING, *ppr.* Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.
 BE-SPAWL, *v. t.* To soil or make foul with spittle. *Milton.*
 BE-SPEAK, *v. t.* pret. *bespoke*; *pp.* *bespoke*, *bespoken*. 1. To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time. 2. To forebode; to foretell. 3. To speak to; to address. *This sense is mostly poetical.* 4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances.
 BE-SPEAKER, *n.* One who bespeaks.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, V, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*.

BE-SPEAKING, *ppr.* Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.
 BE-SPEAK'ING, *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor.
 BE-SPECKLE, *v. t.* To mark with speckles or spots.
 BE-SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spices. *Shak.*
 † BE-SPIRT, or † BE-SPURT, *v. t.* To spurt out, or over; to throw out in a stream or streams.
 BE-SPIT, *v. t. pret. bespit; pp. bespitten.* To daub or soil with spittle.
 BE-SPOKE, *pret. and pp. of bespeak.*
 BE-SPOT, *v. t.* To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*
 BE-SPOTTED, *pp.* Marked with spots.
 BE-SPOTTING, *ppr.* Marking with spots.
 BE-SPREAD, (be-spre'd) *v. t. pret. and pp. bespread.* To spread over; to cover over.
 † BE-SPRENT, *part.* Besprinkled.
 BE-SPRINKLE, *v. t.* To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to besprinkle with dust.
 BE-SPRINKLED, *pp.* Sprinkled over.
 BE-SPRINKLER, *n.* One that sprinkles over.
 BE-SPRINKLING, *ppr.* Sprinkling over.
 † BE-SPUTTER, *v. t.* To sputter over.
 BEST, *a. superlative.* [Sax. *best.*] Literally, most advanced. Hence, 1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree. 2. Most advanced; most accurate; as, the best scholar. 3. Most correct or complete. 4. The best. This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his best. 5. At best, in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent.—To make the best of; to carry to its greatest perfection.
 BEST, *adv.* 1. In the highest degree; beyond all others; as, to love one best. 2. To the most advantage; with the most ease. 3. With most profit or success. 4. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly.
 BEST-TEMPERED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.
 BE-STAIN, *v. t.* To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots.
 BE-STEAD, (be-sted) *v. t. pret. and pp. bested.* 1. To profit. *Milton.* 2. To accommodate. 3. To dispose. *Spenser.*
 * BE-STIAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. 2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.
 BE-STIAL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of beasts. 2. Unnatural connection with a beast.
 BE-STIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast.
 BE-STIAL-LY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
 † BE-STIATE, *v. t.* To make like a beast; to bestialize.
 BE-STICK, *v. t. pret. and pp. bestuck.* To stick over, as with sharp points.
 BE-STIR, *v. t.* To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor.
 BE-STIRRED, (be-sturd) *pp.* Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.
 BE-STIRRING, *ppr.* Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.
 † BE-STINESS, *n.* The state of being best. *Morton.*
 † BE-STORM, *v. t.* To storm; to rage. *Young.*
 BE-STOW, *v. t.* 1. To give; to confer; to impart. 2. To give in marriage; to dispose of. 3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use. 4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for. 5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe-keeping; to stow; to place.
 BE-STOWAL, *n.* A conferring; disposal. [Little used.]
 BE-STOWED, (be-stode) *pp.* Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe-keeping.
 BE-STOWER, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.
 BE-STOWING, *ppr.* Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.
 BE-STOWMENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring. *Edwards.* 2. That which is conferred, or given; donation. *Thoday.*
 BE-STRADDLE, *v. t.* To bestride.
 † BE-STRAUGHT, *a.* Distracted; mad. *Shak.*
 * BE-STREW, *v. t. pret. bestrewn; pp. bestrewn, be-strown.* To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.
 BE-STREWED, *pp.* of *bestrew.*
 BE-STRIDE, *v. t. pret. bestrid; pp. bestrid, bestridden.* 1. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across. 2. To step over.
 BE-STRIDING, *ppr.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.
 BE-STROWN, *pp.* of *bestrew.* Sprinkled over.
 BE-STUCK, *pp.* of *bestick.* Pierced in various places with sharp points.
 BE-STUD, *v. t.* To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.
 BE-STUDDED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

BE-STUDDING, *ppr.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.
 BE-SURE, *adv.* Certainly. *Lothrop.* [A vulgarism.]
 † BE-SWIKE, (be-swik) *v. t.* [Sax. *beswican.*] To allure. *Gower.*
 BET, *n.* [Sax. *bad.*] A wager; that which is laid, staked or pledged in a contest.
 BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager.
 BET, the old participle of *bet*, is obsolete or vulgar.
 BE-TAKE, *v. t. pret. betook; pp. betaken.* [Sax. *betacan.*] 1. To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun. 2. Formerly, to take or seize. [Obs.] *Spenser.*
 BE-TAKEN, *part.* of *betake.*
 BE-TAKING, *ppr.* Having recourse to; applying; resorting to.
 † BE-TAUGHT, *pret.* of *betake.* *Chaucer.*
 † BE-TEEM, *v. t.* To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow. *Shak.*
 BE-TEL, or BETLE, *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies.
 BE-THINK, *v. t. pret. and pp. be thought.* To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration.
 BE-THINK, *v. i.* To have in recollection; to consider.
 BETHLE-HEM, *n.* [Heb. *the house of food or bread.*] 1. A town in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity. 2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into *bedlam.*
 BETH-LEM-ITE, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.—2. In church history, the Bethlehemites were a sort of monks.
 BE-THOUGHT, (be-thaw't) *pret.* and *pp.* of *bethink.*
 BE-THRALL, *v. t.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [Little used.]
 BE-THUMP, *v. t.* To beat soundly. [Little used.]
 BE-TIDE, *v. t. pret. betid, or betided; pp. betid.* [be and tide; Sax. *tidan.*] To happen; to befall; to come to.
 BE-TIDE, *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.
 BE-TIME, *adv.* [be and time, that is, by the time.] 1. Seasonably; 2. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is late. 2. Soon; in a short time.
 BE-TLE, or BE-TRE, *n.* A plant, called *water-pepper.* See *BEVEL.*
 BE-TÖKEN, (be-tö'kn) *v. t.* [Sax. *betecan.*] 1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs. 2. To foreshow by present signs.
 BE-TÖKENED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated.
 BE-TÖKEN-ING, *ppr.* Indicating by previous signs.
 BETO-NY, *n.* [L. *betonica.*] A genus of plants, of several species.
 BE-TOOK, *pret.* of *betake.*
 BE-TÖRN, *a.* Torn in pieces.
 BE-TOSS, *v. t.* To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion. *Shak.*
 † BE-TRAP, *v. t.* To entrap; to ensnare. *Ocleve.*
 BE-TRAY, *v. t.* [Betray seems to be a compound of *be* and *dragan*, to draw.] 1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud. 2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness. 3. To violate confidence by disclosing a secret. 4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal. 5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen. 6. To show; to discover; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed. 7. To fail, or deceive.
 BE-TRAYED, (be-trade) *pp.* Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known; discovered.
 BE-TRAYER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.
 BE-TRAYING, *ppr.* Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing; discovering.
 BE-TRIM, *v. t.* To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.
 BE-TRIMMED, (be-trim'd) *pp.* Adorned; decorated.
 BE-TRIMMING, *ppr.* Decking; adorning; embellishing.
 BE-TROTH, *v. t.* 1. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to affianc. 2. To contract with one for a future spouse; to espouse. 3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.
 BE-TROTHED, (be-troth't) *pp.* Contracted for future marriage.
 BE-TROTHING, *ppr.* Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousing.
 BE-TROTHMENT, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals.
 BE-TRUST, *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide.
 BE-TRUSTED, *pp.* Intrusted; confided; committed in trust

* See Synopsis MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete

BE-TRUSTING, *ppr.* Intrusting; committing in trust.
BE-TRUSTMENT, *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted.
BETSO, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin. *Mason.*
BETT, *adv.* [Sax. *bet.*] The old English word for better.
Chaucer.
BETTER, *a. comp.* [Sax. *bet.*, more, better; *betere*, *betera*, better.] 1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired or moral qualities. 2. More advantageous. 3. More acceptable. 4. More safe. 5. Improved in health; less affected with disease.—6. To be better off, to be in a better condition.—7. To have the better, is to have the advantage or superiority.—8. To get or gain the better, is to obtain the advantage, superiority or victory.—9. For the better, is for the advantage or improvement.
BETTER, *adv.* 1. In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage or success. 2. More correctly, or fully. 3. With superior excellence. 4. With more affection; in a higher degree.
BETTER, *v. t.* [Sax. *betarian*, *betrian.*] 1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of. 2. To surpass; to exceed. 3. To advance; to support; to give advantage to.
BETTER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office.
BETTERED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.
BETTER-ING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.
BETTER-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.
BETTER-MENT, *n.* Improvement. *W. Montague.*
BETTER-NESS, *n.* Superiority. *Tooker.*
BETTING, *n.* Proposing a wager. *Sherwood.*
BETTOR, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.
BETTY, *n.* An instrument to break open doors.
BE-TUM-BLED, *a.* Rolled about; tumbled; disordered.
BE-TWAT-TLED, *a.* Confounded; overpowered; stupefied.
BE-TWEEN, *prep.* [Sax. *betweenan*, *betweynan.*] 1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance. 2. From one to another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse. 3. Belonging to two or more, in common or partnership. 4. Having mutual relation to two or more. 5. Noting difference, or discrimination of one from another.
BE-TWIXT, *prep.* [Sax. *betwyz*, *betwyzt.*] 1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things. 2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse.
BEVEL, *n.* [Fr. *bureau.*] 1. Among masons, carpenters, joiners, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is movable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square is called a *bevel angle*, whether obtuse or acute. 2. A curve, or inclination of a surface from a right line.
BEVEL, *a.* Crooked; awry; oblique. *Bailey.*
BEVEL, *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*
BEVEL, *v. i.* To curve; to incline towards a point, or from a direct line.
BEVELED, *pp.* Formed to a bevel angle. *Kirwan.*
BEVEL-ING, *ppr.* Forming to a bevel angle.
BEVEL-ING, *a.* Curving; bending from a right line.
BEVEL-ING, *n.* 1. A heaving of timber with a proper and regular curve, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface. 2. The curve or bevel of timber.
BEVEL-MENT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, bevelment supposes the removal of two contiguous segments from the edges, angles or terminal faces of the predominant form, thereby producing two new faces, inclined to each other at a certain angle, and forming an edge. *Cleveland.*
BEVER. See **BEAVER**.
BEVER, *n.* [It. *bevere.*] A small repast between meals.
BEVER, *v. i.* To take a small repast between meals.
BEVER-AGE, *n.* [It. *beveraggio.*] 1. Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a mixed liquor. 2. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.—3. In *England*, water-cider, a mixture of cider and water.
BEV'LE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a thing broken or opening, like a carpenter's bevel.
BEV'Y, *n.* A flock of birds; hence, a company; an assembly or collection of persons; usually applied to females.
BE-WAIL, *v. t.* To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.
BE-WAIL, *v. i.* To express grief. *Shak.*
BE-WAIL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.
BE-WAILED, (be-wald') *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.
BE-WAILER, *n.* One who laments or bewails. *Ward.*
BE-WAILING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.
BE-WAILING, *n.* Lamentation. *Raleigh.*
BE-WAKE, *v. t.* To keep awake. *Goner.*
BE-WARE, *v. i.* [Sax. *becerian*, *becarian*, *gewarian.*] Lit-

erally, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to avoid; to take care.
BE-WEEP, *v. t.* To weep over; to bedew with tears. *Shak.* [Little used.]
BE-WEEP, *v. i.* To make lamentation. [Little used.]
BE-WEPT, *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [Little used.]
BE-WET, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten.
BE-WHORE, *v. t.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To pronounce a whore. *Shak.*
BE-WIL-DER, *v. t.* 1. [Dan. *forvilder*, *vilder*; D. *verwilderen.*] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to perplex with mazes.
BE-WIL-DERED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.
BE-WIL-DER-ING, *ppr.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.
BE-WINTER, *v. t.* To make like winter.
BE-WITCH, *v. t.* 1. To fascinate; to gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantation. 2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance. 3. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture.
BE-WITCHED, (be-wicht') *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.
BE-WITCHED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewitched. *By Gauden.*
BE-WITCHER, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates.
BE-WITCHER-Y, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases.
BE-WITCH-FUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating.
BE-WITCHING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.
BE-WITCHING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.
BE-WITCHING-LY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner.
BE-WITCHMENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming.
BE-WON-DERED, *a.* Amazed. *Fairfax.*
BE-WRAP, (be-rap') *v. t.* To wrap up.
BE-WRAY, (be-raid') *v. t.* [Sax. *wrecan*, to tell; *awrecon*, to reveal.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray to show or make visible. [This word is nearly out-gated.]
BE-WRAYED, (be-raid') *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.
BE-WRAYER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.
BE-WRAYING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.
BE-WRECK, (be-rek') *v. t.* To ruin; to destroy.
BE-WROUGHT, (be-rawt') *a.* Worked. *Ben Jonson.*
BEY, (ba) *n.* In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic *beg*. See **BEG**.
BE-YOND, *prep.* [Sax. *begeond*, *begeondan.*] 1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side. 2. Before; at a place not yet reached. *Pope.* 3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit. 4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree.—To go beyond is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.
BE-YOND, *adv.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*
BEZ'AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped.
BE-ZANT', *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. See **BYZANT**.
BE-ZANTLER, *n.* [from *antler.*] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.
BEZ'EL, *n.* [Sw. *betzel*, a rein.] The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone.
BEZ'OGAR, *n.* [Pers.] 1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. *Bezoar* is a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals.—2. In a more general sense, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals.—*Fossil-bezoar* is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits.—*Bezoar-mineral*. An oxyd of antimony.
BEZ-O-ARDIE, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.
BEZ-O-ARDIE, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar.
BEZ-O-ARTI-GAL, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote.
BEZIO-LA, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous kind.
BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To waste in riot.
BHU-CHAMP'AC, *n.* A beautiful plant of India
BIA, *n.* In *commerce*, a small shell called a *cozery*, much valued in the East Indies.
BI-ANGU-LATE, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *angulus.*] Having
BI-ANGU-LA-TED, } two angles or corners. [Little
BI-ANGU-LOUS, } used.]
BI-XRMU-AN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in *Perme*
BPAS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays*, or *vies*; Fr. *biais.*] 1. A weight on the side of a bowl, which turns it from a straight line.
 2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession;

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN. MARNE, BIRD;— † *Obscure*

propensity towards an object. 3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference to a particular object or course.

BIAS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess.

† **BIAS-DRAW-ING**, *n.* Partiality. *Shak.*

BIASED, *pp.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BIAS-ING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction, or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

† **BIAS-NESS**, *n.* Inclination to some side

BIB, *n.* 1. A small piece of linen, or other cloth, worn by children over the breast. 2. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white.

BIB, *v. i.* [*L. bibo.*] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

BIBACIOUS, *a.* [*L. bibax.*] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

† **BIBACT-ITY**, *n.* The quality of drinking much.

BIBBER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition; as, *winebibber.*

BIBBLE-BABBLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose. *Shak.* [*A low word, and not used.*]

BIBLO, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect.

BIBLE, *n.* [*Gr. βιβλιον, βιβλος, a book.*] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIBLER, *n.* A tippler; a great drinker.

BIBLI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

BIBLI-OGRA-PHER, *n.* [*Gr. βιβλος and γραφω.*] One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber.

BIBLI-O-GRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the history of

BIBLI-O-GRAPHY-CAL, *a.* books.

BIBLI-OGRA-PHY, *n.* A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.

BIBLI-O-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. βιβλιον and λιθος.*] Bookstone.

BIBLI-OMAN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. βιβλος and μαρτια.*] A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future. *Southey.*

BIBLI-O-MANI-A, *n.* [*Gr. βιβλιον and μανια.*] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLI-O-MANI-AC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIBLI-OP-O-L-IST, *n.* [*Gr. βιβλιον and πωλω.*] A bookseller.

BIBLI-O-THE-CAL, *a.* [*L. bibliotheca.*] Belonging to a library.

BIBLI-OTHE-CARY, *n.* A librarian. *Hall.*

BIBLI-O-THE-KE, *n.* A library. *Bale.*

BIBLIST, *n.* 1. With the *Romanists*, one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. 2. One who is conversant with the Bible.

BI-BRAC-TE-ATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate. *Eaton.*

BIBU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. bibulus.*] Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.

BI-CAP-SU-LAR, *a.* [*L. bis and capsula.*] In botany, having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower.

BI-CAR-BO-NATE, *n.* Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two primes of carbonic acid.

BI-CAU-DA, *n.* A fish of the sword-fish kind.

BICE, or **BISE**, *n.* Among painters, a blue color.

BI-CIPI-TAL, *a.* [*L. biceps and caput.*] Having two

BI-CIPI-TOUS, *a.* heads. Applied to the muscles, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated *biceps*.

BICKER, *v. i.* [*W. bicra; Scot. bicker.*] 1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. [*But in this sense rarely used.*] 2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. 3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water. *Milton.*

BICKER-ER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICKER-ING, *ppr.* Quarreling; contending; quivering.

† **BICKER-MENT**, *n.* Contention. *Spenser.*

BICKORN, *n.* An iron ending in a beak or point.

BICORN, *n.* [*L. bicornis.*] A plant whose anthers have the appearance of two horns.

BICORN, *a.* Having two horns. *Bronne.*

BI-CORN-IOUS, *a.* [*L. bicorpor.*] Having two bodies.

BID, *v. t.* pret. *bid*, or *bade*; *pp. bid*, *bidden*. [*Sax. biðdan.*] 1. To ask; to request; to invite. 2. To command; to order, or direct. 3. To offer; to propose. 4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 5. To pronounce or declare. 6. To denounce, or threaten. 7. To wish, or pray.—*To bid beads*, is to pray with beads,

as the Catholics.—*To bid fair*, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

BID, or **BID-DEN**, *pp.* of *bid*. Invited; offered; commanded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price; a word much used at auctions.

BID-DALE, *n.* In England, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity.

BID-DER, *n.* One who offers a price. *Burke.*

BID-DING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BID-DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. i.* [*Sax. biðan.*] 1. To dwell; to inhabit. 2. To remain; to continue, or be permanent, in a place or state. [*Nearly antiquated.*] *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer. *Shak.*

BID-DENS, *n.* A plant, bur marigold. *Muhlenberg.*

BI-DENT-AL, *a.* [*L. bident.*] Having two teeth.

BI-DET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small horse.

BID-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining

BID-ING, *n.* Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BID-ON, *n.* A measure of liquids.

BI-ENNI-AL, *a.* [*L. biennis.*] 1. Continuing for two years; or happening, or taking place, once in two years. 2. In botany, continuing for two years, and then perishing.

BI-ENNI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, *n.* [*Sax. bar.*] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

BIER-BALK, *n.* The church road for burials. [*Not used in America.*] *Homilies.*

BIEST-INGS, *n. plu.* [*Sax. byst, or bysting; Ger. biest-milch.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BI-FAR-I-OUS, *a.* [*L. bifarius.*] Two-fold. In botany, pointing two ways.

BI-FAR-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

BI-FER-OUS, *a.* [*L. bifer, biferus.*] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI-FID, *a.* [*L. bifidus, bifidatus.*] In botany, two-

BI-FID-ATE, *a.* cleft; divided; opening with a cleft.

BI-FLO-ROUS, *a.* [*L. bis and floreo.*] Bearing two flowers. *Martyn.*

BI-FOLD, *a.* [*L. bis, and fold.*] Two fold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c.

BI-FORM, *a.* [*L. biformis.*] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.

BI-FORMED, *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BI-FORM-ITY, *n.* A double form. *More.*

BI-FUR-CATE, *a.* [*L. bifurcus.*] Forked; divided into

BI-FUR-CATE-D, *a.* two branches.

BI-FUR-CATION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

BI-FUR-COUS, *a.* Two-forked. *Coles.*

BIG, *a.* 1. Bulky; protuberant; pregnant. 2. Great; large. 3. Full; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth. 4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion. *Shak.* 5. Swelled; tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; proud. 6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

BIG, *n.* A kind of barley.

† **BIG**, *v. t.* [*Sax. byggan.*] To build.

† **BIG-AM**, *n.* A bigamist. *Bp. Peacock.*

BIG-A-MIST, *n.* One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG-A-MY, *n.* [*L. bis, and Gr. γαμος.*] The crime of having two wives at once, or a plurality of wives.

BIG-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy.

BIG-BON-ED, *a.* Having large bones. *Herbert.*

BIG-CORNED, *a.* Having large grains. *Dryden.*

BI-GEM-I-NATE, *a.* [*L. bis and geminus.*] Twin-forked.

BIG-GEL, *n.* A quadruped of the East Indies.

BIG-GEN, *v. i.* To recover after lying in. *Brockett.*

BIG-GIN, *n.* [*Fr. beguin.*] 1. A child's cap, or something worn about the head. 2. A building. *Obs.* [*Sax. byggan.*] *Shak.*

BIGHT, (*bite*) *n.* [*D. bogt.*] 1. A bend, or small bay between two points of land. 2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; that is, a round, bend, or coil, any where except at the ends. 3. The inward bent of a horse's chamber, and the bent of the fore knees.

BIG-LY, *adv.* In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily.

BIG-NAMED, *a.* Having a great or famous name.

BIG-NESS, *n.* Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions.

BIG-OT, *n.* [*Fr. bigot.*] 1. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual. 2. A Venetian liquid measure.

BIG-OT, *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some

BIG-OT-ED, *a.* creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

BIG-OT-ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

BIG-OT-RY, *n.* 1. Obstinate or blind attachment to a

* See Synops. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH·TH as in this. † Obsolete

- particular creed; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; excessive prejudice. 2. The practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope*.
- BIG SOUND-ING**, *a.* Having a pompous sound.
- BIG SWOLN**, *a.* Swelled to a large size; turgid; greatly swelled; ready to burst.
- BIG-UD-DERED**, *a.* Having large udders, or udders swelled with milk. *Pope*.
- BI-HY-DROG U-RET**, *n.* A double hydroguret, or with two atoms of hydrogen.
- BI-JUGOUS**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *jugum*.] Having two pairs of leaflets.
- BI-LA-BI-ATE**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *labium*.] Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.
- BI-LAM-EL-LATE**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *lamella*.] Having the form of a flattened sphere, longitudinally bifid.
- BI-LAND-ER**, *n.* [D. *bylander*.] A small merchant vessel with two masts. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.
- BI-LAT-ER-AL**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *latus*.] Having two sides.
- BIL-BER-RY**, *n.* The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of caccinnum, or whortle-berry.
- BILBO**, *n.* A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from Bilboa, in Spain, where the best are made.
- BILBOES**, *n. plu.* On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders.
- BILBO-QUET**, *n.* [Fr.] The toy called a cup and ball.
- BILD**, *v. t.*; pret. *bildd*, *bilt*; pp. *bildd*, *bilt*. [G. *bilden*; Dan. *bilder*.] To construct; to erect; to set up and finish. [This is the true orthography. See **BUILD**.]
- BILDSTEIN**, *n.* *Agalutolite*, or figure-stone.
- BILE**, *n.* [L. *bilis*; Fr. *bile*.] A yellow, bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the *pori biliaria*, and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct into the *duodenum*.
- BILE**, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [See **BOIL**, the correct orthography.]
- BILEDUCT**, *n.* [*bile*, and L. *ductus*.] A vessel or canal to convey bile. *Darwin*.
- BILESPONE**, *n.* A concretion of viscid bile.
- BILGE**, *n.* [a different orthography of *bulge*.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask. 2. The breadth of a ship's bottom.
- BILGE**, *v. i.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.
- BILGED**, *pp. or a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive.
- BILGE-PUMP**, *n.* A burr-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.
- BILGE-WA-TER**, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge, or bottom.
- BILIA-RY**, *a.* [L. *bilis*.] Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile.
- BILINGS-GATE**, *n.* [from a place of this name in London, frequented by low people, who use foul language.] Foul language; ribaldry.
- BILINGUOUS**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *lingua*.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.
- BILIOUS**, *a.* [L. *biliosus*.] Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile; caused by a redundancy, or bad state of the bile.
- BILITER-AL**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *litera*.] Consisting of two letters.
- BI-LIVE**, *adv.* The same as *beline*.
- BILK**, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaikan*.] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud by non-fulfillment of engagement.
- BILKED**, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.
- BILKING**, *ppr.* Frustrating; defrauding.
- BILL**, *n.* [Sax. *bile*.] 1. The beak of a fowl. 2. An instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers, and gardeners, made in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle.
- BILL**, *n.* [Sax. *bil*.] A pick-axe, or mattock; a battle-axe.
- BILL**, *n.* [Norm. *bilte*.] 1. In *law*, a declaration, in writing, expressing some wrong or fault.—2. In *tax*, and in *commerce*, in *England*, an obligation or security given for money, but without forfeiture for non-payment. 3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. 4. An advertisement posted. 5. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars, or amount of goods sold. 6. A bill of exchange is an order drawn on a person, requesting him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer. 7. A bill of entry is a written account of goods entered at the custom house. 8. A bill of lading is a written account of goods shipped by any person. 9. A bill of mortality is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. 10. *Bank-bill*. [See **BANK**.] 11. A bill of rights is a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. 12. A bill of divorce, in the *Jewish law*, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.
- BILL**, *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; to cress in fondness.
- BILL**, *v. t.* To advertise by a bill or public notice; a *canard*. *L'Estrange*.
- BILLIARD**, *n.* A bastard or imperfect capon; also, a fish of the cod kind. *Ash*.
- BILLIET**, *n.* [Fr. *billet*.] A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes; sometimes it is a short letter, addressed to some person; sometimes a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.
- BILLIET**, *n.* [Fr. *billet*.] A small stick of wood.
- BILLIET**, *v. t.* To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge; to quarter, or place in lodgings.
- BILLET-DOUX**, (*bil-le-doo*). [Fr.] A love billet.
- BILLETTING**, *ppr.* Quartering, as soldiers in private houses.
- BILLIARD**, (*bil'yard*) *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.
- BILLIARDS**, (*bil'yards*) *n. plu.* [Fr. *billard*.] A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-nets, or pockets, at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces or cues.
- BILLION**, (*bil'yun*) *n.* [L. *bis*, and *million*.] A million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million.
- BILLÖW**, *n.* [Dan. *bølge*; Sw. *böjja*.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind.
- BILLÖW**, *v. i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves, or surges. *Prior*.
- BILLÖW-BEAT-EN**, *a.* Tossed by billows.
- BILLÖW-ING**, *ppr.* Swelled into large waves or surges.
- BILLÖW-Y**, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves; wavy; full of billows, or surges.
- † **BILMAN**, *n.* He who uses a bill.
- BI-LÖBED**, or **BI-LÖBATE**, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. *λοβος*.] Divided into two lobes.
- BI-LOCU-LAR**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *loculus*.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally.
- BILVA**, *n.* The Hindu name of a plant.
- BI-MANOUS**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *manus*.] Having two hands. *Man is bimanous. Laverence*.
- BI-MÉ-DI-AL**, *a.* [L. *bis* and *medial*.] 1. In *mathematics* if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line. 2. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.
- BIN**, *n.* [Sax. *binn*, or *binne*.] A wooden box or chest, used as a repository of corn or other commodities.
- † **BIN**. The old word for *be* and *been*.
- BIN-A-CLE**, *n.* [Formerly, *bitacle*.] A wooden case, or box, in which the compass and lights are kept on board a ship.
- BINA-RY**, *a.* [L. *binus*.] Two; dual.—*Binary number* is that which is composed of two units.
- BI-NAR-Y**, *n.* The constitution of two. *Fotherby*.
- BI-NATE**, *a.* [L. *binus*.] Being double, or in couples; growing in pairs.
- BIND**, *v. t.* pret. *bound*; pp. *bound*, and obs. *bounden*. [Sax. *bindan*.] 1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten, as with a band, fillet, or ligature. 2. To gird, inwrap, or involve; to confine by a wrapper, cover, or bandage. 3. To confine, or restrain, as with a chain, fetters, or cord. 4. To restrain in any manner. 5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty, or any other moral tie; to engage. 6. To confirm or ratify. 7. To distress, trouble, or confine by infirmity. 8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion. 9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make costive. 10. To form a border; to fasten with a band, ribbon, 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. 13. To oblige to serve, by contract. 14. To make hard or firm.—*To bind to*, is to contract.—*To bind over*, is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.
- BIND**, *v. i.* 1. To contract; to grow hard or stiff. 2. To grow or become costive. 3. To be obligatory.
- BIND**, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole, or tree, or being bound to it.
- BINDER**, *n.* 1. A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves. 2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, or band.
- BINDER-Y**, *n.* A place where books are bound.
- BINDING**, *ppr.* Fastening with a band; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obliging by a promise or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff.
- BINDING**, *a.* That obliges; obligatory.
- BINDING**, *n.* The act of fastening with a band, or obliging; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.
- BIND-WEED**, *n.* A genus of plants, called *convolvulus*.

* See *Synopsis*. \bar{A} , \bar{E} , \bar{I} , \bar{O} , \bar{U} , \bar{Y} , long.—**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT**—**PREY**—**PIN**, **MARINE**, **BIRD**;— † *Obsolete*

BING, *n.* In *alum works*, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain.

BIN-O-CLE, *n.* [*L. binus* and *oculus*.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once.

BI-NOCU-LAR, *a.* Having two eyes; also, having two apertures, or tubes.

BI-NÓ MI-AL, *a.* [*L. bis* and *nomen*.] In *algebra*, a root consisting of two members, connected by the sign plus or minus.

BI-NOMI-NOUS, *a.* [*L. bis* and *nomen*.] Having two names.

BI-NÓTO-NOUS, *a.* Consisting of two notes.

BI-ÓGRA-PHER, *n.* One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

BIO-GRAPH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to biography, or the **BIO-GRAPH-I-CAL**, *history* of the life of a person; containing biography.

BIO-GRAP-HY, *n.* [*Gr. bios*; and *γραφω*.] The history of the life and character of a particular person.

BIO-TINA, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.

BIOVAC, or **BIHOVAC**. See **BIVOUAC**.

BIP-A-ROUS, *a.* [*L. bis* and *pario*.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI-PART-I-BLE, or **BIPAR-TILE**, *a.* [*L. bis* and *partio*.] That may be divided into two parts.

BI-PARTI-ENT, *a.* [*L. bis* and *partio*, *partiens*.] Dividing into two parts.

BIPAR-TITE, *a.* [*L. bis* and *partitus*.] 1. Having two correspondent parts.—2. In *botany*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf.

BI-PAR-TITION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

BI-PED, *n.* [*L. bipes*.] An animal having two feet, as man.

BIPE-DAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BI-PEN-NATE, *a.* [*L. bis* and *penna*.] 1. Having two wings.—2. In *botany*, having pinnate leaves.

BI-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [*L. bis*, and *Gr. πεταλον*.] Consisting of two flower leaves; having two petals.

BI-PIN'NA-TI-FID, *a.* [*L. bis*, *penna*, and *fido*.] Doubly-**BI-PEN'NA-TI-FID**, *pinnatifid*; having pinnatifid leaves on each side of the petiole.

BI-QUAD-RATE, *n.* [*L. bis* and *quadratus*.] In *mathematics*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

BI-QUAD-RAT-IC, *n.* The same as *biquadrate*.

BI-QUAD-RATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power.

BI-QUIN-TILE, *n.* [*L. bis* and *quintus*.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other, by twice the fifth part of a great circle.

BI-RÁ-DI-ATE, *a.* [*L. bis*, and *radius*.] Having two **BI-RÁ-DI-A-TED**, *rays*.

BIRCH, *n.* [*Sax. birce*.] A genus of trees, the *betula*, of which there are several species.

BIRCH, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

BIRCH-EN, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of birch.

BIRD, *n.* [*Sax. bird*, or *bridd*, a chicken.] 1. *Properly*, a chicken, the young of fowls, and hence, a small fowl. 2. In *modern use*, any fowl, or flying animal.

BIRD, *v. t.* To catch birds. *Shak*.

Bird of paradise. A genus of birds, found in the Oriental isles, some of them remarkably beautiful.

BIRD-GILT, *n.* An arrow for shooting birds.

BIRD-CAGE, *n.* A box or case for keeping birds.

BIRD-CALL, *n.* A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds.

BIRD-CATCH-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD-CATCH-ING, *n.* The art of taking birds.

BIRD-CHER-RY, *n.* A tree, a species of *prunus*.

BIRD-ER, *n.* A bird-catcher.

BIRD-EYE, or **BIRDS-EYE**, *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird. *Burke*.

BIRDEYED, *a.* Of quick sight.

BIRD-FAN-CI-ER, *n.* One who delights in birds.

BIRDING-PIECE, *n.* A fowling-piece.

BIRD-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRD-LIME, *n.* A viscous substance, used to catch birds.

BIRD-LIMED, *a.* Smear'd with bird-lime; spread to ensnare. *Howell*.

BIRD-MAN, *n.* A fowler, or bird-catcher.

BIRD-PEP-PER, *n.* A species of Guinea-pepper.

BIRDS-EYE, *n.* A genus of plants, called also *pheasant-eye*.

BIRDS FOOT, *n.* A plant, the *ornithopus*.

BIRDS-FOOT-TRE-FOIL, *n.* A genus of plants.

BIRDS-NEST, *n.* 1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs, and hatches her young. 2. A plant.—3. In *cookery*, the nest of a small swallow, of China and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and esteemed a luxury.

BIRDS-TARES, *n.* Names of plants

BIRDS-TONGUE, *n.* Names of plants

BIRD-WIT-TED, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention

BI-REME, *n.* [*L. biremis*.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars. *Miford*.

BIRGAN-DER, *n.* The name of a wild goose.

BI-RHOM-BOID-AL, *a.* Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces.

† **BIRKEN**, *v. t.* [*from birch*, *Sax. birce*, *byrc*.] To beat with a birch or rod.

BI-ROSTRATE, *a.* [*L. bis* and *rostrum*.] Having a **BI-ROSTRATE-D**, *double beak*, or process resembling a beak.

BIRT, *n.* A fish, called also *turbot*.

BIRTH, *n.* [*Sax. byrd*, *beorth*.] 1. The act of coming into life, or of being born. Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings. 2. Lineage; extraction; descent. 3. The condition in which a person is born. 4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable. 5. The act of bringing forth. 6. Origin; beginning.

BIRTH, BERTH, *n.* A station in which a ship rides. See **BERTH**.

BIRTHDAY, *n.* 1. The day in which any person is born. 2. The same day of the month in which a person was born, in every succeeding year.

† **BIRTHDOM**, *n.* Privilege of birth. *Shak*.

BIRTHING, *n.* Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship.

BIRTHNIGHT, *n.* The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

BIRTHPLACE, *n.* The town, city, or country, where a person is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

BIRTH-SONG, *n.* A song sung at the birth of a person.

BIRTH-STRAN-GLER, *a.* Strangled or suffocated in being born. *Shak*.

BIRTHWORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *aristolochia*.

BISA, or **BIZA**, *n.* A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a ducat; also, a weight.

BIS-CO-TIN, *n.* [*Fr.*] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmelade, and eggs.

BIS-CUIT, (*bis'kit*) *n.* [*Fr.*; compounded of *bi*, *twice*, and *cuit*, *baked*.] 1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes and baked hard for seamen. 2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families. 3. The body of an earthen vessel, in distinction from the glazing.

BI-SECT, *v. t.* [*L. bis* and *seco*.] To cut or divide into two parts.

BI-SECTED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BI-SECTING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BI-SECTION, *n.* The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BI-SEGMENT, *n.* One of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.

BI-SEX-IOUS, *a.* Consisting of both sexes. *Brown*.

BISHOP, *n.* [*L. episcopus*; *Gr. επισκοπος*; *Sax. bisceop*.] 1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler or director. 2. In the *primitive church*, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church. 3. In the *Greek, Latin, and some Protestant churches*, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritua, government and direction of a diocese.

BISHOP, *n.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Sweet*.

BISHOP, v. t. 1. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. 2. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one.

BISHOP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.

BISHOP-LY, *a.* Belonging to a bishop.

BISHOP-RIC, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric*.] 1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. 2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns, office.

BISHOPS-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, with the generic name *amm*.

BISHOPS-WORT, *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* [*Fr. bisque*.] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of fish together.

BISKET, *n.* A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BISMUTH, *n.* [*G. wismuth*.] A metal of a yellowish, or reddish-white color, and a lamellar texture.

BIS-MU-THAL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.

BIS-MU-THIC, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

BUSON, *n.* [*L.*] A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually, but improperly, called the *buffalo*.

BIS-SEX-TILE, *n.* [*L. bissextilis*.] Leap year, every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains above 365 days.

BIS-SEX-TILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap year

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, —BULL, UNITE, —C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *his* † Obsolete.

BIS'ON, *a.* [Sax. *bisen*.] Blind. *Shak*.

BISTER, *n.* [Fr. *bistre*.] Among painters, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment.

BISTORT, *n.* [*L. bistorta*.] A plant, a species of *polygomonum*, or many-knotted or angled.

BISTOU'RY, (*bistu-ry*) *n.* [Fr. *bistouri*.] A surgical instrument for making incisions.

BI'SUL'COUS, *a.* [*L. bisulcus*.] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.

BI-SULPHU'RET, *n.* In chemistry, a sulphuret with a double proportion of sulphur. *Silliman*.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bitol*.] The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened.

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

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

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bita*.] 1. A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a bite. 2. A small piece of any substance. 3. A small coin of the West Indies. 4. The point of an auger, or other boring; the bite.—This word is used, like *jet* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.

BITCH, *n.* [Sax. *bicca*, *bicee*, *bicee*.] 1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. 2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope*.

BITE, *v. t.* *pret. bit*; *pp. bit, bitten*. [Sax. *bitan*.] 1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog. 2. To pinch or pain, as with cold. 3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing. 4. To pierce, cut, or wound. 5. To make to smart. 6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope*. 7. To enter the ground, and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor.

BITE, *n.* 1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal. 2. The wound made by the teeth. 3. A morsel; a mouthful. 4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [*A low word*.] 5. A sharper; one who cheats.

BIT'ER, *n.* 1. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait. 2. One who cheats or defrauds.

BI-TERN'ATE, *a.* [*L. bis and ternus*.] In botany, doubly ternate.

BIT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.

BIT'ING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BIT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.

BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Fanshawe*.

BIT'MOUTH, *n.* The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth.

BIT'TA-CLE, *n.* The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. See **BISNA'CLE**.

BIT'TEN, (*bittn*) *pp.* of *bite*. Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BIT'TER, *a.* [Sax. *biter*.] 1. Sharp or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood. 2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as, bitter enmity. *Heb. l.* 3. Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic. 4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful; that makes to smart. 5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant. 6. Afflicted; distressed. 7. Hurtful; very sinful. 8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misery.

BIT'TER, *n.* A substance that is bitter. See **BITTERS**.

BIT'TER, *n.* In marine language, a turn of the cable which is round the bits.

† **BIT'TER-FUL**, *a.* Full of bitterness.

BIT'TER-GOURD, *n.* A plant, a species of *cucumis*.

BIT'TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree. *Goldsmith*.

BIT'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-LY, *adv.* 1. With a bitter taste. 2. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief. 3. In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [*D. butoor*.] A fowl of the *grallie* order, the *ardea stellaris*. It has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [from *bitter*.] In salt works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted.

BIT'TER-NESS, *n.* 1. A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a biting, disagreeable sensation in the tongue. 2. In a figurative sense, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred. 3. Sharpness; severity of temper. 4. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm. 5. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.

BIT'TERS, *n.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped.

BIT'TER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt.

BIT'TER-SPAR, *n.* Rhombaspar, a mineral.

BIT'TER-SWEET, *n.* A species of *solanum*, a slender, climbing plant. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* 1. A species of *crum*, or lentil, cultivated for fodder. 2. A genus of plants, known by the generic name *orobus*.

BIT'TER-WORT, *n.* The plant called *gentian*.

BIT'TOUR, or **BIT'TOR**, *n.* The *bittern*. *Dryden*.

BITS, *n. plu.* A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor.

BITT, *v. t.* To put round the bits; as, to *bitt* the cable.

BI-TUMEN, *n.* Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme. *May*.

BI-TUM'ED, *a.* Smear'd with pitch. *Shak*.

* **BITU-MEN**, } *n.* [*L.*] This name is used to denote va-

* **BI-TUMEN**, } rious inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth.

BI-TUMI-NATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen.

BI-TUMI-NA-TED, *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

BI-TUMI-NIFER-IOUS, *a.* Producing bitumen. *Kirwan*.

BI-TUMI-NIZE, *v. t.* To form into, or impregnate with bitumen. *Lit. Mag.*

BI-TUMI-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

BI-VALVE, *n.* An animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut.

BI-VALVE, **BI-VALV'U-LAR**, or **BI-VALV'OUS**, *a.* Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster, and the seed cases of certain plants.

BI-VAULT'ED, *a.* [*L. bis*, and *vault*.] Having two vaults or arches. *Barlow*.

BI-VENTRAL, *a.* [*L. bis* and *venter*.] Having two bellies. *Bailey*.

BIV'IOUS, *a.* [*L. bivius*.] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

BIV'OUAC, (*biv'wak*) *n.* [Fr.] The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack.

BIV'OUAC, (*biv'wak*) *v. t.* To watch, or be on guard, as a whole army.

BIX'WORT, *n.* A plant.

BIZAN'TINE. See **BYZANTINE**.

BLAB, *v. t.* [*W. llavaru*.] 1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. 2. To tell or utter; in a good sense. *Shak*.

BLAB, *v. t.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak*.

BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a tattler; one who betrays secrets.

BLABBER, *n.* A tattler; a tattler.

† **BLAB'BER**, *v. i.* 1. To whistle to a horse. 2. To filter; to fib.

BLAB'BER-LIPPED. See **BLOBBER-LIPPED**.

BLAB'BERING, *ppr.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.

BLACK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, and *blac*.] 1. Of the color of night; destitute of light; dark. 2. Darkened by clouds. 3. Sultry; having a cloudy look or countenance. 4. Atrociously wicked; horrible. 5. Dismal; mournful; calamitous. — *Black and blue*, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

BLACK, *n.* 1. That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color. 2. A negro; a person whose skin is black. 3. A black dress, or mourning.

BLACK, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil.

BLACK'ACT, *n.* The English statute, 9 Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *black*ed or disguised.

BLACK'A-MOOR, *n.* A man by nature of a black complexion. *Locke*.

BLACK'-BALL, *n.* A composition for blacking shoes.

BLACK'-BALL, *v. t.* To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.

BLACK'BAR, *n.* A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.

BLACK'-BER-RIED-HEATH, *n.* A plant.

BLACK'-BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *blacberian*.] The berry of the bramble, or *rubus*.

BLACK'-BIRD, *n.* A species of bird; a singing bird with a fine note.

BLACK'-BOOK, *n.* 1. The *Black-Book* of the exchequer in England, composed in 1175. 2. Any book which treats of necromancy. 3. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to *black*en them, and to hasten their dissolution.

BLACK'-BROWED, *a.* Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

BLACK'-BRY'ONY, *n.* A plant; the *tamus*.

BLACK'-CAP, *n.* 1. A bird, the mock-nightingale. 2. In cookery, an apple roasted till black.

BLACK'-CAT'TLE, *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. [English.]

BLACK'-CHALK, (*black'chawk*) *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black color; a variety of argillaceous slate.

* See Synopsis A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*.

BLACK-COCK, *n.* A fowl, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game*.

BLACK-EAGLE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a name given to the *falco fulvus*.

BLACK EARTH, *n.* Mold; earth of a dark color.

BLACKED, (*black*) *pp.* Made black; soiled.

BLACKEN, (*black*) *v. t.* [*Sax. blæcan.*] 1. To make black. *Franklin*. 2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud. 3. To soil. 4. To sully reputation; to make infamous.

BLACKEN, *v. i.* To grow black, or dark.

BLACK-ENER, *n.* He that blackens.

BLACK-EYED, *a.* Having black eyes.

BLACK-FACED, *a.* Having a black face.

BLACK-FISH, *n.* 1. A fish in the *Orontes*. 2. A fish caught on the rocky shores of *New-England*.

BLACK-FOR-EST, *n.* A forest in *Germany*.

BLACK-FRIAR, *n.* A name given to the *Dominican* order, called also *preaching friars*.

BLACK-GUARD, *n.* A vulgar term applied to a mean fellow, who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.

BLACKING, *ppr.* Making black.

BLACKING, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes; any factitious matter for making things black.

BLACKISH, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

BLACK-JACK, *n.* 1. A name given by miners to *blend*. 2. A leathern cup of old times.

BLACK-LEAD, *n.* A mineral of a dark steel-gray color, called *plumbago*.

BLACK-LEGS, *n.* In some parts of *England*, a disease among calves and sheep.

BLACKLY, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK-MAIL, *n.* 1. A certain rate anciently paid, in the north of *England*, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage. 2. *Black-vent*, or rents paid in corn or flesh.

BLACK-MONDAY, *n.* *Easter Monday*, in 34 *Ed. III.*, which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback. *Stowe*.

BLACK-MONKS. A name given to the *Benedictines*.

BLACK-MOOR, *n.* A negro; a black man.

BLACK-MOUTHED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language. *Killingbeck*.

BLACKNESS, *n.* The quality of being black; black color; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

† **BLACK-PEOPLE**, *a.* Having people of a black color. *Sandys*.

BLACK-PUD-DING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, *n.* [*black* and *rod*.] In *England*, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of parliament.

BLACK-SEA, *n.* The *Euxine sea*.

BLACK-SHEEP, *n.* In *oriental history*, the ensign or standard of a race of *Turkmen*.

BLACK-SMITH, *n.* A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly an *iron-smith*.

BLACK-TAIL, *n.* A fish, a kind of perch.

BLACK-THORN, *n.* A species of *prunus*, called also *sloe*.

BLACK-TIN, *n.* Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for melting.

BLACK-VIS-AGED, *a.* Having a dark visage.

BLACK-WADD, *n.* An ore of manganese.

BLACK-WORK, *n.* Iron wrought by black-smiths.

BLAD-APPLE, *n.* In *botany*, a species of *cactus*.

BLADDER, *n.* [*Sax. blad, bloodra, bledra.*] 1. A thin, membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the urinary bladder, the gall bladder, &c. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder. 2. Any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor. 3. In *botany*, a distended, membranaceous pericarp.

BLADDERED, *a.* Swelled like a bladder.

BLADDER-NUT, *n.* A genus of plants.

BLADDER-SENNA, or *bastard-senna*, a genus of plants, called, in *botany*, *colutea*.

BLADDER-Y, *a.* Resembling a bladder.

BLADE, *n.* [*Sax. blad, bled.*] 1. The stalk or spire of a plant. 2. A leaf. 3. The cutting part of an instrument, as the blade of a knife, or sword. 4. The blade of the shoulder, shoulder-blade, or blade-bone, is the *scapula*, or scapular bone. 5. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a rake.

BLADE, *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

BLADE-BONE, *n.* The *scapula*, or upper bone in the shoulder.

BLADED, *pp.* 1. Having a blade or blades.—It may be used of blade in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.—2. In *mineralogy*, composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife.

BLADE-SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.

BLAIN, *n.* [*Sax. blegene; D. blein.*] A pustule; a blotch or blister.

BLAKE, *a.* Yellow. *Grose*. [*North of England*.]

BLAMA-BLE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; reprehensible, deserving of censure. *Dryden*.

BLAMA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Culpableness; fault.

BLAMA-BLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLAME, *v. t.* [*Fr. blâmer.*] 1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with. 2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

BLAME, *n.* 1. Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation. 2. Fault; crime; sin; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation. 3. Hurt; injury.—To blame, in the phrase, he is to blame, signifies blamable to be blamed.

BLAMED, *pp.* Censured; disapproved.

BLAMEFUL, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible.

BLAMELESS, *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure.

BLAMELESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault.

BLAMELESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure. *Hammond*.

BLAMER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.

BLAMEWORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of deserving censure.

BLAMEWORTHY, *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

BLAMING, *ppr.* Censuring; finding fault.

BLANCARD, *n.* [*Fr. blanc.*] A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in *Normandy*.

BLANCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. blanchir.*] 1. To whiten; to take out the color, and make white; to obliterate. 2. To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is, to avoid; to make empty. [*Obs.*] 3. To strip or peel.

BLANCH, *v. i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly; to be reserved; to remain blank, or empty.

BLANCHED, *pp.* Whitenet.

BLANCHER, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals and cleanses money.

BLANCH-IME-TEUR, *n.* [*blanch*, and *Gr. μέρπος*.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate of lime and potash.

BLANCHING, *ppr.* Whitenet.—In *coinage*, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver.

BLANC-MANGER, (*blo-monje*) [*Fr. white food.*] In *cookery*, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with blanched almonds.

BLAND, *a.* [*L. blandus.*] Mild; soft; gentle; as, *bland words*.

BLAND-ATION, *n.* A piece of flattery. *Camden*.

BLANDILO-QUENCE, *n.* [*L. blandus and loquor.*] Fair, mild, flattering speech.

BLANDISH, *v. t.* [*L. blandior; Old Eng. blandise; Chauccer.*] To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions.

BLANDISH-ER, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.

BLANDISH-ING, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.

BLANDISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment.

BLANDISH-MENT, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart.

BLANK, *a.* [*Fr. blanc.*] 1. Void; empty; consequently white; as, a *blank paper*. 2. White or pale. 3. Pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected. 4. Without rhyme; as, *blank verse*. 5. Pure; entire; complete. 6. Not containing balls or bullets.

BLANK, *n.* 1. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument. 2. A lot by which nothing is gained; as a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize. 3. A paper unwritten. 4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, with vacant spaces left to be filled. 5. The point to which an arrow is directed, marked with white paper. [*Little used.*] 6. Aim; shot. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 7. Object to which any thing is directed. 8. A small copper coin formerly current in *France*.—*Point blank*, in *gunnery*, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally.

BLANK, *v. t.* 1. To make void; to annul. *Spenser*. 2. To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits; to damp the spirits; to dispirit or confuse. *Tillotson*.

BLANKED, *pp.* Confused; dispirited.

BLANKET, *n.* [*Fr. blanket.*] 1. A cover for a bed, made of wool. 2. A kind of pear. 3. Among *printers*, woolen cloth or white baize, to lay between the tympan and *blanket*, *v. t.* 1. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; an ancient custom. 2. To cover with a blanket.

BLANKET-ING, *ppr.* Tossing in a blanket.

BLANKET-ING, *n.* 1. The punishment of tossing in a blanket. 2. Cloth for blankets.

- BLANK'LY**, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.
- BLARE**, *v. i.* [Old Belgic, *blaren*; Teut. *blarren*.] 1. To roar; to bellow. [*Little used.*] 2. To sweat, or melt away, as a candle.
- BLARE**, *n.* 1. Roar; noise. [*Little used.*] *Earlow.* 2. A small copper coin of Bern.
- BLASH**, *v. t.* [of the same origin as *plash*.] To spatter.
- Grose.*
- BLASH'Y**, *a.* Dirty; wet. *Craven dialect.* Thin; poor; as, *blashy* milk, or beer. *Grose.*
- BLAS PHÈME** *v. t.* [Gr. *βλασφημῶ*.] 1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence. 2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of.
- BLAS-PHÈME**, *v. t.* 1. To utter blasphemy. 2. To arrogate the prerogatives of God.
- BLAS-PHÈMER**, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irrelevant terms.
- BLAS-PHÈMING**, *ppr.* Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.
- BLAS-PHÈ-MOUS**, *a.* Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent to God.
- BLAS-PHÈ-MOUS-LY**, *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.
- BLAS-PHÈ-MY**, *n.* 1. An indignity offered to God by words or writing. 2. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God.
- BLAST**, *n.* [Sax. *blast*.] 1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind. 2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. 3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants. 4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants. 5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon. 6. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from a bellows, or the like. 7. A violent explosion of gun-powder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine. 8. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America.
- BLAST**, *v. t.* 1. To make to wither by some pernicious influence; to blight, as trees or plants. 2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, or calamity, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to *blast* pride or hopes. 3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. 4. To split rocks by an explosion of gun-powder.
- BLAST'ED**, *pp.* Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gun-powder.
- BLAST'ER**, *n.* He or that which blasts or destroys.
- BLAST'ING**, *ppr.* Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gun-powder.
- BLAST'ING**, *n.* A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion.
- † **BLAST-MENT**, *n.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. *Shak.*
- † **BLAT'ANT**, *a.* Bellowing as a calf.
- BLATCH**. See **BLATCH**.
- † **BLAT-ER-A-TION**, *n.* [L. *blateratio*.] Noise. *Coles.*
- BLAT-TER**, *v. i.* To make a senseless noise.
- BLAT-TER-ER**, *n.* A noisy, blustering boaster.
- BLAY**, *n.* A small river fish, the *bleak*.
- BLAZE**, *n.* [Sax. *blaze*.] 1. 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 or face of a horse. 4. Light; expanded light. 5. Noise; agitation; tumult.
- BLAZE**, *v. i.* 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 blazon. [*Not used.*] See **BLAZON**. 3. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark. *Todd*
- BLAZED**, *pp.* Published far and wide.
- BLAZ'ER**, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.
- BLAZ'ING**, *ppr.* Flaming; publishing far and wide.
- BLAZ'ING**, *a.* Emitting flame, or light.
- BLAZ'ING-STAR**, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a *coma*, or train of light.
- BLAZ'ON**, (*blā'zn*) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*.] 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 by words or writing. 4. To blaze about; 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**, (*blā'znd*) *ppr.* Explained, decyphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.
- BLAZON-ER**, (*blā'zn-er*) *n.* One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker, or propagator of scandal.
- BLAZON'ING**, *ppr.* Explaining, describing as heralds; showing; publishing; blazoning abroad; displaying.
- BLAZON-RY**, (*blā'zn-ry*) *n.* The art of describing coats of arms in proper terms.
- BLEA**, *n.* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark. *Chambers.*
- BLEACH**, *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan*.] To whiten; to make white or whiter; to take out color.
- BLEACH**, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner.
- BLEACHED**, (*bleacht*) *pp.* Whiten; made white.
- BLEACHER**, *n.* One who whiten, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.
- BLEACHER-Y**, *n.* A place for bleaching.
- BLEACH'ING**, *ppr.* Whiten; making white; becoming white.
- BLEACH'ING**, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.
- BLEAK**, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, *blæc*.] 1. Pale. *Gower.* 2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as, a *bleak* hill.
- BLEAK**, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long.
- BLEAK'LY**, *adv.* Coldly. *May*
- BLEAK'NESS**, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence, coldness.
- BLEAK'Y**, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold.
- BLEAR**, *a.* [D. *blaar*.] Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes.
- BLEAR**, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor. *Dryden.*
- BLEAR'ED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*
- BLEAR'ED**, *ppr.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.
- BLEAT**, *v. i.* [Sax. *blætan*.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.
- BLEAT**, *n.* The cry of a sheep.
- BLEAT'ING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.
- BLEAT'ING**, *n.* The cry of a sheep.
- BLEB**, *n.* A little tumor, vesicle or blister.
- BLEB'BY**, *a.* Abounding with blebs.
- BLEB**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bleed*.
- † **BLEED**, *n.* [Sax. *blæa*.] Color; complexion. *Spenser.*
- BLEED**, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* of *bleed*. [Sax. *blædan*.] 1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means. 2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter. 3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum or juice.
- BLEED**, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein.
- BLEED'ING**, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.
- BLEED'ING**, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.
- BLEIT**, or **BLATE**, *a.* [Ger. *blüde*.] Bashful; used in Scotland and the north of England.
- BLEMISH**, *v. t.* 1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar. 2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.
- BLEMISH**, *n.* 1. Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty. 2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity.
- BLEM'ISHED**, *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.
- BLEM'ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.
- BLEM'ISH-LESS**, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.
- BLEM'ISH-MENT**, *n.* Disgrace. [*Little used.*]
- BLENCH**, *v. i.* To shrink; to start back; to give way. *Shak.*
- BLENCH**, *v. t.* To hinder or obstruct, says *Johnson*. But, in the passage he cites, it means to render ineffectual.
- BLENCH**, *n.* A start. *Shak.*
- BLENCH'ER**, *n.* That which frustrates.
- BLENCH'-HOLD-ING**, *n.* A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver.
- BLEND**, *n.* [Ger. *blenden*.] An ore of zinc.
- BLEND**, *v. t.* [Sax. *blendian*.] 1. To mix or mingle together; hence, to confound. 2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. [Obs.] *Spenser.* 3. To blind. [Obs.]
- BLEND**, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united. *Irving.*
- BLEND'ED**, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.
- BLEND'ER**, *n.* One that mingles or confounds.
- BLEND'ING**, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.
- BLEND'OUS**, *a.* Pertaining to blend.
- BLEND-WA-TER**, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle.
- BLENNY**, *n.* [Sax. *blinnan*.] A genus of fishes, of the order of *jugulars*.
- BLENT**. The obsolete participle of *blend*.
- BLESS**, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *blessed*, or *blest*. [Sax. *bledsjan*.] 1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness. 2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns. 3. To make happy in a future life. 4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy. 5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon

* See *Synopsis* A, B, I, O, U Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obscure*

- 6 To praise; to glorify, for benefits received. 7. To praise; to magnify; to extol for excellencies.
- BLESSED**, *pp.* Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.
- BLESSED**, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.
- BLESS'ED-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *eniss*.
- BLESS'ED-LY**, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.
- BLESS'ED-NESS**, *n.* 1. Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God. 2. Sanctity.
- BLESS'ER**, *n.* One that blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.
- BLESS'ING**, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer.
- BLESS'ING**, *n.* 1. Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another. 2. A solemn prophetic benediction. 3. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit or advantage. 4. Among the *Jeux*, a present; a gift.
- BLEST**, *pp.* of *bless*.
- BLEST**, *a.* 1. Made happy. 2. Making happy; cheering.
- BLE-TON-ISM**, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one *Bleton* of France, who possessed this faculty.
- BLE-TON-IST**, *n.* One who possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation.
- BLEW**, *pret.* of *blow*.
- BLEYME**, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.
- BLICEA**, *n.* A small fish.
- BRIGHT**, (*blite*) *n.* [*qu. Sax. blœtha.*] 1. A disease incident to plants. 2. Any thing nipping or blasting.
- BRIGHT**, (*blite*) *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate.
- † **BLIN**, *v. t.* [*Sax. blinnan.*] To stop, or cease.
- BLIND**, *a.* [*Sax. blind.*] 1. Destitute of the sense of seeing; not having sight. 2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant. 3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark. 4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible. 5. Headless; inconsiderate; undeliberating. *Jay.*
- BLIND**, *v. t.* 1. To make blind; to deprive of sight. 2. To darken; to obscure to the eye. 3. To darken the understanding. 4. To darken or obscure to the understanding. 5. To eclipse.
- BLIND**, or **BLINDE**. See **BLEND**, an ore.
- BLIND**, *n.* 1. Something to hinder the sight. 2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding. 3. A skreen; a cover.
- BLIND'ED**, *pp.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.
- BLIND'FOLD**, *a.* Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.
- BLIND'FOLD**, *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.
- BLIND'FOLD-ED**, *ppr.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.
- BLIND'FOLD-ING**, *ppr.* Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.
- BLIND'ING**, *ppr.* Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.
- BLIND'LY**, *adv.* 1. Without sight, or understanding. 2. Without discerning the reason; implicitly. 3. Without judgment.
- BLINDMAN'S-BALL**, *n.* A species of fungus.
- BLINDMAN'S-BUFF**, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.
- BLIND'NESS**, *n.* Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance.
- BLIND'NET-TLE**, *n.* A plant.
- BLINDS**, *n.* In the military art, a defense made of osiers or branches interwoven, to shelter and conceal the workmen.
- BLIND-SERPENT**, *n.* A reptile.
- BLINDSIDE**, *n.* The side which is most easily assailed; weakness; foible; weak part.
- BLIND VESSEL**. With chemists, a vessel with an opening on one side only.
- BLIND WORM**, *n.* A small reptile.
- BLINK**, *v. i.* [*Sax. blican.*] 1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye. 2. To see obscurely. *Johnson.* To see with the eyes half shut.
- BLINK**, *n.* A glimpse or glance. *Hall.*
- BLINK**, *n.* *Blink of ice* is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.
- BLINK'ARD**, *n.* [*Blink*, and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks, or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances.
- BLINK'ING**, *ppr.* Winking; twinkling.
- BLISS**, *n.* [*Sax. bliss.*] The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; heavenly joys.
- BLISS'FUL**, *a.* Full of joy and felicity.
- BLISS'FUL-LY**, *adv.* In a blissful manner.
- BLISS'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fullness of joy. *Barrow.*
- BLISS'LESS**, *a.* Destitute of bliss. *Hawkins.*
- BLISS'OM**, *v. i.* [*W. blis, blisius.*] To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Little used.*]
- BLISTER**, *n.* [*Ger. blase, and blatter.*] 1. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum. 2. Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel. 3. A vesicatory; a plaster of flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.
- BLISTER**, *v. i.* To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*
- BLISTER**, *v. t.* 1. To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn or violent action upon the skin. 2. To raise tumors on iron bars.
- BLISTERED**, *pp.* Having blisters or tumors.
- BLISTER'ING**, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.
- BLITE**, *n.* [*Bl. blitum; Gr. βλιτον*] 1. A genus of plants, called *strawberry spinach*. 2. A species of amaranth, or flower gentile.
- BLITHE**, *a.* [*Sax. Mithē.*] Gay; merry joyous; brightly; mirthful.
- BLITHE'FUL**, *a.* Gay; full of gaiety.
- BLITHE'LY**, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.
- BLITHE'NESS**, *n.* Gayety; spiritfulness; the quality of being blithe.
- BLITHE'SOME**, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.
- BLITHE'SOME-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.
- BLOAT**, *v. t.* [*W. blach, a puff.*] 1. To swell, or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain. 2. To swell or make turgid with water or other means.
- BLOAT**, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.
- † **BLOAT**, *a.* Swelled; turgid.
- BLOAT'ED**, *pp.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.
- BLOAT'ED-NESS**, *n.* A turgid state; turgidness; dilatation from inflation, or any morbid cause.
- BLOAT'ING**, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.
- BLOB**, *n.* A bubble. See **PLUB**.
- BLOBBER**, *n.* [*Ir. plub, or plubín.*] A bubble; pronounced, by the common people in America, *blubber*. *Carew.*
- BLOBBER-LIP**, *n.* A thick lip. *Dryden.*
- BLOBBER-LIPPED**, *a.* Having thick lips.
- BLOBTALE**, *n.* A telltale; a lab.
- BLOCK**, *n.* [*D. bloc; Ger. block.*] 1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface. 2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface. 3. A massy body, solid and heavy. 4. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. 5. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hindrance; obstacle. 6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs. 7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.
- BLOCK**, *v. t.* [*Fr. bloquer.*] To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct.
- BLOCK-AGE**, *n.* [*It. bloccato.*] The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships.
- BLOCK-AGE**, *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress by troops or ships.
- BLOCK-AD'ED**, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.
- BLOCK-AD'ING**, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.
- BLOCK'HEAD**, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.
- BLOCK'HEAD-ED**, *a.* Stupid; dull. *Shak.*
- BLOCK'HEAD-LY**, *a.* Like a blockhead.
- BLOCK'HOUSE**, *n.* A house or fortress erected to block up a pass, and defend it against the entrance of an enemy.
- BLOCK'ISH**, *a.* Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding.
- BLOCK'ISH-LY**, *adv.* In a stupid manner.
- BLOCK'ISH-NESS**, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.
- BLOCK'LIKE**, *a.* Like a block; stupid.
- BLOCK'TIN**, *n.* Tin which is pure, and unwrought.
- BLOW'ARY**, *n.* The first force through which iron passes, after it is melted from the ore.
- † **BLOW'ET**, *a.* Gray. *Spenser.*
- BLOOD**, *n.* [*Sax. Sw. and Dan. blod; Ger. blut.*] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. 2. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity. 3. Royal lineage; blood royal. 4. Honorable birth; high extraction. *Shak.* 5. Life. 6. Slaughter; murder; or bloodshedding. 7. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but, in this sense, accompanied with cold or warm. 8. A hot spark; a rake. 9. The juice of any thing, especially if red.
- BLOOD**, *v. t.* 1. To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein. 2. To stain with blood. 3. To enter; to inure to; as a hound. 4. To heat the blood; to exasperate. [*Unusual.*]
- BLOOD-BE-SPOT'TED**, *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD-BELTERED, *a.* Sprinkled with blood.
BLOOD-CONSUMING, *a.* Wasting the blood.
BLOODIED, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood; injured to blood.
BLOOD-FLOWER, *n.* *Hemanthus*.
BLOOD-FROZEN, *a.* Having the blood chilled.
BLOOD-GUILTY-NESS, *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood.
BLOOD-HOT, *a.* As warm as blood, in its natural temperature.
BLOOD-HOUND, *n.* A species of *canis*, or dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell.
BLOOD-I-LY, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.
BLOOD-I-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.
BLOODING, *pp.* Letting blood; staining with blood; injuring to blood, as a wound.
BLOOD-LESS, *a.* 1. Without blood; dead. 2. Without shedding of blood. 3. Without spirit or activity.
BLOOD-LET, *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood.
BLOOD-LET-TER, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist. *Wicman*.
BLOOD-LET-TING, *n.* The act of letting blood, or bleeding by *v.* or *ing* a vein.
BLOOD-PUD-DING, *n.* A pudding made with blood and other materials.
BLOOD-RED, *n.* Red as blood.
BLOOD-ROOF, *n.* A plant, so named from its color.
BLOOD-SHA-KEN, *a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Janson*.
BLOOD-SHED, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.
BLOOD-SHED-DER, *n.* One who sheds blood.
BLOOD-SHED-DING, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.
BLOODSHOT, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels.
BLOODSHOT-TEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloodshot, as applicable to the eye.
BLOOD-SIZED, *a.* Smearred or sized with blood.
BLOOD-SNAKE, *n.* A species of snake.
BLOOD-SPAV-IN, *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.
BLOOD-STAINED, *a.* Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.
BLOODSTONE, *n.* A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventive of bleeding at the nose.
BLOOD-SUCK-ER, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c. A cruel man; a murderer.
BLOOD-SUCK-ING, *a.* That sucks or draws blood.
BLOOD-SWOLN, *a.* Suffused with blood.
BLOOD-THIRSTY, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.
BLOOD-VESSEL, *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.
BLOOD-WARM, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.
BLOOD-WHITE, *n.* In *ancient law*, a fine paid as a compensation for the shedding of blood.
BLOOD-WOOD, *n.* A name given to log-wood, from its color.
BLOODWORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *rumex*.
BLOODY, *a.* 1. Stained with blood. 2. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition. 3. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty.
BLOODY, *v. t.* To stain with blood. *Overbury*.
BLOODY, *adv.* Very; as, *bloody sick*, *bloody drunk*. [*This is very vulgar*.]
BLOODY-EYED, *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.
BLOODY-FACED, *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance.
BLOODY-FLUX, *n.* The dysentery.
BLOODY-FLUXED, *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux.
BLOODY-HAND, *n.* A hand stained with the blood of a deer. *Ash*.
BLOODY-HUNT-ING, *a.* Hunting for blood.
BLOODY-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.
BLOODY-RED, *a.* Having the colour of blood.
BLOODY-SCEPTRED, *a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood or slaughter. *Shak*.
BLOODY-SWEAT, *n.* A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also a disease, called *sweating sickness*.
BLOOM, *n.* [*Goth. bloma*.] 1. Blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud. 2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming. 3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigor. 4. The blue color upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
BLOOM, *v. i.* 1. To produce or yield blossoms; to flower. 2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show the beauty of youth.
BLOOM, *v. t.* To put forth as blossoms.
BLOOM, *n.* [*Sax. bloma*.] A mass of iron that has passed the bloomery, or undergone the first hammering.

BLOOMING, *pp.* Opening in blossoms; flowering; thriving in the health, beauty and vigor of youth; showing the beauties of youth.

BLOOMING-LY, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

BLOOMY, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy spray*; *bloomy beauties*.

† **BLORE**, *n.* The act of blowing; a blast.

BLOSSOM *n.* [*Sax. blösm*.] 1. The flower or corol 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, that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs.

BLOSSOM, *v. i.* 1. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower. 2. To flourish and prosper.

BLOSSOM-ING, *pp.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOSSOM-ING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.

† **BLOSSOM-Y**, *a.* Full of blossoms.

BLOT, *v. t.* [*Goth. blauthjan*.] 1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink. 2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink. 3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen, or forgotten; to destroy. 4. To stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure. 5. To darken.

BLOT, *n.* 1. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink. 2. An obliteration of something written or printed. 3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. 4. Censure; scorn; reproach. 5. In *back-gammon*, when a single man lies open to be taken up.

BLOTCH, *n.* [*Sax. blætha*.] A pustule upon the skin, an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To blacken. *Harmar*.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To dry and smoke.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To smok and dried.

BLOTCH, *pp.* Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOTTER, *n.* In *counting houses*, a waste book.

BLOTTING, *pp.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOW, *n.* 1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke. 2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death. 3. An act of hostility. 4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. 5. A single act; a sudden event. 6. An ovum, or egg deposited by a fly.

BLOW, *v. i.* pret. *blew*; *pp.* *blown*. [*Sax. blawen, blowan*.]

1. To make a current of air; to move as air. 2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick. 3. To breathe. 4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet. 5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.—*To blow over*, to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated.—*To blow up*, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gun-powder.

BLOW, *v. t.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon. 2. To drive by a current of air; to impel. 3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming. 4. To sound a wind instrument. 5. To spread by report. 6. To deposit eggs, as flies. 7. To form bubbles by blowing. 8. To swell and inflate, as veal. 9. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories. 10. To melt tin, after being first burnt to destroy the muddle.—*To blow away* to dissipate; to scatter with wind.—*To blow down*, to prostrate by wind.—*To blow off*, to shake down by wind as to *blow off* fruit from trees; to drive from land; as, to *blow off* a ship.—*To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle.—*To blow up*. 1. To fill with air; to swell. 2. To inflate; to puff up. 3. To kindle. 4. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. *Figuratively*, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly.—*To blow upon*, to make stale.

BLOW, *n.* 1. A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the *United States*. In the *Tatler*, it is used for blossoms in general. 2. Among *scamen*, a gale of wind. This also is in general use in the *United States*.

BLOW-BALL, *n.* The flower of the dandelion.

BLOWER, *n.* 1. One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin. 2. A plate of iron for drawing up a fire in a stove chimney.

BLOWING, *pp.* Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind; melting tin.

BLOWING, *n.* The motion of wind, or act of blowing.

BLOWING, *pp.* Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded as a blossom.

BLOW-PIPE, *n.* An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.

BLOW-POINT, *n.* A kind of play among children.

BLOWTH, *n.* [*Ir. blath, blath*.] Bloom, or blossom, or that which is expanded; the state of blossoming.

BLOWZE, (*blowz*) *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

BLOWZY, (*a.*) Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.

† **BLUB**, *v. t.* To swell. See **BLEB**.

BLUBBER, *n.* [See **BLEBBER**, **BLOB**, and **BLEB**.] 1. A blubber or bubble; a common, vulgar word. 2. The fat of

whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. 3. Sea-nettle, or sea-slubber, the *medusa*.

BLUBBER, *v. i.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUBBER, *v. t.* To swell the cheeks, or disfigure the face, with weeping.

BLUBBERED, *pp.* Swelled; big; turgid.

BLUBBER-ING, *ppr.* Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON, *n.* [Goth. *bluggwan.*] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, (*blü*) *a.* [Sax. *bleo, bleoh, blew.*] One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as *sky-blue*, or *azure*, *Prussian blue*, *indigo blue*, *small blue*, &c.

BLUE, *v. t.* 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-BON-NET, *n.* A plant, a species of *centaurea*.

BLUE-BOT-TLE, *n. l.* A plant, a species of *centaurea*.

2. A fly with a large, blue belly.

BLUE-CAP, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind.

BLUE-EYED, *a.* Having blue eyes. *Dryden.*

BLUE-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of *coryphæna*.

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

BLUE-JOHN, *n.* Among miners, *fluor spar*, a mineral.

BLUE-LY, *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

BLUENESS, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color. *Boyle.*

BLUE-THROAT, *n.* A bird with a tawny breast.

BLUE-VEINED, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

BLUFF, *a.* Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*

BLUFF, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front. *Belknap. Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF-BOWED, *a.* Having broad and flat bows.

BLUFF-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having an upright stem.

BLUFF-NESS, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness.

BLUISH, *a.* Blue in a small degree. *Pope.*

BLUISH-NESS, *n.* A small degree of blue color.

BLUNDER, *v. i. l.* 1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly. 2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak, or write with sudden and blind precipitance. 3. To stumble, as a horse.

BLUNDER, *n.* A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake.

BLUNDER-BUSS, *n.* [*blunder*, and *D. bus.*] A short gun, or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

BLUNDER-ER, *n.* One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

BLUNDER-HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blunders. *L'Esrange.*

BLUNDER-ING, *ppr.* Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.

BLUNDER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blundering manner.

BLUNT, *a. l.* 1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp. 2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. 3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. 4. Hard to penetrate; [unusual.]

BLUNT, *v. t. l.* To dull the edge or point, by making it thicker. 2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire or power of the mind.

BLUNTED, *pp.* Made dull; weakened; impaired; repressed.

BLUNTING, *ppr.* Making dull; repressing; impairing.

BLUNTING, *n.* Restraint. *Taylor.*

BLUNTLY, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

BLUNTNESS, *n.* 1. Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness. 2. Coarseness of address; roughness of manners; rude sincerity or plainness.

BLUNT-WIT-TED, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BLUR, *n.* A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation.

BLUR, *v. t. l.* To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite effacing. 2. To sully; to stain; to blamish.

BLURRED, (*blurd*) *pp.* Darkened or stained; obscured.

BLURRING, *ppr.* Darkening or staining; spotting.

BLURT, *v. t. l.* To throw out, or throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly; to utter suddenly or inadvertently. *Young.*

BLUSH, *v. i.* [D. *bloozen.*] 1. To redden in the cheeks or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence or surprise. 2. To bear a blooming red color, or any soft, bright color.—*Shakespeare* has used this word in a transitive sense, to make red.

BLUSH, *n. l.* A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may

spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence or surprise. 2. A red or reddish color. 3. Sudden appearance; glance. *Locke.*

† **BLUSH**, *v. t.* To make red. *Shak.*

† **BLUSH-ET**, *n.* A young, modest girl.

† **BLUSH-FUL**, *a.* Full of blushes. *Thomson.*

BLUSHING, *ppr.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright color.

BLUSH-LESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent.

BLUSH-Y, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush.

BLUSTER, *v. t. l.* 1. To be loud, noisy or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger. 2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous. 3. To roar, and be tumultuous. 4. To be windy; to be windy; to hurry.

† **BLUSTER**, *v. t.* To blow down.

BLUSTER, *n.* Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity.

BLUSTER-ER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUSTER-ING, *ppr.* Making a noise, puffing; boasting.

BLUSTER-ING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

BLUSTROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

BO, *excl.* [W. *bo.*] A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BOA, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class *amphibia*, the characters of which are, the belly and tail are furnished with *scuta*. It includes the largest species of serpent, the constrictor, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long.

BOAR, *n.* [Sax. *bar*; Corn. *bora.*] The male of swine not castrated.

BOAR-SPEAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

BOAR, *v. i.* In the *manage*, a horse is said to *boar*, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOARD, *n.* [Sax. *bord.*] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes. 2. A table. 3. Entertainment; food; diet. 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. [Fr. *bord*; Sp. *borada.*] 7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. 8. A table for artificers to sit or work on. 9. A table or frame for a game. 10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court, or council.

BOARD, *v. t. l.* 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 attempt upon a man. In *Spenser*, to accost. [Fr. *aborder.*] [Obs.] 4. To place at board, for a compensation, as a lodger. 5. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation.

BOARD, *v. i.* To receive food or diet as a lodger or without lodgings, for a compensation.

BOARD-A-BLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BOARD-ED, *ppr.* Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BOARD-ER, *n. l.* One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward. 2. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships.

BOARDING, *ppr.* 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-WA-GES, *n.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BOARISH, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shak.*

BOAST, *v. i.* [W. *boastaw.*] 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 meritorious persons or things. 3. To exalt one's self.

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

BOAST, *n. l.* Expression of ostentation, pride or vanity; a vaunting. 2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

BOAST-ER, *n.* One who boasts, glories or vaunts ostentatiously.

BOAST-FUL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions.

BOASTING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BOASTING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth, or actions; a glorying or vaunting.

BOASTING-LY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BOASTIVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [Unusual.]

BOAST-LESS, *a.* Without ostentation. *Thomson.*

BOAT, *n.* [Sax. and Sw. *bat.*] 1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. 2. A

- small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word, as, a *packet-boat*.
- BOAT**, *v. t.* To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake. *Shak.*
- BOAT-A-BLE**, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft. *Ramsay.*
- BOAT-BILL**, *n.* A genus of birds, the *canacroma*.
- BOAT-FLY**, or **BOAT-IN-SECT**, *n.* A genus of insects.
- BOAT-FOOK**, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.
- BOATING**, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.
- BOATING**, *n. l.* True act or practice of transporting in boats.—2. In *Persia*, a punishment of capital offenders by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish.
- † **BO-ATHON**, *n.* [L. *boō*.] A crying out; a roar.
- BOAT-MAN**, or **BOATS-MAN**, *n.* A man who manages a boat, a rover of a boat.
- BOAT-ROPE**, *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter*.
- BOAT-SHAPED**, *a.* Having the shape of a boat; *navicular*; *cymbiform*; hollow, like a boat.
- * **BOAT-SWAIN**, *n.* (in familiar speech, pronounced *bō'sn*.) [Sax. *botswain*.] An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables and cordage.
- BOB**, *n. l.* Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or movable machine, a little ornament or pendant, that hangs so as to play loosely. 2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. 3. A blow; a shake or jog; a jeer or flout. 4. The ball of a short pendulum. 5. A mode of ringing. 6. A bob-wig.
- BOB**, *v. t. l.* To beat; to shake or jog. 2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. 3. To mock or delude. 4. To cut short.
- BOB**, *v. i. l.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. 2. To angle or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob
- † **BO-BANCE**, (bo-bans) *n.* A boasting. *Chaucer.*
- BUBBED**, *pp.* Beat or shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.
- BUBBIN**, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*; D. *babyn*.] A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, used in spinning; a spool.
- BOBBING**, *ppr.* Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.
- BOBBIN-WORK**, *n.* Work woven with bobbins.
- BOB BISH**, *a.* In familiar discourse, used for being hearty; in good spirits.
- BOB-CHERRY**, *n.* Among children, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.
- BOBO**, *n.* A Mexican fish, two feet long.
- BOBSTAYS**, *n.* Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem.
- BOBTAIL**, *n. l.* A short tail, or a tail cut short. 2. The rable; used in contempt.
- BOB-TAILED**, *a.* Having the hair cut short.
- BOB-WIG**, *n.* A short wig. *Spectator.*
- BOCAQUE**, or **BOCAKE**, *n.* An animal found on the banks of the Dnieper.
- BOC'A-SINE**, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine linen or buckram.
- BOCE**, *n.* The *sparus*, a beautiful fish. *Asā.*
- BOCK'E-LET**, }
BOCK'E-RET, } *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk.
- BOCK'LAND**. [See **BOOK'LAND**.] *Encyc.*
- BODE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *bodian*, *bodigian*.] To pretend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of.
- BODE**, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage. *Dryden.*
- BODE**, *n. l.* An omen. *Chaucer.* 2. A stop. See **ABIDE**.
- † **BODEMENT**, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic.
- † **BOJKE**, *v. i.* To boggle; to stop. *Shak.*
- † **BODGE**, *n.* A botch. *Whitlock.*
- BODICE**, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone, worn by women.
- BODIED**, *a.* Having a body. *Shak.*
- BODI'LESS**, *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal.
- † **BODI-LI-NESS**, *n.* Corporeality. *Minshew.*
- BODI-LY**, *a. l.* Having or containing a body, or material form; corporeal. 2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind. 3. Real; actual.
- BODI-LY**, *adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter.
- BODING**, *ppr.* Foreshowing; presaging.
- BODING**, *n.* An omen. *Bp. Ward.*
- BODKIN**, *n. l.* An instrument for making holes by piercing. An instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or riband through a loop, &c. An instrument to dress the hair. 2. A dagger; [not in use.]
- BODLEIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley.
- BODY**, *n.* [Sax. *bodig*.] 1. The frame of an animal; the material substance of an animal. 2. Matter, as opposed to spirit. *Hooker.* 3. A person; a human being; sometimes alone; more generally, with *some* or *no*; as, *some-*
- body*; *no-body*. 4. Reality, as opposed to representation. 5. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united. 6. The main army; any number of forces. 7. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation. 8. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body* of a tree. 9. Any extended, solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others. 10. A paucity; a general collection; a code; a system. 11. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.
- BODY**, *v. t.* To produce in some form.
- BODY-CLOTHES**, *n. plu.* Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse. *Addison.*
- BODY-GUARD**, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life-guard. Hence, security.
- BOG**, *n.* [Ir. *bog*.] 1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. 2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. *New England.*
- BOG**, *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.
- BOG-BEAN**, *n.* *Menganthus*, a plant.
- BOG-BER-RY**, *n.* *Vaccinium*; a name of the cranberry growing in marshy places.
- BOGGLE**, *v. i. l.* To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose. 2. To dissemble.
- BOGGLE**, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; a popular or vulgar use of the word in the *United States*.
- BOGGLED**, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.
- BOGGLER**, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man.
- BOGGLING**, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.
- † **BOGG'LISS**, *a.* Doubtful. *Taylor.*
- BOGGY**, *a.* Containing bogs; full of bogs.
- BOGHOUSE**, *n.* A house of office.
- BOG-LAND**, *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. *Dryden.*
- BOGLE**, or **BOGGLE**, *n.* [W. *bog*.] A bugbear.
- BOG-ORE**, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land.
- BOG-RUSH**, *n. l.* A rush that grows in bogs. 2. A bird, a species of warbler.
- BOG-SPAV-IN**, *n.* In horses, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough.
- BOG-TROT-TER**, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country. *Johnson.*
- BOG-WHORT**, *n.* The bilberry or whortleberry, growing in low lands.
- BO-HEA'**, (bo-hē) *n.* [Grosier informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *You-y*, or *Yoo-y*.] A species of coarse or low-priced tea from China; a species of black tea.
- BOI'AR**, or **BOY'AR**, *n.* In the *Russian empire*, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier.
- BOI'ARIN**, *n.* In *Russia*, a gentleman.
- BOI-GUA'CU**, *n.* The largest of the serpent kind.
- BOIL**, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; L. *bullio*.] 1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles. 2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat. 3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor or irritation. 4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose. 5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of acid and alkali.—To *boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.—To *boil over*, is to run over the top of a vessel.
- BOIL**, *v. t. l.* To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling. 2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor. To form by boiling and evaporation.
- BOIL**, *n.* [D. *buil*; Ger. *beule*; Dan. *bylde*; Sax. *bile*.] A tumor upon the flesh, accompanied with soreness and inflammation; a sore, angry swelling.
- BOILED**, *pp.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.
- BOILER**, *n. l.* A person who boils. 2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled.
- BOILER-Y**, *n.* A place for boiling and the apparatus.
- BOILING**, *ppr.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated, as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.
- BOILING**, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.
- BOI'ØBI**, *n.* A green snake, found in America.
- BOISTER-ØUS**, *a.* [D. *byster*; W. *beyst*.] 1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy. 2. Turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy. 3. Large; unwieldy; huge; clumsily violent. [Obs.] 4. Violent.
- BOISTER-ØUS-LY**, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.
- BOISTER-ØUS-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

- BOL-TI-KO**, n. A Brazilian serpent.
- BOLA-RY**, a. Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Brown.*
- BOL-BI-TINE**, a. An epithet given to one of the channels or mouths of the Nile.
- BOLD**, a. [*Sax. bold, beald.*] 1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless. 2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit. 3. Confident; not timorous.—4. In an *old sense*, rude, forward, impudent. 5. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression. 6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as *bold figures* in painting. 7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold shore*.—*To make bold*, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. *To be bold* is better.
- BOLD**, v. t. *To make daring. Hall.*
- BOLDEN**, (böld'dn) v. t. To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly dissed. *Ascham.*
- BOLD-FACE**, n. Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension and reproach.
- BOLD-FACED**, a. Impudent. *Bramhall.*
- BOLDLY**, adv. In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, in a *bad sense*, for impudently.
- BOLDNESS**, n. 1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. 2. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution. 3. Freedom from timidity; liberty. 4. Confidence; confident trust. 5. Freedom from bashfulness; assurance; confident mien. 6. Prominence; steepness. 7. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence.
- BOLE**, n. [*Sw. bol.*] 1. The body, or stem of a tree. [*Not in use.*] 2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.
- BOLE**, n. A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron.
- BO-LETIC**, a. *Boletic acid* is the acid of *boletus*.
- BO-LÉTUS**, n. [*L.*] A genus of mushrooms.
- BÖLLIS**, n. [*L.*] A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.
- BÖLL**, n. [*W. bul*; *Sax. bolle.*] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. *Bale*, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.
- BÖLL**, v. i. To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.
- BÖLLINGS**, n. pl. Pollard-trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left. *Ray.*
- BO-LÖGNI-AN STONE**, (bo-lö'ne-an-stone) Radiated sulphate of barytes, first discovered near Bologna.
- BOLSTER**, n. [*Sax. and Sw. bolster.*] 1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed. 2. A pad, or quilt.—3. In *saddlery*, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh.—4. In *ships*, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts.
- BOLSTER**, v. t. 1. To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt. 2. To support; to hold up; to maintain. 3. To afford a bed to. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
- BOLSTERED**, a. Swelled out.
- BOLSTER-ER**, n. A supporter.
- BOLSTER-ING**, n. A prop or support. *Taylor.*
- BOLT**, n. [*Dan. bolt.*] 1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft. *Dryden.* 2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door, a plank, a chain, &c. 3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt. 4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas.
- BOLT**, v. t. 1. To fasten or secure with a bolt, or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters, or any thing else. 2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain. *Shak.* 3. To blurt out; to utter or throw out precipitately. 4. [*Norm. bulter*, a bolting sieve. *Qu. Fr. bluter.*] To sift or separate bran from flour.—5. Among *sportsmen*, to start or dislodge, used of conys. 6. To examine by sifting. [*Inelegant.*] 7. To purify; to purge. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.* 8. To discuss or argue.
- BOLT**, v. i. To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt.
- BOLT-AUGER**, n. A large borer, used in ship-building.
- BOLT-BOAT**, n. A strong boat that will endure a rough sea. *Ash.*
- BOLTED**, pp. Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.
- BOLTER**, n. 1. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour. 2. A kind of net.
- BOLTER**, v. t. To besmear. *Shak.*
- BOLT-HEAD**, n. A long, straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations, called also a mattress or receiver.
- BOLTING**, pp. Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurring out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging.
- BOLTING**, n. The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion.
- BOLTING-CLOTH**, n. A linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.
- BOLTING-HOUSE**, n. The house or place where meal is bolted.
- BOLTING-HUTCH**, n. A tub for bolted flour.
- BOLTING-MILL**, n. A machine or engine for sifting meal.
- BOLTING-TUB**, n. A tub to sift meal in.
- BOLT-ROPE**, n. A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.
- BOLT-SPIRIT**. See *BOWSPRIT*.
- BOLUS**, n. [*L.*] A soft mass of any thing medicinal, to be swallowed at once, like a pill.
- BOM**, n. A large serpent found in America.
- BOMB**, (bum) n. [*L. bombus*; *Gr. βομβος.*] 1. A great noise. 2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood. This being filled with gunpowder, and the fusee set on fire, the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp. 3. The stroke upon a bell.
- BOMB**, v. t. To attack with bombs; to bombard.
- BOMB**, v. i. To sound. *Ben Jonson.*
- BOMBARD**, n. [*Fr. bombarde.*] 1. A piece of short, thick ordnance. 2. An attack with bombs; bombardment. *Barlow.* 3. A barrel; a drinking vessel; [*Obs.*]
- BOMB-BARD**, v. t. To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.
- BOMB-BARDED**, pp. Attacked with bombs.
- BOMB-BARD-IER**, n. 1. One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars. 2. *Carabus*, a genus of insects.
- BOMB-BARDING**, pp. Attacking with shells or bombs.
- BOMB-BARDMENT**, n. An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship.
- BOMB-BARDO**, n. A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a bass to the hautboy. *Encyc.*
- BOMB-BASIN**, n. A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other crossed of cotton.
- BOMBAST**, n. Originally, a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high-sounding words; an inflated style; fustian.
- BOMBAST**, a. High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. *Sicft.*
- BOMBAST**, v. t. To inflate. *Bp. Hall.*
- BOMBASTIC**, a. Swelled; high-sounding; bombast.
- BOMBAST-RY**, n. Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. *Sicft.*
- BOMB-CHEST**, n. A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its disposition.
- BOMBI-AT**, n. A salt formed by the bomic acid and any base saturated. *Lavoisier.*
- BOMBIC**, a. Pertaining to the silk-worm.
- BOM-BI-LATION**, n. [*L. bombiol.*] Sound; report; noise. *Brown.* [*Little used.*]
- BOMB-KETCH**, n. A small ship or vessel, constructed for throwing bombs.
- BOMB-VESSEL**, a. for throwing bombs.
- BOM-BYCI-NOUS**, a. [*L. bombycinus.*] 1. Silken; made of silk. 2. Being of the color of the silk-worm; transparent, with a yellow tint.
- BOMB-YX**, n. [*Gr. βομβύξ.*] The silk-worm.
- BONNA-FÏDE**. [*L.*] With good faith; without fraud or deception.
- BONNA-RÖ-BA**, n. [*It.*] A showy wanton. *Shak.*
- BONNAIR**, a. [*It. bonario.*] Complaisant; yielding.
- BONNA-SUS**, n. [*L.*] A species of *bos*, or wild ox.
- BON-CHIEF**, n. [*Fr. bon chef.*] Good consequence.
- BON CHRETIEN**, n. [*Fr.*] A species of pear.
- BOND**, n. [*Sax. bond.*] 1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a band. 2. Ligament; that which holds things together. 3. Union; connection; a binding.—4. In the plural, chains, imprisonment; captivity. 5. Cause of union, cement which unites; link of connection. 6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise, by law or other means.—7. In *law*, an obligation or deed, by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed.
- BOND**, a. [*for bound.*] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive.
- BOND**, v. t. To give bond for; to secure payment of, by giving a bond. *War in Disguise.*
- BONDAGE**, n. 1. Slavery, or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. 2. Obligation; tie of duty.
- BONDED**, pp. Secured by bond, as duties. *Bonded goods* are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.
- BONDMAID**, n. A female slave.
- BONDMAN**, n. A man slave.
- BOND-SERVANT**, n. A slave.
- BOND-SER-VICE**, n. The condition of a bond-servant slavery.
- BOND-SLAVE**, n. A person in a state of slavery.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † *Obsolete*

- BONDS-MAN**, *n.* 1. A slave. [Obs.] 2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.
- BONDS-WOMAN**, or **BOND-WOMAN**, *n.* A woman slave. *Ben Jonson.*
- BONDUC**, *n.* A species of *guilandina*, or *nickar-tree*
- BONE**, *n.* [Sax. *ban.*] 1. A firm, hard substance, of a dull white color, composing some part of the frame of an animal body. 2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.—*To be upon the bones*, is to attack. [Little used, and vulgar.]—*To make no bones*, is to make no scruple.
- BONE**, *v. t.* 1. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery. *Johnson.* 2. To put whale-bone into stays. *Ash.*
- BONES**, *n.* A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving lace; also dice.
- BONE-ACE**, *n.* A game at cards.
- BONE-ACHE**, *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*
- BONED**, *pp.* Deprived of bones, as in cookery.
- BONED**, *a.* Having bones; used in composition.
- † **BON/LACE**, *n.* A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone, or for its stiffness.
- BONELESS**, *a.* Without bones; wanting bones.
- BONE-SET**, *v. t.* To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones. *Wiseman.*
- BONE-SET**, *n.* A plant; the thoroughwort.
- BONE-SET-TER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones.
- BONE-SET-TING**, *n.* That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones.
- BONE-SPAV-IN**, *n.* A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.
- BO-NETTA**, *n.* A sea fish. *Herbert.*
- BON-FIRE**, *n.* [Fr. *bon*, and *fire*.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.
- † **BON-GRACE**, *n.* [Fr. *bonne*, and *grace*.] A covering for the forehead. *Beaumont.*
- † **BON-FY**, *v. t.* To convert into good. *Cudworth.*
- BO-NITO**, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the tunny kind.
- † **BON-TY**, *n.* Goodness.
- BONMOT**, *n.* [Fr. *bon* and *mot*.] A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced *bo-mo*.
- BONNET**, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*.] 1. A covering for the head.— 2. In fortification, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades.
- † **BONNET**, *v. i.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obedience. *Shak.*
- BONNET-PEPPER**, *n.* A species of *capsicum*.
- BONNI-BEL**, *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *belle*.] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*
- BONNI-LASS**, *n.* A beautiful girl. *Spenser.*
- BONNILY**, *adv.* Gayly; handsomely; plumply.
- BONNI-NESS**, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [Little used.]
- BONNY**, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*.] 1. Handsome; beautiful. 2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.—3. In familiar language, plump.
- BONNY-ELAB-BER**, *n.* A word used in *Ireland* for sour buttermilk. It is used in *America* for any milk that is turned, or become thick, in the process of souring.
- BONTEN**, *n.* A narrow woollen stuff.
- BONUM MAGNUM**. [L.] A species of plum.
- BONUS**, *n.* [L.] A premium given for a charter or other privilege.
- BONY**, *a.* 1. Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones. 2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.
- BONZE**, (*bon'zy*) *n.* An Indian priest.
- BOO BY**, *n.* [Sp. *bobo*.] 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber. 2. A fowl of the pelican genus.
- BOOK**, *n.* [Sax. *boc*.] 1. A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but appropriately, a printed composition bound; a volume. 2. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume. 3. A volume or collection of sheets for writing, or in which accounts are kept.—*In books*, in kind remembrance; in favor. *Without book*, by memory; without reading; without notes; without authority.
- BOOK**, *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book.
- BOOK-AC-COUNT**, *n.* An account or register of debt or credit in a book.
- BOOK-BIND-ER**, *n.* One whose occupation it is to bind books.
- BOOK-BIND-ING**, *n.* The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other mater. al.
- BOOK-CASE**, *n.* A case for holding books.
- BOOKED**, *pp.* Written in a book; registered.
- BOOK-FILL**, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning.
- BOOK-ING**, *pp.* Registering in a book.
- BOOKISH**, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men.
- BOOKISH-LY**, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books or much reading.
- BOOK/ISH-NESS**, *n.* Addictedness to books.
- BOOK-KEEP-ER**, *n.* One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another.
- BOOK-KEEP-ING**, *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.
- BOOK/LAND**, or **BOOK/LAND**, *n.* In *old English laws*, charter land, the same as free socage land.
- BOOK/LEARN-ED**, *a.* Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature.
- BOOK/LEARN-ING**, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature.
- BOOK/LESS**, *a.* Without books; unlearned.
- BOOK MA-KING**, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.
- BOOK/MAN**, *n.* A man whose profession is the study of books.
- BOOK/MATE**, *n.* A school-fellow. *Shak.*
- BOOK/GATH**, *n.* The oath made on the Book, or Bible.
- BOOK-SEL-LER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.
- BOOK-STORE**, *n.* What are called *booksellers' shops*, in *England*, and in the *United States*, called *bookstores*. *Pickering's Vocabulary.*
- BOOK-WORM**, *n.* 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books. 2. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study.
- BOOLEY**, *n.* In *Ireland*, one who has no settled habitation.
- BOOM**, *n.* [D. *boom*.] 1. A long pole, or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails. 2. A strong iron chain, fastened to spars, and extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbor. 3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen.
- BOOM**, *v. i.* [Sax. *byma*, *hyme*.] 1. In *marine language*, to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail. 2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves. 3. To cry as the bit-tern.
- BOOM/KIN**. See *BUMKIN*.
- BOON**, *n.* [L. *bonus*; Fr. *bon*; Norm. *boon*.] 1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favor granted. *Addison.* 2. [Dan. *bøn*.] A prayer, or petition.
- BOON**, *a.* [Fr. *bon*; L. *bonus*.] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as, a *boon* companion. *Milton.*
- BOOPS**, *n.* The pike-headed whale.
- BOOR**, *n.* [Sax. *gebur*; D. *boer*.] A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown.
- BOORISH**, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate. *Shak.*
- BOORISH-LY**, *adv.* In a clownish manner.
- BOORISH-NESS**, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.
- † **BOOSE**, *n.* [Sax. *bosig*, *bosg*.] A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow, or other cattle.
- BOOSE**, or **BOUSE**, (*booz*) *v. i.* [W. *bozi*.] To drink hard; to guzzle. [Vulgar.]
- BOOZY**, (*boozy*) *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [Vulgar.]
- BOOST**, *v. t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [*A common, vulgar word in New England.*]
- BOOT**, *v. t.* [Sax. *bot*, *bote*.] 1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker.* 2. To enrich; to benefit. [Obs.] *Shak.*
- BOOT**, *n.* 1. Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal. 2. *To boot*, in addition to; over and above. 3. Spoil; plunder. [See *Boort*.] *Shak.*
- BOOT**, *n.* [Fr. *botte*.] 1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. 2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. 3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leathern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. *This latter application is local and improper.*
- BOOT**, *v. t.* To put on boots.
- † **BOOT/CATCH-ER**, *n.* The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots. *Swift.*
- BOOTED**, *pp.* Having boots on. *Dryden.*
- BOOT-EE**, *n.* A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.
- BO-GTRES**, *n.* A northern constellation.
- BOOTH**, *n.* [W. *buth*; Ir. *boith*, or *both*.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence.
- BOOT-HOSE**, *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.
- BOOTLEG**, *n.* Leather cut out for the leg of a boot.
- BOOTLESS**, *a.* Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. *Shak.*
- BOOTLESS-LY**, *adv.* Without use or profit.
- BOOT-TOP-PING**, *n.* The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water.
- BOOT-TREE**, or **BOOT-LAST**, *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*

BOOTY, *n.* [Sw. *bytt*; Dan. *bytte*.] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage. 2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.—*To play booty*, is to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose.

BO-PEEP, *n.* The act of looking out or from behind something, and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other.

BORABLE, *a.* That may be bored. [Little used.]

BORACHIO, *n.* [Sp. *borracho*.] 1. A drunkard. 2. A bottle or cask; [not used.]

BORACIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

BORACITE, *n.* Borate of magnesia.

BORACIATED, *a.* Combined with boracic acid.

BORACOUS ACID, *n.* The base of boracic acid, partially saturated with oxygen.

BORAGE, (*burage*) *n.* A plant of the genus *borago*.

BORAMEZ, *n.* The Scythian lamb. *Brown*.

BORATE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base saturated.

BORAX, *n.* [Russ. *burá*.] Sub-borate of soda.

BORBO-RYGM, *n.* [Gr. *Βορβορυγμος*.] A term in medicine for a rumbling noise in the guts.

BORDEAGE. See **BORLANDS**.

BORDEL, or **BOR-DEL/LO**, *n.* [Fr. *bordel*; It. *bordello*.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution.

BORDEL-LE, *n.* The keeper of a brothel. *Gower*.

BORDER, *n.* [Fr. *bord*.] The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country; the edge of a garment; a bank raised at the side of a garden.

BORDER, *v. i.* 1. To confine; to touch at the edge, side, or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with *on* or *upon*. 2. To approach near to.

BORDER, *v. t.* 1. To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments. 2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine upon; to be contiguous to. 3. To confine within bounds; to limit; [not used.]

BORDERED, *pp.* Adorned or furnished with a border.

BORDERER, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.

BORDER-ING, *pp.* Lying adjacent to; forming a border.

BORD-HALF-PEN-NY, *n.* Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market. *Burns*.

BORD-LAND, *n.* In *old law*, the domain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table.

BORD-LODE, or **BÖARD-LÖAD**, *n.* The service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house.

BORD-MAN, *n.* A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.

BORD-RA-GING, *n.* An incursion upon the borders of a country. *Spenser*.

BORD-SER-VICE, *n.* The tenure by which bord-land was held.

BORDURE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a tract or compass of metal, within the escutcheon, and around it.

BORE, *v. t.* [Sax. *borian*.] 1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body, and make a round hole. 2. To eat out or make a hollow by gnawing or corroding, as a worm. 3. To penetrate or break through by turning or labor.

BORE, *v. i.* 1. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns. 2. To pierce or enter by boring. 3. To push forward toward a certain point.—4. With *horsemen*, a horse bores, when he carries his nose to the ground.—5. In a *transitive* or *intransitive* sense, to pierce the earth with scooping irons, which, when drawn out, bring with them samples of the different strata, through which they pass. This is a method of discovering veins of ore and coal without opening a mine.

BORE, *n.* 1. The hole made by boring; the cavity or hollow of a gun, or other fire-arm; the caliber. 2. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gimblet or wimble. 3. Any thing tedious is called a bore.

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

BORE, *pret.* of *bear*. See **BEAR**.

BÖRE-COLE, *n.* A species of cabbage.

BÖRE-AL, *a.* [L. *borealis*.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind. *Pope*.

BÖRE-AS, *n.* [L.] The northern wind; a cold, northerly wind.

BÖRED, *pp.* Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow.

BO-REE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain dance.

BÖRER, *n.* 1. One who bores; also, an instrument to make holes with by turning. 2. *Terebella*, the piercer, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.

BORN, *pp.* of *bear*. Brought forth, as an animal.—*To be born*, is to be produced, or brought into life.

BÖRNE, *pp.* of *bear*. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BÖRNE, *n.* The more correct orthography of *bourn*, a limit or boundary. See **BÖURN**.

BÖRON, *n.* The combustible base of boracic acid.

BÖROUGH, (*burro*) *n.* [Goth. *buriga*; Sax. *burg*, *burh* Fr. *bourg*.] Originally, a fortified city or town. At present, the name is given, *appropriately*, to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to parliament.

BÖROUGH, (*burro*) *n.* [Sax. *borhæ*.] In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other.—In *Connecticut*, this word, *borough*, is used for a town, or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges.—In *Scotland*, a *borough* is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district. *Borough English* is a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest. *Borough-head*, the same as *head-borough*, the chief of a borough.

BÖROUGH-HÖLD-ER, *n.* A head-borough; a borholder.

BÖROUGH-MÄS-TER, *n.* The mayor, governor or bailiff of a borough. *Ash*.

BÖR-RÄCH/IO, *n.* The *Caoutchouc*, India rubber, or elastic gum. See **CAOUTCHOUC**.

† **BÖRREL**, *a.* Rustic, rude. *Spenser*.

BÖRREL-IST'S, *n.* In *church history*, a sect of Christians in Holland, so called from *Börrel*.

BÖR/RÖW, *v. t.* [Sax. *borgian*.] 1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it. 2. To take from another, for one's own use; to copy or select from the writings of another author. 3. To take or adopt for one's own use, sentiments, principles, doctrines and the like. 4. To take for use something that belongs to another; to assume, copy or imitate.

† **BÖR/RÖW**, *n.* A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

BÖR/RÖWED, *pp.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned, or its equivalent, in kind; copied; assumed.

BÖR/RÖW-ER, *n.* 1. One who borrows. 2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.

BÖR/RÖW-ING, *pp.* Taking by consent to use and return, or to return its equivalent; taking what belongs to another to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.

BÖR/RÖW-ING, *n.* The act of borrowing.

BÖRS/HÖLD-ER, *n.* [a contraction of *burk's ealdor*] The head or chief of a tithing or *burg* of ten men; the head borough.

BÖS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds.

BÖSCAGE, *n.* [Fr. *boscage*, now *bocage*.] 1. Wood; under-wood; a thicket.—2. In *old laws*, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees. 3. With *painters*, a landscape, representing thickets of wood.

BÖS CHÄS, *n.* The common wild duck.

BÖSH, *n.* Outline; figure. *Todd*.

BÖSK'ET, **BÖSQU'ET**, or **BÖSK'ET**, *n.* [It. *boschetto*.] In *gardening*, a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees.

BÖSK'Y, *a.* Woody; covered with thickets.

* **BÖS'OM**, *n.* [Sax. *bosm*, *bosum*.] 1. The breast of a human being, and the parts adjacent. 2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast. 3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass. 4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions. 5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets. 6. Any inclosed place; the interior. 7. The tender affections; kindness; favor. 8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. 9. Inclination; desire. [Not used.]—*Bosom*, in *composition*, implies intimacy, affection and confidence; as, a *bosom-friend*.

BÖ'SOM, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care. 2. To conceal; to hide from view.

BÖ'SOMED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BÖ'SON, *n.* A boatswain; a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.

BÖS-PÖRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a bosphorus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake.

BÖS/PO-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *βους* and *πορος*.] A narrow sea or a strait, between two seas, or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. The term has been particularly applied to the strait between the Propontis and the Euxine.

BÖSS, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*.] 1. A stud or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c. 2. A protuberant part; a prominence. 3. A round or swelling body of any kind. 4. A water-conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure.

BÖSSAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A stone in a building which has a projecture. 2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building.

BÖSSED, *pp.* Studded; ornamented with bosses.

BÖSS'IVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed. *Osborne*.

BÖSS'Y, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

BOSTRY-CHITE *n.* [Gr. *βοστρυχος*] A gem in the form of a lock of hair. *Ash.*
BOSVEL, *n.* A plant, a species of crowfoot
BOT. See **BOTS.**
BOT-TANIE, *n.* One who is skilled in botany.
BO-TANIE, } a. Pertaining to botany; relating to
BO-TANI-CAL, } plants in general; also, containing
 plants.
BO-TANI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.
BOT-A-NIST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables.
BOT-A-NIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to study plants. *Niebuhr, Trans.*
BOT-A-NOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη* and *λογος*.] A discourse upon plants.
BOT-A-NOM-IAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη* and *μαντια*.] An ancient species of divination by means of plants.
BOT-A-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη*.] That branch of natural history which treats of vegetables.
BO-TAR-GO, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet.
BOTCH, *n.* [It. *bozza*.] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection. 2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending. 3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily; adventitious or ill-applied words.
BOTCH, *v. t. i.* To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment. *Hudibras*. 2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces. 3. To mark with botches.
BOTCHED, *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches.
BOTCHER, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.
BOTCHER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; patched.
BOTCHER-Y, *n.* A clumsy addition; patch-work.
BOTCHY, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.
BOTE, *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law, in composition. See **BOOT**.] 1. In law, compensation; amends; satisfaction; as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain. 2. A privilege or allowance of necessities, used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers*, supplies, necessities; as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel.
BOTELESS, *a.* In vain. See **BOOTLESS**.
BO-TET-TO, *n.* A small, thick fish of Mexico.
BOTH, *a.* [Sax. *butu*, *butwa*, or *bataca*.] Two, considered as distinct from others, or by themselves; the one and the other. This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected; as, He understands how to manage both public and private concerns. *Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4. It is often used as a substitute for nouns; as, And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant. *Gen. xxi.* *Both* often represents two members of a sentence; as, He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear both, because he is prepared for both. *Bolingbroke on Exile.* *Both* often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, He endeavored to render commerce both disadvantageous and infamous. *Mickle's Lusida*.
BOTHER. The vulgar pronunciation of *potter*. See **POTTER**.
BOTH-NIC, or **BOTHNI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea.
BO-TOT-TOE, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.
BO-TRY-OID, } a. [Gr. *βτροπος* and *ειδος*.] Having the
BO-TRY-ODAL, } form of a bunch of grapes; like
 grapes.
BO-TRY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βτροπος* and *λιθος*.] Literally, grape-stone; a mineral.
BOTS, *n.* Generally used in the plural. A species of small worms found in the intestines of horses.
BOTTLE, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*.] 1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. 2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains. 3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.
BOTTLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles.
BOTTLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*
BOTTLE-COMPANION, or **BOTTLE-FRIEND**, *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.
BOTTLED, *pp.* 1. Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles. 2. Having a protuberant belly. *Shak.*
BOTTLE-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, the *cyanus*.
BOTTLE-NOSED, *a.* Having an extraordinary large nose. *Hershey*.
BOTTLE-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.
BOTTTLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.
BOTTTLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.

BOTTOM, *n.* [Sax. *botm*.] 1. The lowest part of any thing. 2. The ground under any body of water. 3. The foundation or ground-work of any thing, as of an edifice—the base. 4. A low ground a dale; a valley; applied, in the U. States, to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England. *Milford*. 5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view. 6. Bound; limit. 7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow. 8. The foundation, considered as the cause, spring or origin; the first moving cause. 9. A ship or vessel. 10. A ball of thread. [W. *botem*.] 11. The bottom of a lane or alley is the lowest end. 12. The bottom of beer, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.—13. In the language of jockeys, *stamina*, native strength.
BOTTOM, *v. t. i.* 1. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support. 2. To furnish with a seat or bottom. 3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.
BOTTOM, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.
BOTTOM-LANDS. See **BOTTOM**, No. 4.
BOTTOMED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom. Often used in composition; as, a flat-bottomed boat.
BOTTOM-ING, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.
BOTTOM-LESS, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.
BOTTOM-RY, *n.* The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel, or bottom of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security.
BOTTONY, *n.* In heraldry, a cross bottony terminates at each end in three buds, knots or buttons.
BOUCHE. See **BOUC**.
BOU-CHE-T, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called also a weevil. *Dict.*
BOUGE, (*booi*) *v. i.* [Fr. *bouge*.] To swell out. [*Little used*.]
BOUGE, *n.* Provisions. *Jenson*.
BOUGH, (*bou*) *n.* [Sax. *bog*, *bok*, or *bogh*.] The branch of a tree.
BOUGHT, (*bawt*) *pret.* and *pp.* of *buy*. See **BUY**.
BOUGHT, (*bawt*) *n.* [D. *bagt*. See **BOUGHT**.] 1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend. *Milton*. 2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.
BOUGHTY, (*bawte*) *a.* Bending. *Sherrwood*.
BOU-GIE, (*boo-jé*) *n.* [Fr.] In surgery, a long, slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions.
BOUIL-LON, (*booi'you*) *n.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.
BOUKE, or **BOWKE**, *v. i.* To nauseate so as to be ready to vomit and to belch. Sometimes pronounced *boke*. *Grose Craven dialect*.
BOULDER-WALL, *n.* [rather *boulder-wall*. See **BOWLDER**.] A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar.
BOU-LET, *n.* [Fr. *boile*.] In the manage, a horse is so called, when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.
BOULL-MY. See **BULLMY**.
BOULT, an incorrect orthography. See **BOLT**.
BOULTIN, *n.* [Sp. *bulito*.] In architecture, a molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle.
BOUNCE, *v. i.* [D. *boutzen*.] 1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly. 2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring. 3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise. 4. To boast or bully; used in familiar speech. 5. To be bold or strong.
BOUNCE, *n.* 1. A heavy blow, thrust or thump with a large, solid body. 2. A loud, heavy sound, as by an explosion. 3. A boast; a threat; in low language. 4. A fish; a species of *squa-u.* or shark.
BOUN-CER, *n.* A boaster; a bully.
BOUN-CING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy, bounding body.
BOUN-CING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; a customary sense in the United States; as, a bounding lass.
BOUN-CING-LY, *adv.* Boundingly.
BOUND, *n.* [Norm. *bonne*, *bonne*.] 1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. 2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire. 3. [Fr. *bondir*.] A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.—4. In dancing, a spring from one foot to the other.
BOUND, *v. t. i.* 1. To limit; to terminate; to restrain or confine. 2. To make to bound.
BOUND, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*.] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps; to rebound.
BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bind*. 1. As a participle, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties, confined; restrained. 2. As a participle, or, perhaps, more properly an *adj.*, destined; tending; going; or intending to go.—*Bound* is used in composition, as in *ice-bound*,

* See Synopsis A, E, I, O, U, Y, long —FAR, FALL, WHAT —PREY; —PIN, MARINE, BIRD; — † Obsolete

- wind-bound*, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.
- BOUND-A-RY**, *n.* A limit; a bound; a visible mark designating a limit.
- BOUND-BAY-LIFF**, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process. *Blackstone.*
- BOUNDED**, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.
- BOUNDEN**, *pp.* of *bind*. See **BOUND**, and *pp.* **BOUND**.
- BOUNDEN-LY**, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.
- BOUNDER**, *n.* One that limits; a boundary.
- BOUNDING**, *pp.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.
- BOUNDING-STONE**, or **BOUND-STONE**, *n.* A stone to play with. *Dryden.*
- BOUNDLESS**, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.
- BOUNDLESS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being without limits.
- BOUNTEOUS**, *a.* Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts.
- BOUNTEOUS-LY**, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely; freely.
- BOUNTEOUS-NESS**, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.
- BOUNTI-FUL**, *a.* Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous.
- BOUNTI-FULL-LY**, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.
- BOUNTI-FUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.
- BOUNTI-HEDE**, or **BOUNTI-HEAD**, *n.* Goodness.
- BOUNTY**, *n.* [*Fr. bonté.*] 1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence. 2. A premium offered or given, to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage any branch of industry.
- BOUQUET**, (*boo-ká'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.
- BOURD**, *n.* A jest. *Spenser.*
- BOURDER**, *n.* A jester.
- BOUR-GEOIS**, (*bur-jois'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier.
- BOUR-GEON**, (*bur-jeon*) *v. i.* [*Fr. bourgeon.*] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.
- *BOURN**, rather **BORNE**, *n.* [*Fr. borne.*] 1. A bound; a limit. 2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet; [*obs.*]
- BOURNON-ITE**, *n.* Antimonial sulphuret of lead.
- BOURSE**. See **BURS**.
- BOUSE**, or **BOOZE**, (*booz*) *v. i.* [*Arm. beuzi.*] To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [*A vulgar word.*] *Spenser.*
- BOUSY**, (*boozy*) *a.* Drunken; intoxicated. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*
- BOUT**, *n.* [*Fr. bout.*] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt.
- BOUT**, *n.* [*It. beuita, or beuita.*] We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-bout.
- BOU-TADE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Properly, a start; hence, a whim. [*Not English.*] *Swift.*
- BOUTE-FEC**, *n.* [*Fr.*] An incendiary; a make-bate. [*Not English.*] *Bacon.*
- BOUTI-SALE**, *n.* A cheap sale; or, according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid.
- BÓ VATE**, *n.* [*In law L. bovento.*] An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year.
- BÓVEY-COAL**, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil.
- BÓVINE**, *a.* [*Low L. bovinus.*] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus *bos*.
- BOW**, *v. t.* [*Sax. bugan, bygan.*] 1. To bend; to inflect. 2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility. 3. To bend or incline towards, in condescension. 4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.
- BOW**, *v. i.* 1. To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility; often with *down*. 2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees. 3. To sink under pressure.
- BOW**, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.
- BOW**, *n.* 1. An instrument of war and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end, to throw arrows. 2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; &c. 3. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which, being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound. 4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch. 5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea. 6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with hatlers, for breaking fur and wool. 7. *Bows* of a saddle are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. 8. *Bow* of a ship is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close.
- BOW-BEAR-ER**, *n.* An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespassers.
- BOW-BENT**, *a.* Crooked. *Milton.*
- BOW-DYE**, *n.* A kind of scarlet color.
- BOW-GRACE**, *n.* In sea language, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships, to secure them from injury by ice.
- BOW-HAND**, *n.* The hand that draws a bow.
- BOW-LEG**, *n.* A leg crooked as a bow. *Bp. Taylor.*
- BOW-LEGGED**, *a.* Having crooked legs.
- BOW/MAN**, *n.* A man who uses a bow; an archer.
- BOW/MAN**, *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.
- BOW NET**, *n.* An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel*.
- BOW-PIECE**, *n.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.
- BOW-SHOT**, *n.* The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.
- BOW-STRING**, *n.* The string of a bow.
- BOW-WINDOW**. See **BAY-WINDOW**.
- †BOW-A-BLE**, *a.* Of a flexible disposition.
- BOWED**, *pp.* Bent; crushed; subdued.
- BOWED**, *pp.* Bent; like a bow.
- BOWELS**, *n. plu.* [*G. bauch; Fr. boyau.*] 1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man. The heart. 2. The interior part of any thing. 3. The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion; a *Scriptural sense*.—*Bowel*, in the singular, is sometimes used for *gut*.
- BOWEL**, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels. *Ash.*
- BOWEL-LESS**, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.
- BOWER**, *n.* An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.
- BOWER**, *n.* [*Sax. bur.*] 1. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. 2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall. 3. A country seat; a cottage. *Shenstone.* 4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.
- BOWER**, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose. *Shak.*
- BOWER**, *v. i.* To lodge. *Spenser.*
- BOWERS**, or **BOWRS**, *n.* Muscles that bend the joints. *Spenser.*
- BOWER-Y**, *a.* Covering; shading, as a bower; also, containing bowers. *Thomson.*
- BOW-ESS**, *n.* A young hawk. *Ash.*
- BOW-ET**, *n.* To swell out. See **BOUGE**.
- BOWGE**, *v. t.* To perforate. *Ainsworth.*
- BOWING**, *pp.* Bending; stooping; making a bow.
- BOWING-LY**, *adv.* In a bending manner.
- BOWL**, (*ból*) *n.* [*Sax. bolta.*] 1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep. 2. The hollow part of any thing; as the *bowl* of a spoon. 3. A basin; a fountain.
- *BOWL**, *n.* [*D. bol; Fr. boule.*] A ball of wood, used for play on a level flat of ground.
- *BOWL**, *v. i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.
- *BOWL**, *v. t.* To roll as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled. *Shak.*
- BOWLDER**, *n.* A small stone, of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the sea shore, and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, &c., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble.
- BOWLDER-STONE**. See **BOWLDER**.
- BOWLDER-WALL**, *n.* A wall constructed of pebbles or boulders.
- *BOWLDER**, *n.* One who plays at bowls.
- BOWL-LINE**, *n.* [*Sp. and Port. bolina.*] A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails.
- *BOWLING**, *pp.* Playing at bowls.
- *BOWLING**, *n.* The act of throwing bowls. *Burton.*
- *BOWLING-GREEN**, *n.* 1. A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling. 2. In gardening, a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations.
- *BOWLING-GROUND**, *n.* The same as *bowling-green*.
- BOWSE**, *v. i.* In seamen's language, to pull or haul.
- BOWSPRIT**, *n.* A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, to carry sail forward.
- †BOWSSEN**, *v. t.* To drink; to drench.
- BOW-YER**, *n.* An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [*Little used.*]
- BOX**, *n.* [*Sax. box.*] 1. A coffer or chest, either of wood or certain. 2. The quantity that a box contains. 3. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room. 4. The case which contains the mariner's compass. 5. A money chest. 6. A tree or shrub, constituting the genus *buxus*. 7. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the

- ear with the open hand. 8. A cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.
- BOX**, *v. t.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.
- BOX**, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes. 2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head. 3. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order. 4. To make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap. 5. [*Sp. bozar.*] To sail round.
- BOXED**, *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.
- BOX'EN**, (*boks'sn*) *a.* Made of box-wood, resembling box.
- BOX ER**, *n.* One who fights with his fist.
- BOX-HAUL**, *v. t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner, when it is impracticable to tack.
- BOX'ING**, *pp.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box.
- BOX'ING**, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.
- BOX-THORN**, *n.* A plant, the *lycium*.
- BOY**, *n.* [*Pers. bach*; *W. baggen.*] A male child; in general, applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man.
- BOY**, *n. t.* To treat as a boy, or rather, to act as a boy.
- BOY'AR**, *n.* A Russian nobleman. See **BOIAR**.
- BOY'AU**, (*boy'o*) *n.* [*Fr.*] In fortification, a ditch covered with a parapet.
- BOY-BLIND**, *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning.
- BOY'ER**, *n.* A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end.
- BOY'HOOD**, *n.* The state of a boy, or of immature age.
- BOY'ISH**, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile.
- BOY'ISH-LY**, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner.
- BOY'ISH-NESS**, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy.
- BOY'ISM**, *n.* 1. Childishness; puerility. *Dryden*. 2. The state of a boy.
- BOYS-PLAY**, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.
- BO-YO'NA**, *n.* A large serpent of America.
- BP.** An abbreviation of *bishop*.
- BRA-BANT'INE**, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant.
- BRAB'BLE**, *n.* [*D. brabbelen.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. *Shak.*
- BRAB'BLE**, *v. i.* To clamor; to contest noisily.
- BRAB'BLER**, *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. *Shak.*
- BRAB'BLING**, *pp.* Clamoring; wrangling.
- BRACE**, *n.* [*Fr. bras.*] 1. In architecture, a piece of timber, framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. 2. That which holds any thing tight; a cinchure or bandage. 3. A pair; a couple; as, a brace of ducks.—4. In music, a double curve at the beginning of a staff. 5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels. 6. A crooked line in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *bol.* } 7. In marine language, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard. 8. *Brace*, or *brasse*, is a foreign measure answering to our *fathom*. 9. Harness; warlike preparation. 10. Tension; tightness. 11. *Braces*, *plu.* Suspenders, the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c. 12. The braces of a drum are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.
- BRACE**, *v. t.* 1. To draw tight; to tighten; to bind, or tie close; to make tight and firm. 2. To make tense; to strain up. 3. To furnish with braces. 4. To strengthen; to increase tension. 5. In marine language, to bring the yards to either side.
- BRACED**, *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.
- BRACE'LET**, *n.* [*Fr. brassolet and bracelet.*] 1. An ornament for the wrist. 2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm.
- BRA CER**, *n.* 1. That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. 2. An astringent medicine.
- BRA'CH**, *n.* [*Fr. braque.*] A bitch of the hound kind.
- BRA'CH'IAL**, *a.* [*L. brachium.*] Belonging to the arm. *Hooper*.
- BRA'CH'IMATE**, *a.* In botany, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.
- BRA'CH'MAN**, or **BRAM'IN**, *n.* A philosopher or priest of India.
- BRA-CHY'GRA-PHER**, *n.* A writer in short hand. *Gayton*.
- BRA-CHY'GRA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς and γραφή.*] The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography.
- BRA-CHY'LO-GY**, *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς and λογος.*] In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.
- BRACK**, *n.* [*G. bruch*] An opening caused by the parting of any souid body; a breach; a broken party.
- BRACK'EN**, *n.* Fern. See **BRACK**.
- BRACK'ET**, *n.* [*Fr. braquer.*] 1. Among workers in timber, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds, and the like. 2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank.—3. In printing, hooks; thus, [*]*
- BRACK'ISH**, *a.* [*D. brak.*] Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt.
- BRACK'ISH-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltiness in a small degree. *Cheyne*.
- BRACK'KY**, *a.* Brackish.
- BRAC'TE-A**, or **BRAC'TE**, *n.* [*L.*] In botany, a floral leaf, one of the seven fulcrums or proprs of plants.
- BRAC'TE-ATE**, *a.* Furnished with bractes.
- BRAC'TED**, *a.* Furnished with bractes. *Martyn*.
- BRAC'TE-OLE**, *n.* A little bracte. *De Candolle*.
- BRAC'TE-O-LATE**, *a.* Furnished with bracteolets.
- BRAD**, in Sax., is broad, and occurs in names; as in *Bradford*, *broadford*.
- BRAD**, *n.* [*Arm. broad.*] A kind of nail, without a broad head, used in floors and other work.
- BRAD'Y-PUS**, *n.* The sloth, which see.
- BRAG**, *v. i.* [*W. bragiau.*] To boast; to display one's actions, merits, or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories. [*A low word.*]
- BRAG**, *n.* A boast, or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted.
- BRAG**, *n.* A game at cards. *Chesterfield*.
- BRAG-GA-DO'CIO**, *n.* A puffing, boasting fellow.
- BRAG'GARD-TSE**, *n.* Gloriation; a bragging.
- BRAG'GARD-ISM**, *n.* Boastfulness; vain ostentation.
- BRAG'GART**, *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow. *Shak.*
- BRAG'GART**, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.
- BRAG'GER**, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.
- BRAG'GET**, *n.* [*W. braguet.*] A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead.
- BRAG'GING**, *pp.* Boasting.
- BRAG'GING-LY**, *adv.* Boastingly.
- BRAG'LESS**, *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. *Shak* [*Unusual.*]
- BRAG'LY**, *adv.* Finely; so as it may be bragged of.
- BRAH-MAN'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Brachmans.
- BRAID**, *v. t.* [*Sax. bredan.*] 1. To weave or fold three or more strands to form one. 2. To reproach. [*Obs.*] See **UPBRAID**.
- BRAID**, *n.* 1. A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands. 2. A start. *Sackville*
- BRAID**, *a.* Deceitful. *Shak.*
- BRAIL**, *n.* [*Fr. brayer.*] 1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.—2. In navigation, brails are ropes passing through pulleys.
- BRAIL**, *v. t.* To *brail up*, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.
- BRAIN**, *n.* [*Sax. bragan, bregen, bragen.*] 1. That soft, whitish mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is supposed to be the seat of the intelligent principle in man. 2. The understanding. *Hale*. 3. The affections; fancy; imagination. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
- BRAIN**, *v. t.* 1. To dash out the brains. *Pope*. 2. To conceive; to understand. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- BRAIN'ISH**, *a.* Hot-headed; furious. *Shak.*
- BRAIN'LESS**, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. *Shak.*
- BRAIN'SICK**, *n.* The skull which incloses the brain.
- BRAIN'SICK**, *a.* Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless. *Shak.*
- BRAIN'SICK-LY**, *adv.* Weakly; with a disordered understanding. *Shak.*
- BRAIN'SICK-NESS**, *n.* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.
- BRAIT**, *n.* Among jewelers, a rough diamond.
- BRAKE**, *pp.* of *break*. See **BREAK**.
- BRAKE**, *n.* [*W. bræg.*] 1. *Brake* is a name given to fern, or rather to the female fern, a species of *cryptogamian* plants. 2. A place overgrown with brake. 3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. 4. In the *U. States*, a thicket of canes; as, a *cane-brake*. *Ellicott*.
- BRAKE**, *n.* 1. An instrument to break flax or hemp. 2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked. 3. A baker's kneading trough. 4. A sharp bit, or snaffle. 5. A machine for confining refractory horses, while the smith is shoeing them. 6. That part of the carriage of a movable battery or engine which enables it to turn. 7. A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing called also a *drag*.
- BRACK'Y**, *a.* Full of brakes; rough; thorny.
- BRAM'A**, *n.* The *breem*, a fish. See **BREAM**.
- BRAM'A**, **BRUM'A**, or **BRAM'MA**, *n.* The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things.
- BRAM'BLE**, *n.* [*Sax. brembel.*] The raspberry-bush, or blackberry-bush; a general name of the genus *rubus*, of which there are several species.

BRAMBLE-BUSH, *n.* The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.

BRAMBLE, *n.* Overgrown with brambles.

BRAMBLE-NET, *n.* A halter, or a net to catch birds.

BRAMBLING, or **BRAMBLE**, *n.* A bird, a species of *fringilla*, the mountain finch.

BRAMBLY, *a.* Full of brambles.

BRAMIN, or **BRAHMIN**, *n.* [See **BRACHMAN**.] A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India.

BRAM-IN-ESS, or **BRAM-IN-EE**, *n.* The wife of a Bramin.

BRAMINI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship.

BRAMINISM, *n.* The religion of the Bramins.

BRAN, *n.* [W. *bran*.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.

BRAN-NEW, properly **BRAND-NEW**, *a.* Quite new, [fire new;] bright or shining.

† **BRANCARD**, *n.* [Fr.] A horse litter.

BRANCH, *n.* [Fr. *branche*.] 1. The shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. 2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing. 3. Any member or part of a body or system; a distinct article; a section or subdivision. 4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock. 5. *Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb. 6. A warrant or commission given to a pilot. *Laws of Mass.* 7. A chandelier. *Ash.*

BRANCH, *v. t.* 1. To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify, as a plant, or as horns. 2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject; to ramify. 3. To speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse. 4. To have horns shooting out.

BRANCH, *v. t.* 1. To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions. 2. To adorn with needle-work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs.

BRANCHED, *pp.* Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BRANCHER, *n.* 1. One that shoots forth branches. 2. A young hawk, when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

BRANCHER-Y, *n.* The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

BRANCHI-NESS, *n.* Fullness of branches.

BRANCHING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BRANCHING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCH-IOSTE-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *βραχια* and *στεγος*.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills.

BRANCH-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

BRANCH-LESS, *a.* Destitute of branches or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked.

BRANCHLET, *n.* A little branch; a twig.

BRANCH-PE-DUN-CLE, *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch.

BRANCH-PI-LOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch, or public commission. *Laws of Mass.*

BRANCHY, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches. *Pope*.

BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand*.] 1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt. 2. A sword; now obsolete, unless in poetry. *Milton*. 3. A thunder-bolt. *Graville*. 4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask; a stigma; any note of infamy. *Dryden*.

BRAND, *v. t.* 1. To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to brand a criminal, by way of punishment; or, to brand a cask, or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it. 2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals; to stigmatize as infamous.

BRANDED, *pp.* Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.

BRAND-GOOSE, *n.* A species of *anas*.

BRANDING, *ppr.* Impressing a mark with a hot iron; fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.

BRAND-I-IRON, or **BRANDING-I-IRON**, *n.* An iron to brand with.

BRANDISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir*.] 1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish. 2. To play with; to flourish.

† **BRANDISH**, *n.* A flourish. *B. Jonson*.

BRANDISHED, *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.

BRANDISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes.

BRANDISH-ING, *ppr.* Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.

† **BRANDLE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *brandiller*.] To shake. *Cotgrave*.

BRANDLING, *n.* A kind of worm. *Walton*.

BRAND-NEW, *a.* Quite new; bright as a brand of fire.

BRANDY, *n.* [D. *branden*.] An ardent spirit, distilled from wine.

BRANDY-WINE, *n.* Brandy. *Wiseman*.

BRANGLE, *n.* [Fr. *branler*.] A wrangle; a squabble, a noisy contest or dispute. *Swift*

BRANGLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble. *Swift*.

BRANGLE-MENT, *n.* Wrangle; brangle.

BRANGLER, *n.* One who wishes to quarrel; a wrangler. *Kersey*.

BRANGLING, *n.* A quarrel. *Whitlock*.

BRANK, *n.* 1. Buckwheat, a species of *polygonum*. 2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a scolding-bridle, an instrument for correcting scolding women.

BRANKUR-SINE, *n.* [*brank*, and *L. ursus*.] *Bear's breech*, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants.

BRANLIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind.

BRANVY, *a.* Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran. *Wiseman*.

† **BRANSLE**, *n.* A brawl, or dance. *Spenser*.

BRANT, *n.* A species of *anas*, or the goose kind; called also *brant* and *brand-goose*, which see.

BRANT, *a.* Steep. *Todd*.

BRAS'EN, (*brā'zn*) *a.* Made of brass.

BRASH, *a.* 1. Hasty; impetuous; rash. *Grose*. 2. In some parts of New England, used for brittle, as applied to timber. *Pick. Voc.*

BRA'SIER, (*brā'zhu*) *n.* 1. An artificer who works in brass. 2. A pan for holding coals.

BRA-SILL. See **BRASIL**.

BRASS, *n.* [Sax. *bræs*.] 1. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color. 2. Impudence; a brazen face.

BRASSE, *n.* The pale-spotted perch.

BRASSI-CA, *n.* [L.] Cabbage. *Pope*.

BRASSI-NESS, *n.* A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRASS-PAVED, *a.* Hard as brass. *Spenser*.

BRASS-VIS-AGED, *a.* Impudent.

BRASSY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the color of brass. 2. Impudent; impudently bold.

† **BRAST**, *a.* Burst. *Spenser*.

BRAT, *n.* 1. A child, so called in contempt. 2. Offspring, progeny.

BRAÜL, *n.* Indian cloth with blue and white stripes.

BRA-VADO, *n.* [Sp. *bravata*.] A boast, or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.

BRAVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave*.] 1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; fearless of danger. 2. Gallant; lofty; graceful; having a noble mien. 3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham*. 4. Excellent; noble; dignified; but in modern usage it has nearly lost its application to things. 5. Gaudy; showy in dress. [Obs.] *Spenser*.

BRAVE, *n.* 1. A Hector; a man daring beyond discretion or decency. *Dryden*. 2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance. *Shak*.

BRAVE, *v. t.* 1. To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance. 2. To carry a boasting appearance of. *Bacon*.

BRAVED, *pp.* Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRAVE-LY, *adv.* Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically. In *Spenser*, finely; gaudily.

BRAVE-RY, *n.* 1. Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger. 2. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance. *Spenser*. 3. Show; ostentation; fine dress. *Bacon*. 4. Bravado; boast. *Sidney*. 5. A showy person. *Spenser*. [In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.]

BRAVING, *ppr.* Setting at defiance; challenging.

* **BRAVO**, *n.* [It. and Sp.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer.

BRA-VO-RA, *n.* A word of modern application, to such songs as require great vocal ability in the singer.

BRAWL, *v. i.* [G. *brüllen*.] 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. 2. To speak loud and indecently. 3. To roar as water; to make a noise.

BRAWL, *v. t.* To drive or beat away

BRAWL, *n.* [Norm. *brawl*.] 1. Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar. 2. Formerly, a kind of dance. *Shak*.

BRAWLER, *n.* A noisy fellow; a wrangler.

BRAWLING, *n.* The act of quarrelling.

BRAWLING-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner.

BRAWN, *n.* [L. *aprunus*.] 1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal. 2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body. 3. Bulk; muscular strength. 4. The arm, from its muscles or strength.

† **BRAWN**, *v. t.* To render strong. *Fuller*.

BRAWNED, *a.* Brawny; strong. *Spenser*.

BRAWNER, *n.* A boar killed for the table.

BRAWNI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardness. *Locke*.

BRAWNY, *a.* Muscular; fleshy; bulky; having large, strong muscles; strong. *Dryden*.

BEAT, *v. t.* [*Sax. beacan.*] 1. To pound, beat, or grind small. 2. To make a harsh sound, as of an ass. 3. To make a harsh, disagreeable, grating sound.

BRAY, *n.* 1. The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh, grating sound. 2. Shelving ground. *Fairfax.*

BRAY, *n.* [*W. bre.*] A bank or mound of earth.

BRAYER, *n.* 1. One that brays like an ass. 2. An instrument to temper ink in printing offices.

BRAYING, *ppr.* Pounding or grinding small; roaring.

BRAYING, *n.* Roar; noise; clamour. *Smith.*

BRAZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. braser.*] 1. To solder with brass. 2. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass.

BRAZEN, (*brā'-zn*) *a.* 1. Made of brass. 2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass. 3. Impudent; having a front like brass.—*Brazen age*, or age of brass, in mythology, the age which succeeded the silver age.

BRAZEN, *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully.

BRAZEN-BROWED, *a.* Shameless; impudent. *Brown.*

BRAZEN-FACE, *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery. *Shak.*

BRAZEN-FACED, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless. *Dryden.*

BRAZEN-LY, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRAZEN-NESS, *n.* 1. Appearance like brass. 2. Impudence; excess of assurance.

BRAZIER. See **BRASIER**.

BRAZIL, or **BRAZIL-WOOD**, *n.* [*Port. braz.*] Brazil, or Brazil-wood, or *brasilletto*, is a very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in Brazil, and other tropical countries.

BRAZIL-ET-TO, *n.* The same as *Brazil-wood*.

BRAZILIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Brazil. *Barlow.*

BREACH, *n.* [*Fr. brèche.*] 1. The act of breaking; or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; a gap; the space between the several parts of a solid body, parted by violence. 2. The violation of a law; the violation or non-fulfillment of a contract; the non-performance of a moral duty. 3. An opening in a coast. [*Not usual.*] 4. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel. 5. Infraction; injury; invasion; as, a *breach* upon kingly power. 6. Breachment; loss of a friend, and its consequent affliction. 7. A violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law, and destructive to the public tranquillity, is called a *breach of the peace*.

BREACH, *v. t.* To make a breach, or opening. *Life of Wellington.*

BREAD, (*bred*) *n.* [*Sax. bræd.*] 1. A mass of dough, made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baking it in an oven or pan. 2. Food in general. 3. Support of life in general; maintenance.

BREAD, *v. t.* [*Sax. brædan.*] To spread. *Ray.*

BREAD-CHIP-PER, *n.* One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

BREAD-CORN, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.

BREADEN, (*bred'n*) *a.* Made of bread. [*Little used.*]

BREAD-LESS, *a.* Without bread, destitute of food.

BREAD-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept.

BREADSTUFF, *n.* Bread-corn; meal; bread. [*Used in the United States.*]

BREAD-TREE, *n.* The bread-fruit-tree, or *artocarpus*, a tree which grows in the isles of the Pacific ocean.

BREADTH, (*breth*) *n.* [*Sax. bræd and bræd.*] The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side.

BREADTHLESS, *a.* Having no breadth. *More.*

BREAK, *v. t.* pret. *broke*, [*brake*, *Obs.*]; pp. *broke*, or *broken*. [*Sax. bræcan, bræcan.*] 1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart. 2. To burst or open by force. 3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to burst forth. 4. To make breaches or gaps by battering, as in a wall. 5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution. 6. To sink; to topple, or subside; as, to *break* the spirits. 7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the strength of, as of an army. 8. To weaken, or impair, as the faculties. 9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable. 10. To make bankrupt. 11. To discard, dismiss or cashier. *Swift.* 12. To crack; to part or divide, as the skin; to open, as an aposteme. 13. To violate, as a contract or promise. 14. To infringe or violate, as a law, or any moral obligation. 15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease. 16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of. 17. To separate; to part. 18. To dissolve any union, sometimes with *eff.* 19. To cause to abandon; to reform, or cause to reform. 20. To open, as a purpose; to propound something new; to make a first disclosure of opinions. 21. To frustrate; to prevent. 22. To take away. 23. To stretch; to strain; to rack.

To break the back, to strain or dislocate the vertebrae with too heavy a burden; also, to disable one's fortune.—To break bulk, to begin to unload. *Mar. Dict.*—To break a deer, to cut it up at table.—To break fast, to eat the first meal in the day, but used as a compound word.—To break

ground, to plow.—To break ground, to dig; to open trenches.—To break the heart, to afflict grievously.—To break a jest, to utter a jest unexpectedly.—To break off the neck, to dislocate the joints of the neck.—To break off 1. To put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue. 2. To sever; to divide.—To break up. 1. To dissolve or put an end to. 2. To open, or lay open. 3. To plow ground the first time, or after lying long unplowed. 4. To separate. 5. To disband.—To break upon the wheel, to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.—To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body backward.

BREAK, *v. i.* 1. To part; to separate; to divide in two. 2. To burst. 3. To burst, by dashing against something. 4. To open, as a tumor. 5. To open, as the morning; to show the first light; to dawn. 6. To burst forth; to utter or exclaim. 7. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt. 8. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigor. *Swift.* 9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.* 10. To make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; often with a particle. 11. To come to an explanation. 12. To suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out. 13. To faint, flag or pant.

To break away, to disengage itself from; to rush from; also, to dissolve itself or dissipate, as fog or clouds.—To break forth, to issue out.—To break from, to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence.—To break in, to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude.—To break loose, to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint.—To break off, to part; to divide; also, to desist suddenly.—To break off from, to part from with violence.—To break out. 1. To issue forth; to discover itself by its effects, to arise or spring up. 2. To appear in eruptions, as pustules. 3. To throw off restraint, and become dissolute.—To break up, to dissolve itself and separate; as, a company breaks up.—To break with, to part in enmity; to cease to be friends.

BREAK, *n.* 1. A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. 2. A pause; an interruption. 3. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence.—4. In a ship, the *break of the deck* is the part where it terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences. 5. The first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break of day*.—6. In architecture, a recess.

BREAKABLE, *a.* Capable of being broken.

BREAKAGE, *n.* A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation.

BREAKER, *n.* 1. The person who breaks any thing; a violator or transgressor. 2. A rock which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which is broken. 3. A pier, mound, or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice. 4. One that breaks up ground. 5. A destroyer. *Micah*, ii.

BREAKFAST, (*brek'fast*) *n.* 1. The first meal in the day; or the thing eaten at the first meal. 2. A meal, or food in general.

BREAKFAST, (*brek'fast*) *v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST-ING, (*brek'fast-ing*) *ppr.* Eating or taking the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST-ING, *n.* A party at breakfast.

BREAKING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt.

BREAKNECK, *n.* A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck. *Shak.*

BREAK PROMISE, *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREAK VOW, *n.* One who habitually breaks his vows.

BREAKWATER, *n.* 1. The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbor, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor. 2. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water. 3. A mole, at the mouth of a harbor, intended to break the force of the waves.

BREAM, *n.* [*Fr. breme.*] A fish, the *cyprinus brama*, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water.

BREAM, *v. t.* In sea language, to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom.

BREAST, (*brest*) *n.* [*Sax. bræst.*] 1. The soft, protuberant body, adhering to the thorax, which, in females, furnishes milk for infants. 2. The fore part of the thorax, or the belly. 3. The part of a beast which answers to the breast in man. 4. Figuratively, the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions. 5. Formerly, the power of singing. *Tusser.*

BREAST, (*brest*) *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast. *Goldsmith.*

BREASTBONE, *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BREAST-CASK-ET, *n.* One of the largest and longest of

* See Synopsis A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

- the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship.
- BREAST-DEEP**, *a.* Breast-high; as high as the breast.
- BREAST'ED**, *a.* Having a broad breast; having a fine voice.
- BREAST'FAST**, *n.* A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key.
- BREAST-HIGH**, (*brest/hf*) *a.* High as the breast.
- BREAST'HOOK**, *n.* A thick piece of timber placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part, and unite the bows on each side.
- BREAST'ING**, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast; opposing in front.
- BREAST'KNOT**, (*brest'not*) *n.* 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 *broach*.
- BREAST-PLATE**, *n.* 1. Armor for the breast. 2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—3. In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the vestment of the high priest.
- BREAST'PLOW**, *n.* A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf.
- BREAST'ROPE**, *n.* In a ship, *breastropes* are used to fasten the yards to the *parrels*; now called *parrel ropes*.
- BREAST'WORK**, *n.* In *fertilization*, a work thrown up for defense; a parapet, which see.
- BREATH**, (*breth*) *n.* [*Sax. bræth*.] 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 from violent action. 4. Respite; pause; time to breathe. 5. Breeze; air in gentle motion. 6. A single respiration. 7. An instant; the time of a single respiration; a single act. 8. A word.
- BREATH-ABLE**, *a.* That may be breathed.
- BREATHE**, *v. t.* 1. To respire; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live. 2. To take breath; to rest from action. 3. To pass as air.
- BREATHE**, *v. t.* 1. To inhale as air into the lungs, and expel it. 2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; followed by *into*. 3. To expire; to eject by breathing; followed by *out*. 4. To exercise; to keep in breath. 5. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing. 6. To exhale; to emit as breath. 7. To utter softly or in private. 8. [*W. brathu*, to pierce.] To give air or vent to; to open. 9. To express; to manifest.
- BREATHED**, *pp.* Inhaled and exhaled; respired; uttered.
- BREATH'ER**, *n.* One that breathes or lives; one that utters; an inspirer; one who animates or infuses by inspiration.
- BREATH'FUL**, (*breth'ful*) *a.* Full of breath; full of odor.
- BREATH'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Respiring; living; uttering. 2. *a.* Exhibiting to the life.
- BREATH'ING**, *n.* 1. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air. 2. Aspiration; secret prayer. 3. Breathing-place; vent. 4. Accent; aspiration.
- BREATH'ING-PLACE**, *n.* 1. A pause. 2. A vent.
- BREATH'ING-TIME**, *n.* Pause; relaxation.
- BREATH'LESS**, (*breth'less*) *a.* 1. Being out of breath; spent with labor or violent action. 2. Dead.
- BREATH'LESS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being exhausted of breath.
- BRECCIA**, *n.* [*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 colors.
- BRECCIA-TED**, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.
- BRECHITE**, *n.* A fossil allied to the *alecyons*.
- BRED**, *pp.* of *breed*. Generated; produced; contrived; educated.
- † **BREDE**, *n.* A braid. *Addison*.
- * **BREECH**, (*brich*) *n.* 1. The lower part of the body behind. 2. Breeches; but rarely used in the singular. 3. The hinder part of any thing.
- * **BREECH**, *v. t.* 1. To put into breeches. 2. To whip on the breech. 3. See *BRITCH*.
- BREECHES**, (*brich ez*) *n. plu.* [*Sax. bræc, bræcce*.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.—To wear the breeches is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.
- BREECH'ING**, (*brich'ing*) *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech. 2. Whipping the breech; and, as a noun, a whipping.
- BREECH'ING**, in gunnery on board of ships.
- BREED**, *v. t.* pret and *pp.* bred. [*Sax. bredan, brædan*.] 1. To generate; to engender; to hatch; to produce the young of any species of animals. Always applied to the mother or dam. 2. To produce within or upon the body. 3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate. 4. To contrive; to hatch; to produce by plotting. 5. To give birth to; to be the native place of. 6. To educate; to instruct; to form by education. 7. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to provide for, train and
- conduct; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.
- BREED**, *v. 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 have birth; to be produced. 4. To be increased by a new production. 5. To raise a breed.
- BREED**, *n.* 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 other things than animals. 4. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood. † **BREED-BATE**, *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels. *Shak.*
- BREEDER**, *n.* 1. 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.
- BREED'ING**, *ppr.* Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.
- BREED'ING**, *n.* 1. 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 eminence*, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decourms of social life. Hence, *good breeding* is politeness.
- BREEZE**, *n.* [*Sax. briosa*.] A genus of flies or insects, technically called *tabanus*.
- BREEZE**, *n.* [*It. brezza*.] 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.
- BREEZE**, *v. i.* To blow gently; a word common among seamen. *Barlow*.
- BREEZ'LESS**, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes.
- BREEZY**, *a.* 1. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes. 2. Subject to frequent breezes. *Gray*.
- BRE'HON**, *n.* In *Irish*, a judge.
- BREIS-LA-KITE**, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.
- † **BREME**, *a.* [*Sax. bremman*.] Cruel; sharp. *Chaucer*.
- † **BREN**, *v. t.* [*Sax. breman*.] To burn. *Spenser*.
- BRENNAGE**, *n.* In the middle ages, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.
- † **BRENT**, or **BRANT**, *a.* [*W. bryn*.] Steep; high.
- BRENT**, *n.* 1. A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl. 2. part burnt; [*obs.*] See *BRAN*.
- BREST**, or **BREAST**, *n.* In *architecture*, the member of a column, more usually called *torus*, or *tor*.
- BREST-SUM-MER**, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed.
- BRET**, *n.* A local name of the *turbot*, called also *burt* or *brut*.
- † **BRET'FUL**, *a.* Brimful. *Chaucer*.
- BRETH'REN**, *n.*; *plu.* of *brother*. It is used almost exclusively in solemn and Scriptural language, in the place of *brothers*. See *BROTHER*.
- BREVE**, *n.* [*It. breve*; *L. brevis*.] 1. In *music*, a note or character of time.—2. In *law*, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court. This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written *brief*.
- BRE-VET'**, *n.* 1. In the *French customs*, the grant of a favor or donation from the king, or the warrant evidencing the grant; a warrant; a brief, or commission. *More particularly*, a commission given to a subaltern officer, written on parchment, without seal. 2. A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above his pay.
- BREVIA-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. breviaire*.] 1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. 2. A book containing the daily service of the Romish church.
- BREVIAT**, *n.* A short compend; a summary.
- † **BREVIATE**, *v. t.* To abridge. See *ABBRVIATE*.
- BREVIATURE**, *n.* An abbreviation.
- BRE-VIER'**, *n.* [*Fr. breviaire*.] A small kind of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion.
- BREVI-PED**, *a.* [*L. brevis* and *pes*.] Having short legs, as a fowl.
- BREVI-PED**, *n.* A fowl having short legs.
- BREVI-TY**, *n.* [*L. brevitās*.] 1. Shortness; applied to time. 2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words; applied to discourses.
- BREW**, *v. t.* [*Sax. brisan*.] 1. In a general sense, to boil, and mix. 2. In a more restricted sense, to make beer, ale, or other similar liquor. 3. To mingle. 4. To contrive; to plot. 5. To put in a state of preparation.
- BREW**, *v. i.* 1. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming or collecting. 2. To perform the business of brewing or making beer.
- BREW**, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

- BREWAGE**, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.
- BREWED**, *pp.* Mixed, steeped, and fermented; made by brewing.
- BREWER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.
- BREWER-Y**, *n.* A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.
- BREW-HOUSE**, *n.* A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.
- BREWING**, *ppr.* 1. Preparing malt liquor. 2. In a state of mixing, forming, or preparing. 3. Contriving; preparing.
- BREWING**, *n.* 1. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops. 2. The quantity brewed at once.—3. Among seamen, a collection of black clouds portending a storm.
- BREWIS**, *n.* 1. Broth; pottage; [*obs.*] 2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
- BRIAR**. See **BRIER**.
- BRIBE**, *n.* [*fr. brab.*] 1. A price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person. 2. That which seduces.
- BRIBE**, *v. t.* 1. To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. 2. To gain by a bribe.
- BRIBE-DE-VOURING**, *a.* Greedy of bribes.
- BRIBER**, *n.* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices.
- BRIBER-Y**, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices.
- BRIBE-WORTHY**, *a.* Worth bribing to obtain.
- BRICK**, *n.* [*fr. brigue.*] 1. A mass of earth, chiefly clay, first moistened and made fine by grinding or treading, then formed into a long square in a mold, dried and baked or burnt in a kiln; used in buildings and walls. 2. A loaf shaped like a brick.
- BRICK**, *v. t.* 1. To lay or pave with bricks. 2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster.
- BRICK-BAT**, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick.
- BRICK-BUILT**, *a.* Built with bricks. *Dryden.*
- BRICK-CLAY**, *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks.
- BRICK-DUST**, *n.* Duss of pounded bricks.
- BRICK-EARTH**, *n.* Clay or earth used or suitable for bricks.
- BRICK-KILN**, (*brik'kil*) *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt.
- BRICK-LAY-ER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.
- BRICKLE**, *a.* Brittle, easily broken.
- BRICKLE-NESS**, *n.* Fragility. *Barret.*
- BRICK-MA-KE-R**, *n.* [*brick and make.*] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.
- BRICK-WORK**, *n.* The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.
- BRICKY**, *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks.
- BRIDAL**, *a.* Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.
- BRIDAL**, *n.* The nuptial festival. *Dryden.*
- BRIDAL-I-TY**, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast.
- BRIDE**, *n.* [*Sax. bryd.*] 1. A woman new married. 2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.
- BRIDE**, *v. t.* To make a wife of; to marry.
- BRIDE-BED**, *n.* The marriage bed. *Prior.*
- BRIDE-CAKE**, *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the United States, *wedding cake.*
- BRIDECHAM-BER**, *n.* The nuptial apartment.
- BRIDEGROOM**, *n.* [Originally and properly, *bridegroom*, from the *Sax. brudguma*, a brideman; *Dan. brudgom*; *Sw. brudgumme.*] A man newly married; or a man about to be married.
- BRIDE-MAID**, *n.* A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.
- BRIDE/MAN**, *n.* A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. Often pronounced *bride's man* and *bride's maid*.
- BRIDE/STAKE**, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round. *B. Jonson.*
- BRIDE/WELL**, *n.* A house of correction, for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a workhouse.
- BRIDGE**, (*bridj*) *n.* [*Sax. bric, brig, brigg.*] 1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. 2. The upper part of the nose. 3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched.—4. In *gunnery*, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage.
- BRIDGE**, *v. t.* 1. To build a bridge or bridges over. 2. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges.
- BRIDGED**, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.
- BRIDG-ING**, *ppr.* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.
- BRIDG-Y**, *a.* Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*
- BRIDLE**, *n.* [*Sax. bridl, or bridel.*] 1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider. 2. A restraint; a curb; a check. 3. A short piece of cable well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bits.
- BRIDLE**, *v. t.* 1. To put on a bridle. 2. To restrain, guide or govern; to check, curb or control.
- BRIDLE**, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.
- BRIDLED**, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.
- BRIDLE-HAND**, *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding. *Sidney.*
- BRIDLER**, *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs.
- BRIDLING**, *ppr.* 1. Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing. 2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.
- BRIEF**, *a.* [*fr. bref; L. brevis.*] Short; concise; it is used chiefly of *language, discourses, writings* and *time*.
- BRIEF**, *n.* 1. An epitome; a short or concise writing. In *modern times*, an *apostolical brief* is a letter 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 instruction of council on a trial at law. Also, a writ, summoning a man to answer to any action. 3. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a public collection or charitable contribution of money for any public or private purpose. *New England.* 4. A writing in general.
- BRIEFLY**, *adv.* Concisely; in few words.
- BRIEFNESS**, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.
- BRIER**, *n.* [*Sax. brær; Ir. briar.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a prickly plant or shrub.—2. In a *limited sense*, the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.
- BRIER-Y**, *a.* Full of briars; rough; thorny.
- BRIER-Y**, *n.* A place where briars grow. *Hulot.*
- BRIG**, the termination of names, signifies a *bridge*, or perhaps, in some cases, a town, or *burg*.
- BRIG**, *n.* [*from brigantine.*] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.
- BRIG-AD-E**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier.
- BRIG-AD-E**, *v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.
- BRIG-AD-E-MA-JOR**, *n.* An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.
- BRIG-A-DIER**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.
- BRIG-AND**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A robber; a freebooter; a lawless fellow, who lives by plunder.
- BRIG-AND-AGE**, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder.
- BRIG-AN-DINE**, *n.* *Anciently*, a coat of mail.
- BRIG-AN-TINE**, *n.* [*fr. brigantina.*] See **BRIG**.
- BRIGHT**, (*brite*) *a.* [*Sax. beorht, bric, byrht, or byrht.*] 1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid. 2. Clear; transparent; as liquors. 3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes. 4. Resplendent with charms. 5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit. 6. Illustrious; glorious.—7. In *popular language*, ingenious; possessing an active mind. 8. Promising good or success. 9. Sparkling; animated.
- BRIGHT-BURN-ING**, *a.* Burning with a bright flame.
- BRIGHTEN**, (*br'tn*) *v. t.* 1. To make bright or brighter, to make to shine; to increase lustre. 2. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom. 3. To cheer; to make gay or cheerful. 4. To make illustrious, or more distinguished. 5. To make acute or witty.
- BRIGHTEN**, (*br'tn*) *v. i.* 1. To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up. 2. To become less dark or gloomy.
- BRIGHT-EYED**, (*br'te'de*) *a.* Having bright eyes.
- BRIGHT-HAIRED**, *a.* Having bright hair.
- BRIGHT-HAR-NESS**, *a.* Having glittering armor.
- BRIGHTLY**, (*br'tle*) *adv.* Splendidly; with lustre.
- BRIGHTNESS**, (*br'tle-nes*) *n.* 1. Splendor; lustre; glitter. 2. Acuteness, applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit.
- BRIGHT-SHIN-ING**, *a.* Shining with splendor.
- BRIGHT**, (*br't*) *v. t.* To shine brightly.
- BRIGUE**, (*breeg*) *n.* [*fr. brigue.*] A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [*Little used.*] *Chesterfield.*
- BRIGUE**, (*breeg*) *v. i.* To canvass; to solicit. [*Little used.*]
- BRILLIANT-CY**, *n.* Splendor; glitter; great brightness.
- BRILLIANT**, *a.* [*fr. brillant.*] 1. Sparkling with lustre, glittering. 2. Splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* achievement.
- BRILLIANT**, *n.* 1. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. 2. In the *manège*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage.
- BRILLIANT-LY**, *adv.* Splendidly. *Warton.*
- BRILLIANT-NESS**, *n.* Brilliance; splendor; glitter.
- BRILLS**, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.
- BRIM**, *n.* [*Sax. brymm.*] 1. The rim, lip, or broad border of any vessel or other thing. 2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not. 3. The top of any liquor; the

* See Synopses. Å, Æ, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long.—FAR FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

edge or that next the border at the top. 4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge.

†BRIM, *a.* [Sax. *bryme.*] Public; well known; celebrated.

BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRIMFUL, *a.* Full to the top; completely full; as, a glass *brimful*.

†BRIMFUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness to the top. *Shak.*

BRIMLESS, *a.* Having no brim. *Addison.*

BRIMMER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRIMMING, *a.* Full to the top or brim. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, and *stone*, *burn-stone.*] Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon-yellow color.

BRIMSTONY, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRINDED, *a.* [It. *brinato.*] Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors. *Milton.*

BRINDLE, *n.* The state of being brindled; spottedness. *Richardson.*

BRINDLED, *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors. *Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne.*] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt. 2. The ocean or sea. 3. Tears, so called from their saltness.

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with. *Encyc.*

BRINE-PAN, *n.* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE-PIT, *n.* A brine-pan, or a salt spring from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

BRINE-SPRING, *n.* A spring of salt water.

BRING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *brought.* [Sax. *bringan.*] 1. To fetch; to bear, convey or lead from a distant to a nearer place; or to a person. 2. To produce; to procure as a cause; to draw to. 3. To attract or draw along. 4. To cause to come. 5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence. The primary sense is, to lead, draw, or cause to come; the sense of conveying or bearing is secondary. Its use is extensive, and, in general, it implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. To bring back is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.—To bring about, to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.—To bring forth is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest; to disclose.—To bring forward, to cause to advance; to produce to view.—To bring in, to import; to introduce; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce; to produce, as income, rent or revenue; to induce to join, &c.—To bring off, to bear or convey from a distant place; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.—To bring on, to cause to begin; as, to bring on an action; also, to originate or cause to exist; also, to bear or convey from a distance; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing.—To bring over, to bear across; also, to convert; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.—To bring out, to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment.—To bring under, to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.—To bring up, to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to introduce to practice; to cause to advance near; to bear or convey upwards.—In navigation, to cast anchor.—To bring down, to cause to come down; also, to humble or abase.—To bring to, in navigation, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner, that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary.

BRINGER, *n.* One who brings, or conveys to.—Bringer in, the person who introduces.—Bringer up, an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is in the rear of an army.

BRINGING, *pp.* Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRINGING FORTH, *n.* Production. *Shak.*

BRINISH, *a.* Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRINISH-NESS, *n.* Saltiness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* [Dan. Sw. *brink.*] The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice.

BRINY, (*br'ne*) *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt.

BRIO-NY. See BRVONY.

BRISK, *a.* [W. *brysg.*] 1. Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious. 2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors. 3. Lively; burning freely; as, a brisk fire. 4. Vivid; bright; [not used.]

†BRISK, *v. t.* To make brisk.

BRISK UP, *v. t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v. i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect, or bold attitude.

BRISK ET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *brechet.*] The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

BRISKLY, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

BRISKNESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gaiety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors.

BRISTLE, (*bristl*) *n.* [Sax. *bristl.*] 1. The stiff, glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, used for making brushes; similar hair on other animals. 2. A species of pubescence on plants in form of stiff, roundish hair.

BRISTLE, *v. t.* 1. To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine. *Shak.* 2. To fix a bristle.

BRISTLE, *v. i.* 1. To rise or stand erect. 2. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance. In this sense the word is common in the *United States*, but generally pronounced *brustle*.

BRISTLE-LIKE, *a.* Stiff as a bristle.

BRISTLE-SHAPED, *a.* Of the thickness and length of a bristle. *Martyn.*

BRISTLY, (*bristly*) *a.* Thick-set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough. *Bacon.*

BRISTOL-FLOWER, *n.* A species of *lychnis*.

BRISTOL-STONE, *n.* Rock crystal.

BRISTOL-WATER, *n.* The water of a warm spring, near the city of Bristol in England.

BRIT, *n.* A fish; probably a different orthography of *brat*, or *burt*. *Carew.*

BRI-TAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain; or, in its present use to Great Britain.

BREECH, *n.* [G. *britsche.*] The large end of a cannon, or of a musket, or other fire arm.

BREECH, *v. t.* To fasten with breeching.

BREECH'ING, *n.* A strong rope, fastened to the cascabel or pummellion of a cannon.

BRITE, or BRIGHT, *v. i.* To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, barley or hops.

BRITISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRITON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRITON, *n.* British. *Spenser.*

BRITTLE, *a.* [Sax. *brittan.*] Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters, or loose parts, rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

BRITTLE-LY, *adv.* In a brittle manner.

BRITTLE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to toughness and tenacity.

BRIZE, *n.* The gad fly. See BREEZE.

BROACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche.*] 1. A spit, and, in some parts of the *English dominions*, an awl, and a bodkin. 2. A musical instrument. 3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [See BROOCH.] 4. A start of the head of a young stag.

BROACH, *v. t.* [W. *prociaw.*] 1. To spit; to pierce, as with a spit. 2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. 3. To open, as a store; [unusual.] 4. To utter; to give out; to publish first: to make public what was before unknown.—To broach to, in navigation, to incline suddenly to windward.

BROACHED, *pp.* Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BROACHER, *n.* A spit; one who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher. *Dryden.*

BROAD, (*brawd*) *a.* [Sax. *brad.*] 1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side. 2. Wide; extensive; vast. 3. Large. 4. Open; clear; not covered, confined or concealed. 5. Gross; coarse. 6. Plain; tending to obscenity. 7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved. 8. Comprehensive.—Broad as long, equal upon the whole. [Unusual.]

BROAD-AX, (*brawd'ax*) *n.* Formerly, a military weapon. In modern usage, an axe for hewing timber.

BROAD-BACKED, *a.* Having a broad back.

BROAD-BLOWN, *a.* Full blown. *Shak.*

BROAD-BREASTED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD-BRIMMED, *a.* Having a broad brim.

BROAD-CAST, *n.* Among farmers, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

BROAD-CAST, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

BROAD-CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in hills or rows.

BROAD-CLOTH, *n.* A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROADEN, (*brawd'nd*) *v. i.* To grow broad. [Unusual.]

BROAD-EYED, *a.* Having a wide view or survey. *Shak.*

BROAD-FRONTED, *a.* Having a broad front.

BROAD-HORNED, *a.* Having large horns.

BROADISH, *a.* Rather broad. *Russel.*

BROAD-LEAVED, or BROAD-LEAFED, *a.* Having broad leaves.

BROADLY, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, *n.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsome-ness.

BROAD-PIECE, *n.* A piece of gold coin.

- BROAD-SEAL**, *n.* The great seal of England; as a verb, not used.
- BROAD-SHOULDERED**, *a.* Broad across the shoulders. *Spectator*.
- BROAD SIDE**, *n.* 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time. 2. The side of a ship, above the water, from the bow to the quarter.—3. In printing, a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.
- BROAD-SPREADING**, *a.* Spreading widely. *Shak*.
- BROAD-SWORD**, (*brawd'sôrd*) *n.* A sword with a broad blade, and a cutting edge. *Ash*.
- BROAD-TAILED**, *a.* Having a broad tail. *Sandys*.
- BROAD-WAISE**, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.
- BROCADE**, *n.* [Sp. *brocado*.] Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, and other ornaments.
- BROCADED**, *a.* 1. Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver. 2. Dressed in brocade.
- BROCADE-SHELL**, *n.* The trivial name of the *conus geographicus*.
- BROCCAGE**, *n.* 1. The premium or commission of a broker. 2. The hire given for any unlawful office. 3. The trade of a broker; a dealing in old things. 4. The business of a broker. 5. The act of pimping. *Ash*.
- BROCA-TEL**, *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*.] 1. A calcareous stone. 2. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry.
- BROCCOLO**, *n.* [It. *broccolo*.] A variety of cabbage, or brassica.
- BROCHE**, *n.* The true, but not the common, orthography of *broach*.
- BROCK**, *n.* [Sax. *broc*.] A badger.
- BROCKET**, *n.* A red deer two years old. *Bailey* writes this *brock* or *bracket*. The French write it *brocard*.
- BRODEKIN**, *n.* [Fr. *brodequin*.] A buskin or half boot.
- BROGGLE**, *v. i.* To fish for eels.
- BROGUE**, (*brôg*) *n.* [Ir. *brôg*.] 1. A shoe. 2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation. 3. *Brogues* is used by *Shenstone* for breeches, from the Irish *brag*.
- BROGUE-MAKER**, *n.* A maker of brogues.
- BROID**, *v. t.* To braid. See **BRAD**.
- BROIDER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder*.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.
- BROIDER-ER**, *n.* One that embroiders.
- BROIDER-Y**, *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth. *Tickell*. See **EMBROIDER**.
- BROLL**, *n.* [Fr. *brouillerie*.] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state.
- BROLL**, *v. t.* [Fr. *brouiller*.] To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals, or before the fire.
- BROLL**, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to sweat with heat.
- BROILED**, *pp.* Agitated or dressed by heat.
- BROILER**, *n.* One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.
- BROILING**, *pp.* Agitating by heat; sweating.
- BROKE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan*.] To transact business for another in trade.
- BROKE**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *break*.
- BROKEN**, (*brôkn*) *pp.* of *break*. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.
- BROKEN-BACKED**, *a.* A broken-backed ship is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end.
- BROKEN-BEL-LED**, *a.* Having a ruptured belly.
- BROKEN-HEART-ED**, *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.
- BROKEN-LY**, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner; without a regular series. *Hakewill*.
- BROKEN-MEAT**, *n.* Fragments. *Swift*.
- BROKEN-NESS**, *n.* 1. A state of being broken; unevenness. 2. Contrition.
- BROKEN-WIND**, *n.* A disease in horses, which disables them from bearing fatigue.
- BROKEN-WIND-ED**, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.
- BROKER**, *n.* 1. An agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to transact business. 2. One who deals in old household goods. 3. A pimp or procurer. *Shak*.
- BROKER-AGE**, *n.* The fee, reward or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.
- BROKER-LY**, *a.* Mean; servile. *Jansan*.
- BROKER-Y**, *n.* The business of a broker. *Hall*.
- BROKING**, *pp.* Transacting business as a broker; practiced by brokers. *Shak*.
- BROME**, *n.* [Gr. *βρομος*.] A liquid of a deep red-brown color, very volatile.
- BROME-GRASS**, *n.* A plant, the *bromus*.
- BRONCHIAL**, *a.* [Gr. *βρογχος*.] Belonging to the bronchia, or ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs.
- BRONCHIC**, *a.* The same as bronchial.
- BRONCHO-CELE**, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος* and *κηλη*.] An enlarged thyroid gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called *goiter*; the Derbyshire neck.
- BRONCHOTOMY**, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος* and *τομή*.] An incision into the windpipe or *larynx*, between the rings; called, also, *tracheotomy*.
- BROUND**, *n.* A sword. See **BRAND**.
- BRONTOLOGY**, *n.* [Gr. *βροντη* and *λογος*.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.
- *BRONZE**, *n.* [Fr. *bronzé*.] 1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. 2. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze.—3. Among antiquaries, any figure of men, beasts, urns, or other piece of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze. 4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze.—5. Among medalists, any copper medal.
- *BRONZE**, *v. t.* 1. To imitate bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf. 2. To color like bronze. 3. To harden.
- *BRONZING**, *pp.* Imitating bronze.
- *BRONZING**, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf.
- BRONZITE**, *n.* A mineral.
- *BRÖÖCH**, (*bröche*) *n.* [Slav. *obrutsch*.] 1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt. 2. A jewel.—3. With painters, a painting all of one color.
- BRÖÖCH**, *v. t.* To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels. *Shak*.
- BROOD**, *v. i.* [Sax. *brod*.] 1. To sit on and cover, as a fowl on her eggs. 2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings. 3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought. 4. To mature any thing with care.
- BROOD**, *v. t.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish. 2. To cherish.
- BROOD**, *n.* [Sax. *brod*.] 1. Offspring; progeny. 2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once. 3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced. 4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [Unusual.] *Shak*.
- BROODED**, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.
- BROODING**, *pp.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.
- BROODY**, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching, inclined to sit. [Unusual.] *Ray*.
- BRÖÖK**, *n.* [Sax. *broc*, or *brooc*.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.
- BROOK**, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan*.] Literally, to chew or digest. To bear; to endure; to support. *Dryden*.
- †BROOK**, *v. i.* To endure. *Sidney*.
- BROOK-LIME**, *n.* A plant.
- BROOK-MINT**, *n.* The water mint.
- BROOK-WEED**, *n.* A plant, water pimpinell.
- BROOKY**, *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer*.
- BROOM**, *n.* [Sax. *brum*.] 1. A plant of several species, called *dyer's weed*. 2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors.
- BROOM**. See **BREAM**.
- BROOM CORN**, *n.* A species of *holcus*, or *Guinea-corn*, bearing a head, of which brooms are made.
- BROOMING A SHIP**. See **BREAM**.
- BROOMLAND**, *n.* Land producing broom.
- BROOMRAPE**, *n.* A plant, *orobanche*.
- BROOMSTAFF**, *n.* The staff or handle of a broom. *Swift*
- BROOMSTICK**, *n.* A Full of broom; containing broom.
- BROSEN**, *a.* Burnt. *Craven dialect*.
- BROSTEN**, *a.* Burnt. *Craven dialect*.
- BROTH**, *n.* [Sax. *broth*.] 1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated. 2. In America, the word is often applied to foaming water.
- BROTH-EL**, *n.* [Fr. *bordel*.] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy house; a stew.
- BROTH-EL-ER**, *n.* One that frequents brothels.
- BROTH-EL-HOUSE**, *n.* A brothel.
- BROTH-EL-RY**, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity.
- BROTHER**, *n.*; *plu.* **BROTHERS**, or **BRETHREN**. [Goth. *brother*; Sax. *brother*.—The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.] 1. A human male, born of the same father and mother. 2. Any one closely united. 3. One that resembles another in manners.—In Scripture, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother*.—In a more general sense, *brother*, or *brethren*, is used for man in general.—*Brother-german* is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or one by the mother only.
- BROTHERHOOD**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being a brother. 2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. 3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation.
- BROTHER-LESS**, *a.* Without a brother. *Shak*.

* See Synopses I, E, I, O, C, Y, long.—**FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—** † *Obsolete*.

- BROTHER-LIKE**, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak*
BROTHER-LOVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak*
BROTHER-LY, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate. *Shakespeare* uses this word as an *adverb*. "I speak but brotherly."
- BROUGHT**, (*brawt*) *pret.* and *pp.* of *bring*. See *BRING*
BROW, *n.* [*Sax. brea, brucea.*] 1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit.—*To knit the brows*, is to frown. 2. The hair that covers the brow, forming an arch, called the *eye-brow*. 3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance. 4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice. 5. A fringe of copse, adjoining to the hedge of a field.
BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit. *Milton*
BROW-ANT-LEER, *n.* 1. The first start that grows on a deer's head. 2. The branch of a deer's horn next the tail.
BROW-BEAT, *v. t.* To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions
BROW-BEAT-EN, (*brow/be-t'n*) *pp.* Overborne by impudence.
BROW-BEAT-ING, *ppr.* Overhearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.
BROW-BEAT-ING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.
BROW-BOUND, *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak*
BROW-LESS, *a.* Without shame. *Addison*
BROW-POST, *n.* Among *builders*, a beam that goes across a building. *Encyc.*
BROW-SICK, *a.* Dejected; hanging the head.
BROWN, *a.* [*Sax. brun.*] Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.
BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dusky. *Barlow*
BROWN-BILL, *n.* A weapon formerly used by the English foot-soldiers.
BROWNIE, *n.* A spirit, foolishly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.
BROWNISH, *a.* Somewhat brown.
BROWNSISM, *n.* The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists.
BROWNIST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown.
BROWNESS, *n.* A brown color. *Sidney*
BROWN-SPAR, *n.* Pearl spar, or *siderocalc.*
BROWN-STUDY, *n.* Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness.
BROWN-WORT, *n.* 1. A plant, *prunella*. 2. A species of *scrophularia*, the *vernalis*.
BROWN-Y, *a.* Brown. *Shak*
BROWSE, *v. t.* [*Gr. βρωσκω.*] To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots.
BROWSE, *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle.
BROWSE, (*brows*) *n.* The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.
BROWSING, *ppr.* Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.
BRUCIA, } *n.* A vegetable alkali, extracted from the
BRUCINE, } bark of the false anagurum.
BRUCIT, } *n.* A mineral, the *chondrodite* of Berzelius.
BRUISE, *v. t.* [*Sax. brysan.*] To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed.
BRUISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRUISED, *pp.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRUISER, *n.* 1. A concave tool for grinding the *specula* of telescopes.—2. In *vulgar language*, a boxer.
BRUISE-WORT, *n.* A plant, comfrey.
BRUISING, *ppr.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRUISING, *n.* In *popular language*, a beating or boxing.
BRUIT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Report; rumor; fame.
BRUIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.
BRUMAL, *n.* [*L. bruma.*] Belonging to the winter. *Brown*
BRUME, *n.* [*Fr. brume.*] Mist; fog; vapors. [*Little used.*] *Barlow*
BRUN, or **BURN**, *n.* A river or stream.
BRUN-NETTE, } *n.* [*Fr.*] A woman with a brown or dark
BRUN-NET, } complexion.
BRUNION, *n.* [*Fr. brugno.*] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.
BRUNT, *n.* [*Dan. brynde, and brunst.*] 1. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention. 2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind. 3. A sudden effort.
BRUSH, *n.* [*Fr. brosse.*] 1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing. 2. The larger pencils used by painters. 3. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; a *sense common in the United States*. 4. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees. *Encyc.* 5. A skirmish; a slight encounter; pick; an assault; a shock, or rude treatment, from collision. 6. In *electricity*, the luminous appearance of electric matter. 7. A tall.
BRUSH, *v. t.* 1. To sweep or rub with a brush. 2. To strike, as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury or impression. 3. To point with a brush. 4. With off, to remove by brushing. 5. To move as a brush; to pass over with a light contact.
BRUSH, *v. i.* 1. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived. 2. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression.
BRUSHED, *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.
BRUSHER, *n.* One who brushes.
BRUSH-ET. See *BUSK-ET*
BRUSH-ING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush, striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.
BRUSH-ING, *a.* Brisk; light. *Encyc.*
BRUSH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a brush. *Asiat Res.*
BRUSH-WOOD, *n.* Brush; a thicket or copse of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off. *Dryden*
BRUSH-Y, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; slaggy; having long hair. *Boyle*
BRUSK, *a.* [*Fr. brusque.*] Rude; rough. *Wotton*
BRUSTLE, (*brus'al*) *v. t.* [*Sax. brastlan.*] To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; to rustle, as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully.
BRUSTLING, *ppr.* Crackling; rustling; vaporizing.
BRUT, *v. i.* [*Fr. bruter.*] To browse. *Keelyn*
BRUTAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a brute. 2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling like a brute, or merciless.
BRUTAL-TY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness, churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame.
BRUTAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman.
BRUTAL-IZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. *Addison*
BRUTAL-LY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner. *Arbutnot*
BRUTE, *a.* [*Fr. brut.*] 1. Senseless; unconscious. 2. Irrational; ferine. 3. Bestial; in common with beasts. 4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible.
BRUTE, *n.* 1. A beast; any animal destitute of reason. 2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling man.
BRUTE, *v. t.* Not *bruit*, to report.
BRUTELY, *adv.* In a rude manner. *Milton*
BRUTENESS, *n.* Brutality. *Spenser*
BRUTIFY, *v. t.* To make a person a brute, to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling. *Congreve*
BRUTISH, *a.* 1. Like a brute or beast. 2. Insensible; stupid. 3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal. 4. Gross; carnal; bestial. 5. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught.
BRUTISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely.
BRUTISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute.
BRUTISM, *n.* The nature and characteristic qualities of a brute.
BRUTTING, *n.* Browsing.
BRU'ONY, *n.* [*L. bryonia.*] White jalap; a genus of plants of several species.—*Black bryony* is a genus of plants, called *tamus*.
BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor. *Prior*
BUBBLE, *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles. *Sackville*
BUBBLE, *n.* [*D. bobbel.*] 1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid, inflated with air. 2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a fraud. 3. A person deceived.
BUBBLE, *v. i.* 1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. 2. To run with a gurgling noise.
BUBBLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive or impose on.
BUBBLER, *n.* One who cheats. *Digby*
BUBBY, *n.* A woman's breast. *Arbutnot*
BUBO, *n.* [*Gr. βουβων; L. bubo.*] A tumor or abscess with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin, or armpit.
BU-BON-O-CELE, *n.* [*Gr. βουβων and κηλη.*] *Hernia inguinalis*, or inguinal rupture.
BUBBU-KLE, *n.* A red pimple. *Shak*
BU-BUL'CA, *n.* A flat fresh-water fish.
BUC-A-NEER, } *n.* [*Fr. boucaner.*] Primarily, a bucaner
BUC-A-NIER, } is said to be one who dries and smokes
 flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Haiti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterwards applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America.
BU-CA'O, *n.* A species of owl, in the Philippine isles.
BUC'CAL, *a.* [*L. bucca.*] Pertaining to the cheek.
BUC-CEL-LATION, *n.* [*L. buccella, buccca.*] The act of breaking into large pieces.

* See *Synopsis* MOVE BOOK, DOVE, —BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*.

- BUCCELLITE**, *n.* Fossil remains or petrifications of the shells called *buccinum*.
- BUCENT'AUR**, *n.* The state barge of Venice.
- BUCERU'ALUS**, *n.* An animal of the gazelle tribe.
- BUCE'ROS**, *n.* The hornbill, or Indian raven.
- BUCOL-ZITTE**, *n.* A mineral.
- BUCK**, *n.* [*G. bauche, beuche.*] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. 2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye.
- BUCK**, *v. t.* [*G. beuchen.*] To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds.
- BUCK**, *n.* [*Sax. buc, bucca.*] The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit and hare.
- BUCK** *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does.
- BUCK-BASKET**, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shak.*
- BUCK'BEAN**, *n.* This is properly *bogbean*.
- BUCKED**, *pp.* Soaked in lye. *Ash.*
- BUCKET**, *n.* [*Sax. buc.*] The vessel in which water is drawn or carried.
- BUCKING**, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.
- BUCKING**, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing.
- BUCKING-STOOL**, *n.* A washing block.
- BUCKLE**, *n.* [*Fr. boucle.*] 1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes. 2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair. 3. In coats of arms, a token of the surety, faith and service of the bearer.
- BUCKLE**, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a buckle, or buckles. 2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor. 3. To join in battle. 4. To confine or limit.
- BUCKLE**, *v. i.* To bend; to bow.—*To buckle to*, to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal.—*To buckle in*, to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; a popular use in America.—*To buckle with*, to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat.
- BUCKLER**, *n.* [*W. buccled.*] A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor.
- † **BUCKLER**, *v. t.* To support; to defend. *Shak.*
- BUCKLER-THORN**, *n.* Christ's thorn.
- BUCKMAST**, *n.* [*buck*, that is, *beach*, and *mast.*] The mast, or fruit of the beach tree.
- BUCKRAM**, *n.* [*Fr. bougran.*] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.
- BUCKRAM**, *a.* Stiff; precise. *Fulke.*
- BUCKRAMS**, *n.* The same as *wild garlic*.
- BUCKSHORN**, *n.* A plant, a species of plantago, or plantain, called *coronopus*.
- BUCKSKIN**, *n.* The skin of a buck. *As an adjective*, made of leather, prepared from the skin of a buck.
- BUCKSTALL**, *n.* A toil or net to take deer.
- BUCKTHORN**, *n.* A genus of plants, called *rhamnus*, of many species.
- BUCKWHEAT**, *n.* [*D. boek-weit.*] A plant and a species of grain; called also *brank*.
- BU'COLIC**, or **BU-COLI-CAL**, *a.* [*Gr. βουκολος.*] Pastoral.
- BU-COLIC**, *n.* 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs. 2. A writer of pastorals.
- BUD**, *n.* [*D. bot.*] A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower.
- BUD**, *v. i.* 1. To put forth or produce buds or gems. 2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot. 3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. 4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant.
- BUD**, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.
- BUDDED**, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.
- BUDDHISM**, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists.
- BUDD'ING**, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.
- BUD'DLE**, *n.* In mining, a large square frame of boards, used in washing tin ore. *Ash.*
- BUD'DLE**, *v. i.* Among miners, to wash ore.
- BUDGE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. and Norm. bouger.*] To move off; to stir; to wag. In America, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge*; but the use of both words is vulgar.
- BUDGE**, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
- BUDGE**, *a.* 1. Brisk; jocund. 2. Surly; stiff; formal; [*obs.*]
- BUDGE-BACHE-LORS**, *a.* A company of men who accompany the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.
- BUDGE-BAR-REL**, *n.* A small barrel with only one head, used for carrying powder.
- BUDGE'NESS**, *n.* Sternness; severity.
- BUDGER**, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.
- BUDGE'T**, *n.* [*Fr. bougette.*] 1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store. 2. The papers re-
- specting the finances of the British nation.—*To open the budget*, to lay before a legislative body the papers of the executive government.
- † **BUDGY**, *a.* Consisting of fur.
- BUD'LET**, *n.* A little bud springing from a parent bud.
- BUFF**, *n.* [contracted from *bufalo*, or *buffskin*.] 1. Buffskin; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo. 2. A military coat made of buffskin or similar leather. 3. The color of buff; a light yellow. 4. A yellow, viscid substance, formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases. *Parr.*
- BUFF**, *v. t.* To strike. *See* **BUFFER**.
- BUFFA-LO**, *n.* [*It. and Sp. bufalo.*] The *bufalus*, a species of the bovine genus. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of North America. *See* **BISON**.
- BUFFEL**, *n.* Buffel's-head duck, a bird.
- BUFFET**, *n.* [*Fr. buffet.*] A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china and other like furniture.
- BUFFET**, *n.* [*It. buffetto.*] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap. *Milton.*
- BUFFET**, *v. t.* 1. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat. 2. To beat in contention; to contend against.
- BUFFET**, *v. i.* To exercise or play at boxing.
- BUFFET-ER**, *ppr.* Struck; beaten.
- BUFFET-ER**, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.
- BUFFET-ING**, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.
- BUFFET-ING**, *n.* 1. A striking with the hand. 2. Contention; attack; opposition.
- BUFFIN**, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff.
- BUFFLE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The buffalo.
- BUFFLE**, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*
- BUFFLE-HEAD**, *n.* One who has a large head.
- BUFFLE-HEAD-ED**, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.
- BUFFON**, *n.* The Numidian crane.
- BUFFOON**, *n.* [*Fr. bouffon.*] 1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic. 2. He that uses indecent rallery.
- BUFFOON**, *v. t.* To make ridiculous.
- BUFFOON-ER-Y**, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.
- BUFFOONING**, *n.* Buffoonery. *Dryden.*
- BUFFOONISH**, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.
- BUFFOONISM**, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.
- BUFFOONIZE**, *v. i.* To play the fool, jester, or buffoon.
- BUFFOON-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.
- BUFFOONLY**, *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks.
- BU'FON-ITE**, *n.* [*L. bufo.*] Toadstone.
- BUG**, *n.* [*qu. W. bag, bygan.*] The name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants.
- BUG**, or **BUG'BEAR**, *n.* [*W. bug.*] A frightful object; a walking spectre; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful. *Locke.*
- BUG'BEAR**, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms. *Archbishop King.*
- BU-GEE**, *n.* A species of monkey in India.
- BU-GEL'U-GEY**, *n.* A large species of lizard.
- BUG'GER**, *n.* [*Fr. bougre.*] One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; a term of reproach.
- BUGGER-Y**, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. *Sodomy.*
- BUGGI-NESS**, *n.* The state of being infected with bugs.
- BUGGY**, *a.* Abounding with bugs.
- BU'GLE**, or **BU'GLE-HORN**, *n.* [*W. bugail.*] 1. A hunting-horn. *Shak.* 2. A military instrument of music.
- BU'GLE**, *n.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shak.*
- BU'GLE**, *n.* [*L. bugula, or bugillo.*] A genus of plants *ajuga*, of several species.
- BU'GLE**, *n.* [*L. buculus.*] A sort of wild ox.
- BU'GLE-WEED**, *n.* A plant, the *Lycopus virginicus*.
- BUGLOSS**, *n.* [*L. buglossus.*] A genus of plants.
- BUGWORT**, *n.* A plant, the *cimicifuga*.
- BUHR-STONE**, *n.* A subspecies of siliceous quartz. This word is often written *buhr-stone*.
- BUILD**, (build) *v. t.* pret. *built*; pp. *built*. The regular *BILD*, } pret. and pp., *tuiled*, is sometimes used. [*Sax. byldan.*] 1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice. 2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form. 3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation. 4. In Scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle, or establish and preserve.
- BUILD**, (bild) *v. i.* 1. To exercise the art, or practice the business of building. 2. To construct, rest or depend on as a foundation.
- BUILDER**, (bild'er) *n.* 1. One who builds; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, &c. 2. A creator.
- BUILDING**, (bild'ing) *ppr.* Framing and erecting; resting on.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—**FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—** † *Obsolete*

- BUILDING**, (bld'ing) *n.* A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house.
- BUILT**, (bilt) *pp.* Framed and raised; constructed.
- BUILT**, (bilt) *n.* 1. Form; shape; general figure of a structure. *Dryden*. 2. Species of building.
- BUL**, *n.* The common flounder. *Chambers*.
- BULB**, *n.* [Gr. *βάλβος*.] A round body, applied to many objects. But, in botany, it is appropriately a bud formed under ground, upon or near the roots of certain herbaceous plants, which are hence called *bulbous* plants, as the onion and lily.
- BULB**, *v. i.* To bulb out, is to project or be protuberant. [*Little used*.] *Evelyn*.
- BUL-BULB**, *a.* Bulbous.
- BULBED**, *a.* Round-headed.
- BUL-BIFER-OUS**, *a.* Producing bulbs.
- BULBOUS**, *a.* 1. Containing bulbe or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish. 2. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling out; presenting rounded elevations.
- BULCHIN**, *n.* A young male calf. *Marston*.
- BULGE**, *n.* A different orthography of *bilge*. [W. *bu'lg*.] The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.
- BULGE**, *v. i.* 1. To swell out; to be protuberant. 2. To bulge as a ship. See *BILGE*.
- BULGING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling out; bilging. *As an adjective*, protuberant.
- BULIMY**, *n.* [Gr. *βουλιμία*.] A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged.
- BULK**, *n.* [W. *bu'lg*.] 1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing. 2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body. *Swift*. 3. Main fabric. 4. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods. 5. A part of a building jutting out. *Shak.*—To break bulk, in seamen's language, is to begin to unload.—Laden in bulk, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales or casks.
- BULK-HEAD**, *n.* A partition in a ship, made with boards, to form separate apartments.
- BULKINESS**, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size or stature.
- BULKY**, *a.* Large; of great dimensions.
- BULL**, *n.* [G. *bull*.] 1. The male of the *bos*, or bovine genus of quadrupeds, of which *cow* is the female. 2. In a Scriptural sense, an enemy. 3. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
- BULL**, *n.* [It. *bolle*.] This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, and, in process of time, applied to the edict itself. *Spelman*. 1. A letter, edict or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order or decision. 2. A blunder or contradiction. *Pope*.
- BULL**, *a.* prefix, signifies a *bull*, or large, or having a large head.
- BULL-BAIT-ING**, *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs. *Addison*.
- BULL-BEEF**, *n.* The flesh of a bull; coarse beef.
- BULL-BEG-GAR**, *n.* Something terrible, or frightful.
- BULL-CALF**, *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.
- BULL-DOG**, *n.* A species of dog of a particular form, and of remarkable courage.
- BULL'S-EYE**, *n.* 1. Among seamen, a piece of wood in the form of a ring. 2. Aldebaran, a star. 3. A small, obscure cloud, portending a great storm.
- BULL-FACED**, *a.* Having a large face. *Dryden*.
- BULL-FEAST**. See *BULL-FIGHT*.
- BULL-FIGHT**, *n.* A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese.
- BULL-FINCH**, *n.* A bird of the sparrow kind.
- BULL-FLY**, or **BULL-BEE**, *n.* An insect.
- BULL-FROG**, *n.* A large species of frog.
- BULL-HEAD**, *n.* 1. A genus of fishes, the *cottus*. 2. A stupid fellow; a lubber. 3. A small, black, water vermin.
- BULL-TROUT**, *n.* A large species of trout.
- BULL-WEED**, *n.* Knap weed. *Johnson*.
- BULL-WORT**, *n.* Bishopsweed. *Johnson*.
- BULL-ACE**, *n.* 1. The bully-tree, or *chrysophyllum*, a plant. 2. The wild plum.
- BULL-LANTIC**, *a.* Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun.
- BULL'ARY**, *n.* A collection of papistical bulls.
- BULL-LATE**, *a.* [L. *bullatus*.] Having elevations, like blisters.
- BULLET**, *n.* [Fr. *bullet*.] A ball of iron or lead called also *shot*, used to load guns for killing man or beast.
- BULL'E-TIN**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. An official report from an officer to his commander or superior. 2. An official report of a physician respecting the king's health. 3. A little note given by a banking company. 4. It is sometimes used for a notice, or public announcement.
- BULL'ION**, *n.* [Fr. *billon*.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.
- BULL-RAG**, *v. t.* To insult in a bullying manner.
- BULLISH**, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blander. *Milton*.
- BULLIST**, *n.* A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar*.
- BULLITE**, *n.* A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus *bulle*.
- BULLITION**, *n.* [L. *bullio*.] The act or state of boiling. Superseded by *ebullition*.
- BULLOCK**, *n.* [Sax. *bulluca*.] An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full-grown ox.
- BULLY**, *n.* [Sw. *böla*.] A noisy, blustering, overbearing, quarrelsome fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than for courage. *Addison*.
- BULLY**, *v. t.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. *King*.
- BULLY**, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.
- BULRUSH**, *n.* [*bole*, or *bell*, and *rush*.] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water.
- BULRUSHY**, *a.* Made of bulrushes. *Hulot*.
- BULTEL**, *n.* A bolter or bolting cloth; also, *bran*.
- BULWARK**, *n.* [Sw. *bolvärck*.] 1. In fortification, a bastion, or a rampart, &c. 2. A fortification; also, any means of defense. 3. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.
- BULWARK**, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect. *Addison*.
- BUM**, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit.
- BUM**, *v. i.* To make a noise. *Marston*.
- BUM-BAILIFF**, *n.* [a corruption of *bound bailiff*.] In England, an under-bailiff.
- BUMBARD**, *n.* See *BOMBARD*.
- BUMBAST**, *n.* [a different orthography of *bombast*, which see.] 1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork. 2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.
- BUMBLE-BEE**, *n.* [L. *bombus*.] A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee*; so named from its sound.
- BUMBOAT**, *n.* A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.
- BUMKIN**, *n.* [See *Бумкин*.] 1. A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship. 2. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat.
- BUMP**, *n.* [W. *bu'mp*.] 1. A swelling or protuberance. 2. A thump; a heavy blow.
- BUMP**, *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written *boom*; [W. *bu'emp*.]
- BUMP**, *v. t.* To strike as with or against any thing large or solid; to thump.
- BUMPER**, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. *Dryden*.
- BUMPKIN**, *n.* An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout. *Locke*.
- BUMPKIN-LY**, *a.* Clownish. *Richardson*.
- BUNCH**, *n.* [W. *pu'ng*.] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump. 2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together. 3. A number of things tied together. 4. A collection of things; a knot.
- BUNCH**, *v. i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round.
- BUNCH**, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.
- BUNCH-BACKED**, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked.
- BUNCHINESS**, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.
- BUNCHY**, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts.
- BUNDLE**, *n.* [Sax. *byndel*.] 1. A number of things put together. 2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance.
- BUNDLE**, *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up*. *Swift*.
- BUNG**, *n.* [Fr. *bondon*.] 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-HOLE**, *n.* The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.
- BUNGLE**, (bung'gl) *v. i.* To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner. *Dryden*.
- BUNGLE**, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with *up*. *Dryden*.
- BUNGLE**, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance. *Ray*.
- BUNGLER**, *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill. *Peacham*.
- BUNGLING**, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly.
- BUNGLING**, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly done.
- BUNGLING-LY**, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.
- BUNK**, *n.* [Dan. *bynke*.] A case or cabin of boards for a bed; a word used in some parts of America.
- BUNN**, or **BUN**, *n.* [Scot. *bun, bunn*.] A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread. *Gay*.

* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- BUNTING**, *n.* An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope.
- BUNTING**, *n.* The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.
- BUNTING**, *v. t.* 1. To swell out. 2. In popular language, to push with the horns; to butt.
- BUNTER**, *n.* A can word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman.
- BUNTING**, *n.* A bird of the genus *emberiza*.
- BUNTING**, or **BUNTING**, *n.* [Ger. *bunt*.] A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made.
- BUNTLINES**, *n.* Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails.
- BUNTY**, (*bwoy*) *n.* [Fr. *boute*.] A clee empty cask, or a block of wood or cork, fastened by a rope to an anchor, and floating on the water, to show where the anchor is situated.
- BUOY ROPE**, *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.
- BUOY**, (*bwoy*) *v. t.* 1. To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with *up*. 2. To support, or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. 3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.
- BUOY**, (*bwoy*) *v. t.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.
- BUOYANCY**, (*bwoy-an-sy*) *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness.
- BUOYANT**, (*bwoy-ant*) *a.* 1. Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid; [unusual.] Dryden.
- BU-PRESTES** *n.* A species of *cantharides*.
- BUR**, **FOUR**, or **BOR**, *Sax.* *bur*, signifies a chamber or a cottage.
- BUR**, *n.* [Sax. *burra*.] 1. A rough, prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut. 2. A broad ring of iron behind the barbed for the hand on a spear, used in tilling.
- BURBOT**, *n.* [from *Li. barbatus*.] A fish of the genus *gadus*, shaped like an eel.
- BURDELAIS**, (*bur'de-lay*) *n.* A sort of grape.
- BURDEN**, (*bur'dn*) *n.* written also *burthen*. [Sax. *byrden*, *byrthen*.] 1. That which is borne or carried; a load. 2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome or oppressive. 3. A birth. *Shak.* 4. [Fr. *burdon*.] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus. 5. In common language, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells. 6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities. 7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry. 8. A club; [not in use.] Spenser.
- BURDEN**, (*bur'dn*) *v. t.* 1. To load; to lay on a heavy load; to incumber with weight. 2. To oppress with any thing grievous. 3. To surcharge.
- BURDENED**, *pp.* Loaded with weight; incumbered; oppressed.
- BURDEN-ER**, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.
- BURDEN-OUS**, *a.* 1. Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive. 2. Cumbersome; useless. *Milton*.
- BURDEN-SOME**, *a.* Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive.
- BURDEN-SOME-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.
- BURDOCK**, *n.* A genus of plants.
- BUREAU**, (*bu'ro*) *n.* [Fr. *bureau*.] 1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers, or clothes. 2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.
- BURGH**, *n.* [This is the same word as *borough*, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.] A borough; originally, a fortified town, but now, a city or town, which sends members to parliament. See **BOROUGH**.
- BURGHAGE**, *n.* [from *burgh*.] In English law, a tenure, applied to cities, or towns, or where houses or lands are held of some lord in common socage, by a certain established rent.
- BURGH-MOTE**, *n.* 1. A species of pear. [See **BERGAMOT**.] 2. A kind of perfume. See **BERGAMOT**.
- BURGH-NET**, or **BURGH-O-NET**, *n.* [Fr. *bourguignote*.] A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion.
- BUR-GEOIS**, (*boor-zhâ*) *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*.] A burgher.
- BUR-GEOIS**, or **BOUR-GEOIS**, (*bur-jois*) *n.* A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier.
- BURGEON** See **BOURGEON**.
- BURGEON**, (*bur-jun*) *n.* In gardening, a knot or button, put forth by the branches of a tree, in the spring. *Chambers*.
- BURGER-MXSTER**, *n.* An aquatic fowl.
- BURGEON**, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*.] 1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town; or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough. 2. A representative of a borough in parliament. 3. A magistrate of certain towns.
- BURGEONSHIP**, *n.* The state or quality of a burgher.
- BURGH**, (*burg*) *n.* A different orthography of *burgh*, *borough* which see.
- BURGH-BOTE**, *n.* In old laws, a contribution towards the building or repairing of castles, &c.
- BURGH-BRECH**, *n.* A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace.
- BURGH-ER**, *n.* An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, or one who enjoys the privileges of a place.
- BURGH-ER-SHIP**, *n.* The state or privilege of a burgher.
- BURGH-MAS-TER**, *n.* A burghmaster; also, an officer in the tin-mines.
- BURGH-MOTE**, *n.* The court of a burgh or borough.
- BURGH-LAR**, *n.* [burgh, or burg, a house, and Arm. *lar*, a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking.
- BURGH-LARI-AN**, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.
- BURGH-LARI-OUS**, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.
- BURGH-LARI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.
- BURGH-LAR-Y**, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal house-breaking, with an intent to commit a felony.
- BURGH-MOTE**, *n.* A borough court. *Burke*.
- BURGH-O-MAS-TER**, *n.* A burgh-master; a magistrate, or one employed in the government of a city.
- BURGH-GRAVE**, *n.* [burgh, and G. *graf*.] In some European countries, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.
- BURGH-GUN-DY**, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. *Shenstone*.
- BURH** is the same as *burgh*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower.
- BURIAL**, (*ber-e-al*) *n.* 1. The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment. 2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water. 3. The church service for funerals.
- BURIAL-PLACE**, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.
- BURIAL-ER**, (*ber-e-er*) *n.* One who buries a deceased person.
- BURIN**, *n.* [Fr. *burin*.] A graver; an instrument for engraving.
- BURL**, *v. t.* 1. To dress cloth, as fullers do. *Johnson*. 2. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth.
- BURLACE**, *n.* [a contraction of *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.
- BURLER**, *n.* A dresser of cloth.
- BUR-LESQUE**, (*a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*.]) Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images.
- BUR-LESK**, (*n.* 1. Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule. 2. A composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous.)
- BUR-LESQUE**, (*v. t.* To turn into ridicule; or to make ludicrous by representation.)
- BUR-LESQUER**, (*n.* One who burlesques, or turns to ridicule.)
- BUR-LESKER**, (*v. t.* To burlesque.)
- BUR-LETTA**, *n.* [It.] A comic opera; a musical entertainment.
- BURL-NESS**, *n.* Bulk; bluster.
- BURLY**, *a.* Great in size; bulky; tumid; falsely great; boisterous. *Dryden*.
- BURN**, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *burned* or *burnt*. [Sax. *bernan*, *bernan* or *byrnan*.] 1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire. 2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire. 3. To cleanse of soot by burning; to inflame. 4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat. 5. To scorch; to affect by heat. 6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat. 7. To dry up, or dissipate; with *up*. 8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat. 9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus. 10. To affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. 11. To calcine with excessive heat.—*To burn out*, to consume entirely by fire.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is all consumed.
- BURN**, *v. i.* 1. To be on fire; to flame. 2. To shine; to sparkle. 3. To be inflamed with passion or desire. 4. To act with destructive violence, as fire. 5. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence. 6. To be heated; to be in a glow. 7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain, or acidity. 8. To feel excess of heat.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is exhausted, and the fire ceases.
- BURN**, *n.* 1. A hurt or injury of the flesh, caused by the action of fire. 2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking.
- BURN-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be burnt. [Little used.]
- BURN-COW**, or **BURST-COW**, *n.* A genus of insects.
- BURNED**, or **BURNT**, *pp.* Consumed with fire; scorched or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.
- BURNER**, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to any thing.
- BURNET**, *n.* A plant, *poterium*, or garden burnet.
- BURNET-SAXIFRAGE**, *n.* A plant, *pimpinella*.
- BURNING**, *pp.* Consuming with fire; flaming; scorch

* See *Synopsis*. \bar{A} , \bar{E} , \bar{I} , \bar{O} , \bar{U} , \bar{Y} , *long*. -**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT**; -**PREY**; -**PIN**, **MARINE**, **BIRD**; - † *Obsolete*

- ing; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.
- BURNING**, *n.* Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion.
- BURNING**, *a.* 1. Powerful; vehement. 2. Much heated; very hot; scorching.
- BURNING-GLASS**, *n.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a small space, called a *focus*, producing an intense heat.
- BURNING-THORN-PLANT**. A species of spurge.
- BURNISH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. brunir.*] To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright and glossy.
- BURNISH**, *v. i.* 1. To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.* 2. To grow; to spread out. *Dryden.*
- BURNISH**, *n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre. *Christ. Obs.*
- BURNISHED**, *pp.* Polished; made glossy.
- BURNISH-ER**, *n.* 1. The person who polishes, or makes glossy. 2. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds.
- BURNISH-ING**, *pp.* Polishing; making smooth and glossy.
- BURN-OOSE**, *n.* [*Sp. albornoz.*] An upper cloak or garment.
- BURNOS**, *n.* ment.
- BURN**, *pp.* of *burn*. Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire.
- BURN-OFFER-ING**, *n.* Something offered, and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called also *burnt-sacrifice*.
- BURR**, *n.* 1. The lobe or lap of the ear. 2. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head. 3. The sweet-bread.
- BURRAS PIPE**, *n.* An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in.
- BUR-REED**, *n.* A plant, the *sparganium*.
- BURREL**, *n.* A sort of pear, called the *red butter pear*.
- BURREL-FLY**, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.
- BURREL-SHOT**, *n.* [*Fr. bourreler, and shot.*] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.
- BURROCK**, *n.* A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish.
- BURROW**, *n.* A different orthography of *burgh, borough*, which see.
- BURRÖW**, *n.* [*Sax. byrgan.*] A hollow place in the earth, or in a warren, where small animals lodge.
- BURRÖW**, *v. t.* To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth; to lodge in any deep or concealed place.
- BURRÖW-ING**, *pp.* Lodging in a burrow.
- BURSAR**, *n.* 1. A treasurer, or cash-keeper; a purser. 2. A student, to whom a stipend is paid out of a bursar, or fund. *Johnson.*
- BURSAR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a bursar. *Hales.*
- BURSARY**, *n.* 1. The treasury of a college, or monastery. 2. In Scotland, an exhibition.
- BURSE**, *(burs)* *n.* [*Fr. bourse.*] 1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants, to consult on matters of trade and money; an exchange. 2. In France, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies.
- BURST**, *v. i.* pret. and *pp.* *burst*. The old participle *bursten* is nearly obsolete. [*Sax. byrstan, burstan.*] 1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. 2. To break away; to spring from. 3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly. 4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view. 5. To break forth into action suddenly. 6. To break or rush in with violence.
- BURST**, *v. t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly.
- BURST**, *n.* 1. A sudden disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion or shooting forth. 2. A rupture; a hernia.
- BURST**, or **BURSTEN**, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture, or hernia.
- BURST**, *pp.* Opened or rent asunder by violence.
- BURSTEN-NESS**, *n.* The state of having a rupture; the hernia.
- BURSTER**, *n.* One that bursts.
- BURSTING**, *pp.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.
- BURST-WORT**, *n.* The *herniaria*, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.
- BURP**, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind. *Johnson.*
- BURPHEN**. See **BURDEN**.
- BURTON**, (*burtn*) *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys.
- BURY**, (*berry*) *n.* This word is a different orthography of *burgh, borough*. It signifies a house, habitation, or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in *Shrewsbury, Danbury*. The word is used by *Grew*, for *burrow*.
- BURY**, (*berry*) *v. t.* [*Sax. byrian, byrgan.*] 1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb. 2. To cover with earth, as seed sown. 3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with any thing. 4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement. 5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean. 6. To place one thing within another. 7. To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion—*To bury the hatchet, in the language of American Indians.* 8. To lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.
- BURY-ING**, (*berre-ing*) *pp.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming.
- BURY-ING**, *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture.
- BURY-ING-PLACE**, *n.* A grave-yard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard.
- BURY-PEAR**, *n.* [*Fr. beurée.*] The name of a very tender and delicate pear. *Cotgrave.*
- BUSH**, *n.* [*D. bosch.*] 1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With *hunters*, a fox tail. 2. An assemblage of branches interwoven. 3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. 4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing.
- BUSH**, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy. *Milton.*
- BUSH**, *v. t.* To furnish a block with a bush.
- BUSH-EL**, *n.* [*Fr. boisseau.*] 1. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. 2. A large quantity. 3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in America called a *boz*.
- BUSHEL-AGE**, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.
- BUSH-ET**, *n.* A wood. See **BUSKET**.
- BUSH-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being bushy.
- BUSH-MAN**, *n.* [*D. bosch-man.*] A woodsman.
- BUSHMENT**, *n.* A thicket; a cluster of bushes.
- BUSHY**, *a.* 1. Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush. 2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.
- BUSTLED**, (*biz'zid*) *pp.* of *bustle*.
- BUSINESS**, (*biz'ze-les*) *a.* Without business; at leisure; unemployed.
- BUSINESSLY**, (*biz'ze-ly*) *adv.* 1. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed. 2. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously.
- BUSINESS**, (*biz'nes*) *n.* 1. Employment; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men. 2. Affairs; concerns. 3. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention. 4. Serious engagement, important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs. 5. Concern; right of action or interposing. 6. A point a matter of question; something, to be examined, considered or performed.—*To do the business for a man*, is to kill, destroy, or ruin him.
- BUSK**, *n.* [*Fr. busque.*] A piece of steel or whale-bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.
- BUSK**, *v. i.* To be active or busy. *Fairfax* uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, “to *busk* them for the battle.”
- BUSKET**, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden. *Spenser.*
- BUSKIN**, *n.* 1. A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle, worn by ancient actors of tragedy. 2. In classic authors, the word is used for *tragedy*.
- BUSKINED**, *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*
- BUSKY**, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written *bosky*.
- BUSS**, *n.* [*L. basio; Fr. baiser.*] 1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. 2. [*D. buis.*] A small vessel.
- BUSS**, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips. *Shak.*
- BUST**, *n.* [*It. and Sp. busto.*] In sculpture, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and stomach.
- BUSTARD**, *n.* The *tarda*, a species of fowl of the gallic order.
- BUSTLE**, (*bust'el*) *v. i.* To stir quick; to be very active to be very quick in motion.
- BUSTLE**, (*bust'el*) *n.* Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult.
- BUSTLER**, (*bust'ler*) *n.* An active, stirring person.
- BUSTLING**, (*bust'ling*) *pp.* Stirring; moving actively with noise or agitation.
- BUSTO**, *n.* A bust; sometimes, perhaps, used for a statue.
- BUSY**, (*biz'zy*) *a.* [*Sax. bysi, bysig.*] 1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient. 2. Actively employed; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion. 3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate; vexatious. 4. Much occupied with employment.
- BUSY**, (*biz'zy*) *v. t.* To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy.
- BUSY-BODY**, (*biz'ze-bod-e*) *n.* A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others.
- BUT** *part.* for *butan*. (Commonly, but not correctly classed, by excicographers, among conjunctions or prepositions.)

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, —BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in this. † Obsolete

[Sax. *butan*, *buton*.] 1. Except; besides; unless. 2. Only.
 BUT, *conj.*, [Sax. *buta*.] More; further; noting an addition.
 BUT, *n.* [Fr. *but*.] 1. An end; a limit; a bound. 2. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written *butt*.
 BUT, *v. i.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; a word used in America. See *AMUT*.
 BUT-END, *n.* The largest or blunt end of a thing.
 BUTCHER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*.] 1. One who slaughters animals for market. 2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them.
 BUTCHER, *v. t.* 1. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market. 2. To murder.
 BUTCHER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike, genus *lanius*.
 BUTCHER-LI-NESS, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner.
 BUTCHER-LY, *a.* Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous. *Shak.*
 BUTCHER-ROW, *n.* The row of shambles. *Whitlock.*
 BUTCHER'S-BROOM, *n.* *Ruscus*; a genus of plants, called also *knee-holly*.
 BUTCHER-Y, *n.* 1. The business of slaughtering cattle for the table, or for market. 2. Murder; great slaughter. *Dryden*. 3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house.
 BUTLER, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*.] A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.
 BUTLER-AGE, *n.* A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners.
 BUTLER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler.
 BUTMENT, *n.* 1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier. 2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. It is written also *abutment*.
 BUTSHAFT, *n.* An arrow to shoot at butts with.
 BUTT, *n.* 1. Literally, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at. 2. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed. *Shak.* 3. The object of aim. 4. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed. 5. [Sax. *butte*, or *bytt*.] A push or thrust given by the head of an animal. 6. A cask whose contents are two hogs-heads; called also a *pipe*. 7. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom. 8. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.
 BUTT, *v. i.* [It. *buttare*.] To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram.
 BUTTER, *n.* [Sax. *buter*, *butera*; Ger. *butter*; L. *butyrum*.] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning.
 BUTTER, *v. t.* 1. To smear with butter. 2. To increase the stakes at every throw or every game.
 BUTTER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern. *Johnson*.
 BUTTER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of *tussilago*.
 BUTTER-CUPS, *n.* A name given to a species of *ranunculus*, or *crow-foot*.
 BUTTER-FLOWER, *n.* A yellow flower. *Gay*.
 BUTTER-FLY, *n.* *Papilio*, a genus of insects of the order of *lepidoptera*.
 BUTTER-FLY-SHELL, *n.* A genus of testaceous molluscas, with a spiral, unilocular shell.
 BUTTER-IS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood for paring the hoof of a horse.
 BUTTER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.
 BUTTER-NUT, *n.* The fruit of an American tree, the *juglans cinerea*.
 BUTTER-PRINT, } *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to
 BUTTER-STAMP, } mark cakes of butter.
 BUTTER-TOOTH, } *n.* A broad fore tooth.
 BUTTER-WIFE, }
 BUTTER-WOM-AN, } *n.* A woman who sells butter.
 BUTTER-WORT, *n.* A species of *pinguicula*.
 BUTTER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.
 BUTTER-Y, *n.* An apartment in a house, where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept.
 BUTTOCK, *n.* 1. The rump, or the protuberant part behind. 2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.
 BUTTON, (but'tn) *n.* [Fr. *bouton*.] 1. A knob; a small ball; a catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress. 2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body. 3. A bud; a gem of a plant. 4. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors. 5. The sea-urchin.
 BUTTON, (but'tn) *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a button, or buttons; to inclose, or make secure with buttons. 2. To dress or clothe: [not used.]
 BUTTON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUTTON-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make buttons.
 BUTTON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button.
 BUTTON-TREE, *n.* The *conocarpus*.
 BUTTON-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants.
 BUTTON-WOOD, *n.* 1. The *cephalanthus*, a shrub. 2. The *platanus occidentalis*, western plane-tree, a large tree growing in N. America, producing rough balls, from which it is named.
 BUTTRESS, *n.* 1. A prop; a wall or abutment built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside. 2. Any prop or support.
 BUTTRESS, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.
 BUTTRESSED, *a.* Supported with a buttress.
 BUTTS, *n. pl.* A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark.
 BUTY-WINK, *n.* A bird. *Johnson*.
 BUTY-RA-CEOUS, } *a.* [from L. *butyrum*, butter.] Hav-
 BUTY-ROUS, } ing the qualities of butter; resem-
 bling butter.
 BUXOM, *a.* [Sax. *bocsum*.] 1. Obedient; obsequious; ready to obey; [obs.] 2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Milton*.
 3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden*.
 BUXOM-LY, *adv.* Obediently; [obs.] 2. Wantonly; amorously.
 BUXOM-NESS, *n.* Meekness; obedience; [obs.] *Chaucer*
 2. Briskness; amorousness
 BUY, (bi) *v. t.* pret and *np.* bought, pron. *bawt*. [Sax. *bi-gan*, or *byegan*, *bygan*.] 1. To acquire the property, right, or title to any thing, by paying a consideration or an equivalent in money; to purchase; to acquire by paying a price. 2. To procure by a consideration given; to procure at a price. 3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert the judgment by paying a consideration.
 To buy off, to influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration.—To buy out. 1. To buy off, or detach from. 2. To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock.—In popular language, to buy is to pay dear for, as in *Chaucer*.
 BUY, (bi) *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.
 BUYER, (bi'er) *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.
 BUYING, *ppr.* Purchasing.
 BUZZ, *v. i.* [It. *buzzicare*.] 1. To make a low, hissing sound, as bees. 2. To whisper; to speak with a low, hissing voice; to make a low, hissing sound. *Shak.*
 BUZZ, *v. t.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly. *Bentley*.
 BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; also, a whisper.
 BUZZARD, *n.* [D. *buzard*.] 1. A species of *falco*, or hawk, the *buteo*; a rapacious, but sluggish bird. 2. A blockhead; a dunce.
 BUZZARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid. *Milton*.
 BUZZARD-ET, *n.* A species of *falco*, or hawk.
 BUZZER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly.
 BUZZING, *ppr.* Making a low, hissing sound; whispering; tattling in secret.
 BY, *prep.* [Sax. *be*, or *big*; Goth. *bi*.] 1. Near; close; as, sit by me. 2. Near, in motion; as, to pass by a church. 3. Through, or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument, or cause; as, "a city is destroyed by fire." 4. "Day by day;" "year by year;" "article by article." In these phrases, *by* denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken. 5. "By the space of seven years." In this phrase, *by* denotes through, passing or continuing, during. 6. "By this time the sun had risen." The word here seems to denote, at, present, or come to. 7. According to; as, "this appears by his own account;" "these are good rules to live by." 8. On; as, "to pass by land or water." 9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure, or proportion; as, to sell by the pound. 10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming; as, to swear by heaven. 11. In the phrase, "he has a cask of wine by him," *by* denotes nearness or presence. 12. "To sit by one's self," is to sit alone, or without company. 13. "To be present by attorney." In this phrase, *by* denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute. 14. In the phrase, "north by west," the sense seems to be, north passing to the west, inclining or going westward or near west.—As an *adverb*, *by* denotes also nearness, or presence; as, there was no person by at the time.—*By and by* is a phrase denoting nearness in time; in a short time after; presently; soon.—*By the by* signifies, as we proceed or pass, [Fr. *en passant*.] noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse, which is distinct from the main subject.—*To stand by*, is to stand near, or to support.—In the common phrase, *good-bye*, *bye* signifies passing, going. The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is equivalent to *farewell*.—*By* is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.
 †BY. See *ABY*.

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

BY-ASS. See **BIAS.**
BY-COFFEE-HOUSE, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison.*
BY-CON-CERNMENT, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business. *Dryden.*
BY-CORN-ER, *n.* A private corner.
BY-DE-PEND-ENCE, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else.
BY-DE-SIGN', *n.* An incidental design, or purpose
BY-DRINK-ING, *n.* A private drinking.
BY-END, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage.
BY-GONE, *a.* Past; gone by. *Scots dialect. Grew.*
BY-IN-TER-EST, *n.* Self-interest, private advantage.
BY-LANE, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.
BY-LAW, *n.* A town law; the law of a city, town or private corporation. *Bacon.*
BY-MAT-TER, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*
BY-NAME, *n.* Nickname; an incidental appellation.
BY-NAME, *v. t.* To give a nickname. *Camden.*
BY-PATH, *a.* Past; gone by. *Scots dialect.*
BY-PATH, *n.* A private path; an obscure way
BY-RE-SPECT, *n.* Private end, or view. *Dryden.*
BY-ROAD, *n.* A private or obscure road. *Swift.*
BY-ROOM, *n.* A private room or apartment. *Shak.*
BY-SPEECH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. *Hooker.*
BY-SPELL, *n.* [*Sax. byspell.*] A proverb. *Coles*

BY-STAND-ER, *n.* [*Sax. bystandan.*] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting.
BY-STREET, *n.* A separate, private or obscure street
BY-TURN-ING, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney.*
BY-VIEW, *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.
BY-WALK, *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*
BY-WAY, *n.* A secluded, private or obscure way.
BY-WEST', *adv.* Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*
BY-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*
BY-WORD, *n.* [*Sax. bi, or big, and word.*] A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency.
BYE, *n.* [*Sax.*] A dwelling. *Gibson.*
BYRE, *n.* A cow-house.
BYSSIN, or **BYSSUS,** *n.* [*Gr. βύσσις.*] A silk or linen hood. *Gower.*
BYSSINE, *a.* Made of silk. *Coles.*
BYSSO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. βύσσις and λιθος.*] A rare mineral occurring in very delicate filaments, short, flexible and elastic.
BYSSUS, *n.* [*L.*] The asbestos is, by some, called by this name.
BYZANT, } *n.* [*from Byzantium.*] A gold coin of the
BYZAN-TINE, } value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called
 from being coined at Byzantium.
BY-ZAN'TINE, or **BY-ZAN'TIAN,** *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.

C.

C the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek κ, kappa.
 In *English*, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like *k*, which occurs before a *o* and *u*; the other, a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i* and *y*.
 As an abbreviation, C stands for *Caius*, *Carolus*, *Cesar*, *Condemno*, &c., and CC for *consultibus*. As a numeral, C stands for 100, CC for 200, &c.—In *music*, C after the cleff, is the mark of common time.
CAB, *n.* [*Heb. Ch. צב קב.*] An oriental dry measure, containing two pints and five sixths, English and American corn measure.
CABAL, *n.* [*Fr. cabale.*] 1. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A junto. This name was given to the ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word. 2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design. *Dryden.*
CAB-BAL, or **CAB-A-LA,** *n.* Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture.
CAB-BAL, *v. i.* To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue, or to intrigue.
CAB-BAL-ISM, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.
CAB-BAL-IST, *n.* 1. A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the *cabala*, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions. —2. In *French commerce*, a factor or agent.
CAB-BAL-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the *cabala*; containing an occult meaning.
CAB-BAL-IST'IC-AL, }
CAB-BAL-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.
CAB-BAL-LIZE, *v. i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists. [*Not much used.*]
CAB-BAL-LER, *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.
CAB-BAL-LINE, *a.* [*L. caballinus.*] Pertaining to a horse.
CAB-BAL-LING, *ppr.* Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.
CAB-BAL-RET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A tavern.
CABBAGE, *n.* [*It. cappuccio.*] A genus of plants, called, in botany, *brassica*, of several species; some of which are cultivated for food.
CABBAGE, *v. i.* To form a head in growing.
CABBAGE, *v. t.* [*D. kabassen.*] To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment. *Arbutnot.*
CABBAGE-NET, *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in.
CABBAGE-TREE, *n.* The cabbage-palm, a species of *areca*, the *oleracea*, a native of warm climates.
CABBAGE-WORM, *n.* An insect. *Johnson.*
CAB-BAL, *n.* An animal of S. America resembling a hog.
CABIN, *n.* [*Fr. cabane.*] 1. A small room; an inclosed place. 2. A cottage; a hut, or small house. 3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence. 4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.

CABIN, *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. *Shak.*
CABIN, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin. *Shak.*
CABIN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.
CABINED, *pp.* Inclosed; covered. *Milton.*
CABI-NET, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment. 2. A private room, in which consultations are held. 3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held. 4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box. 5. Any close place where things of value are deposited for safe keeping. 6. A hut; a cottage; a small house; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
CABI-NET, *v. t.* To inclose. *Howel.* [*Little used.*]
CABI-NET-COUN-CIL, *n.* 1. A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate. 2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors.
CABI-NET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.
CABI-NET-MA-KER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaux, &c.
CABIN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beaumont.*
CAB-I-RE'AN, *n.* One of the *Cabiri*. *Faber.*
CA-BIR'I-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the *Cabiri*, certain deities
CA-BIR'IC, } greatly venerated by the ancient pagans
CA-B-I-RIT'IC, } in Greece and Phœnicia. *Bryant. Faber.*
CA'BLE, *n.* [*Sp., Fr. cable.*] A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor.
CA'BL-ED, *a.* Fastened with a cable.
CA-BLET, *n.* A little cable. *Mar. Dict.*
CA'BLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away. *Mar. Dict.*
CA-BOB', *v. t.* To roast meat in a certain mode.
CA-BOCHED, or **CA-BOSH-ED,** *a.* In *heraldry*, having the head cut close, so as to have no neck left.
CA-BOOSE, *n.* [*G. kabuse.*] 1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; a fire-place or stove for cooking in a small vessel. 2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship.
CAB'OS, *n.* A species of eel-pout, about two feet long.
CABRI-OLE, } *n.* [*Fr. cabriolet.*] A gig; a one-horse
CABRI-O-LET, } chair, a light carriage
CAB-URE, *n.* A Brazilian bird of the owl kind.
CABURNS, *n.* Small lines made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.
CA'CAO, or **CO'COA,** (*cōco*) *n.* The chocolate-tree, a species of the *theobroma* a native of the West Indies.
CAC-EOONS', *n.* A plant, called, in botany, *serillea*.
CACHA-LOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the *physeter*, or spermæcti whale.
CACHE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A term used by traders and explorers in the unsettled western country belonging to the United States, for a hole dug in the ground, for the purpose of preserving and concealing such provisions and commodities as it may be inconvenient to carry with them through out their journey. *Lewis and Clark's Travels.*
CA-CHEE'TIC, } *a.* Having an ill habit of body.
CA-CHEE'TI-CAL, }

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BUJLL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † *Obsolete.*

- ***CA-CHEX'Y**, *n.* [Gr. *καχξία*.] A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease.
- CAEH-IN-NATION**, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*.] Loud laughter. [*Little used.*]
- CACHO-LONG**, *n.* A variety of chalcedony.
- CACK**, *v. i.* [L. *caco*.] To ease the body by stool.
- CACK'ER-EL**, *n.* A species of fish.
- CACKLE**, *v. i.* [D. *kaakelen*.] 1. To make a particular noise, as a hen. 2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to *giggle*. 3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner.
- CACKLE**, *n.* 1. The broken noise of a goose or hen. 2. Idle talk; silly prattle.
- CACKLER**, *n.* 1. A *fw*. that cackles. 2. A telltale; a tattler.
- CACKLING**, *ppr* Making the noise of a goose or hen.
- CACKLING**, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.
- CAE-O-CHYMIC**, } *a.* Having the fluids of the body
CAE-O-CHYMI-CAL, } vitiated, especially the blood.
- CAE-O-CHYM-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *καχοχυμία*.] A vicious state of the vital humors, especially of the blood.
- CAE-O-DE'MON**, *n.* [Gr. *κακός* and *δαίμων*.] An evil spirit.
- CAE-O-E'THES**, *n.* [Gr. *κακοήθεια*.] 1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—2. In *medicine*, an incurable ulcer.
- †**CA-COG'RA-PHY**, *n.* Bad spelling.
- CA-COPHO-NY**, *n.* [Gr. *κακός* and *φωνή*.] 1. In *rhetoric*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables.—2. In *medicine*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.—3. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.
- CA-DA'VER**, *n.* [L.] A corpse.
- CA-DAVER'OUS**, *a.* [L. *cadaver*.] 1. Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly. 2. Having the qualities of a dead body.
- EADDIS**, *n.* A kind of tape or riband; a kind of worm.
- EADD'W**, *n.* A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.
- EADD'W**, *n.* A chough; a jackdaw.
- EAD'WY**, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.
- EADE**, *a.* Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as, a *cade* lamb.
- EADE**, *v. t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.
- EADE**, *n.* [L. *cadus*.] A barrel or cask.
- EAD'E-OIL**, *n.* In the *materia medica*, an oil made of the fruit of the *oxycedrus*.
- EAD'E-WORM**, *n.* The same as *caddis*.
- EAD'ENCE**, or **EAD'ENXY**, *n.* [Fr. *cadence*: Sp., Port. *cadencia*.] 1. A fall; a decline; a state of sinking. 2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 3. The general tone of reading verse. 4. Tone; sound.—5. In *music*, repose; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose, or on a perfect chord.—6. In *horsemanship*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *heraldry*, the distinction of families.
- EAD'ENCE**, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.
- †**EAD'ENCED**, *pp.* or *q.* Having a particular cadence.
- EAD'ENE'**, *n.* A species of inferior cadence.
- EAD'ENT**, *a.* [L. *cadens*.] Falling down; sinking.
- EAD'ENZA**, *n.* [It.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.
- EAD-ET**, *n.* [Fr. *cadet*; It. *cadetto*.] 1. The younger or youngest son. *Brown*. 2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. 3. A young man, in a military school.
- EAD-DEW**, *n.* A straw-worm. See **CADDIS**.
- †**EADGE**, *v. t.* To carry a burden. *Ray*.
- EAD'GER**. See **COGGER**.
- EAD'GY**, *a.* Cheerful; merry after good eating and drinking. *Brockett, North of Eng.*
- EAD'I**, *n.* In the *Turkish dominions*, a judge in civil affairs.
- EAD-DIL'LAC**, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson*.
- EAD-ME'AN**, or **EAD-MI-AN**, *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of Thebes, who introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet—*α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ*. These are called *Cadmean letters*.
- EAD-MI-A**, *n.* An oxyd of zink which collects on the sides of furnaces where zink is sublimed.
- EAD-MI-UM**, *n.* A metal discovered in 1817.
- EAD-DO'CEUS**, *n.* [L.] In *ancient mythology*, Mercury's rod, a wand entwisted by two serpents.
- EAD-DO'CI-TY**, *n.* [L. *caducius*.] Tendency to fall. *Chesterfield*. [*Little used.*]
- EAD-DO'COUS**, *a.* In *botany*, falling early.
- †**EAD-DO'KE**, *a.* [Old Fr. *caduc*.] Fleeting, or frail. *Hickes*.
- EAD'CIAS**, *n.* [L.] A wind from the north-east.
- EAD'ERULE**. See **CERULE** and **CERULEAN**.
- EAD'SA'R-I-AN**. See **CESARIAN**.
- EAD'SO'RA**. See **CESARA**.
- EAD'FEIN**, *n.* A substance obtained from an infusion of unroasted coffee, by treating it with the muriate of tin.
- CAFTAN**, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.
- CAG**, *n.* [Fr. *caque*; Dan. *kag*.] A small cask, or barrel. It is generally written *keg*.
- CAGE**, *n.* [Fr. *cage*.] 1. A box or inclosure, for confining birds or beasts. 2. An inclosure made with palisades for confining wild beasts. 3. A prison for petty criminals.—4. In *carpentry*, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it.
- CAGE**, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine. *Donne*.
- CA'GIT**, *n.* A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine Isles.
- CA'GU-I**, *n.* A monkey of Brazil, of two species.
- CA'IC**, or **CA'IQUE**, *n.* [Fr.] A skiff belonging to a galley.
- CAIL**. See **KAIL**.
- CAI'MAN**. See **CAYMAN**.
- CAIRN**, *n.* [Welsh, *caru*] A heap of stones.
- ***CA'IS-SON**, or **CAIS-SOON**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gun powder. 2. A wooden frame or chest used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. 3. An ammunition chest, or wagon.
- CAITIFF**, or **CAITIF**, *n.* [It. *cattivo*.] A mean villain; a despicable knave.
- CAITIFF**, **CAITIF**, or **CAITIVE**, *a.* Base; servile. *Spenser*.
- CAJE-PUT**, *n.* An oil from the East Indies.
- CA-JOLE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler*.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery.
- CA-JOLE'R**, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.
- CA-JOLE'R-Y**, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.
- CA-JOL'ING**, *ppr* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.
- CA-JÖ'LA**, *n.* A Mexican animal resembling a wolf and a dog.
- CAKE**, *n.* [D. *koek*.] 1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. 2. Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish. 3. A mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of ice. 4. A hard swelling on the flesh, or a concretion.
- CAKE**, *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass.
- CAKE**, *v. i.* To conrete, or form into a hard mass.
- †**CAKE**, *v. i.* To cackle. *Ray*.
- CAL'A-BASH**, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*.] 1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of the shell of a calabash-tree. 2. A popular name of the gourd-plant, or *cucurbita*.
- CAL'A-BASH-TREE**, *n.* A tree of two species, known, in *botany*, by the generic name *crescentia*.
- CAL-DE'**, *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising mane-ground.
- CAL-LA'TE**, *n.* A name given to the turquois; which see.
- CAL-A-MAN'CO**, *n.* [Fr. *callimanque*.] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.
- CAL-A-MAR**, *n.* [Sp.] An animal having an oblong body, and ten legs.
- CALAM-BAC**, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco*.] Aloes-wood, *xylocaloes*, a drug.
- CALAM-BOUR**, *n.* A species of the aloes-wood.
- CAL-A-MIF'ER-OUS**, *a.* Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem.
- CAL-A-MINE**, or **CAL-A-MIN**, *n.* *Lapis calaminaris*, or *cadmia fossilis*; an ore of zink.
- CAL-A-MINT**, *n.* [L. *calamintha*.] An aromatic plant, a species of *melissa*, or *baum*.
- †**CAL-A-MIS-TRATE**, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair.
- †**CAL-A-MIS-TRATION**, *n.* The act of curling the hair.
- CAL-A-MIT**, *n.* [L. *calamus*.] A mineral.
- CAL-LAM-I-TOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux*.] 1. Very miserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune. 2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched. 3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched.
- CAL-LAM-I-TOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.
- CAL-LAM-I-TOUS-NESS**, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.
- CAL-LAM-I-TY**, *n.* [L. *calamitas*.] Any great misfortune, or cause of misery.
- CAL-A-MUS**, *n.* [L.] 1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also *rotang*.—2. In *antiquity*, a pipe or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk. 3. A rush or reed used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus. 4. A sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. 5. The sweet flag.
- CAL-LAN'DRA**, *n.* A species of lark.
- CAL-LAN'DRE**, or **CAL-LAN-DE'R**, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind.
- CAL-LAN'GAY**, *n.* A species of white parrot. *Ish*.
- CAL-LASH**, *n.* [Fr. *calèche*.] 1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels. 2. A cover for the head, used by ladies.
- CAL'CAR**, *n.* In *glass-works*, a kind of oven.
- CAL'CAR-ATE**, *a.* [L. *calcar*.] Furnished with a spur.
- CAL-CAR-I-O-SUL'PHU-ROUS**, *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

- CAL-CARI-OUS**, *a.* [*L. calcarius.*] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime.
- CAL-CA-VAL/LA**, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal.
- CALCE-A-TED**, *a.* [*L. calceatus.*] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes.
- CALCE-DON**, *n.* With *jewelers*, a fowl vein, like chalcodony. [*See CHALCEDONY.*] *Ash.*
- CALCE-DON'IC**, or **CALCE-DON'IAN**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling chalcodony.
- CALCE-DO-NY**. *See* **CHALCEDONY**, the more correct orthography.
- CAL-CIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* Producing calx or lime.
- CAL-CI-FORM**, *a.* In the form of calx.
- CAL-CI-MO'RITE**, *n.* A species of earth, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive-green color.
- CAL-CIN'A-BLE**, *a.* That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.
- CAL-CI-NATE**, *v. t.* To calcine.
- CAL-CI-NATION**, *n.* 1. The operation of expelling from a substance, by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, and thus reducing it to a friable state. 2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxyd, or metallic calx.
- CAL-CI-NA-TO-RY**, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.
- CAL-CINE**, or **CAL-CINE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. calciner.*] 1. To reduce a substance to a powder, or to a friable state. 2. To oxydize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx. 3. To dissolve.
- CAL-CINE**, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.
- CAL-CI-TRATE**, *v. i.* [*Fr. calcitrer.*] To kick; to spurn.
- CAL-CI-TRATION**, *n.* The act of kicking. *Ross.*
- CAL-CI-UM**, *n.* The metallic basis of lime.
- CAL-CO-GRAPH-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to calcography.
- CAL-COG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [*L. calx, and Gr. γραφω.*] An engraving in the likeness of chalk.
- CAL-CO-SIN-TER**, *n.* Stalactitic carbonate of lime.
- CAL-CO-TUFF**, *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.
- CAL-CU-LA-BLE**, *a.* That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.
- CAL-CU-LA-RY**, *n.* [*L. calculus.*] A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.
- CAL-CU-LA-RY**, *a.* Relating to the disease called the stone.
- CAL-CU-LATE**, *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. 4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astronomical purposes. 5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end. *Tillotson.*
- CAL-CU-LATE**, *v. i.* To make a computation.—In popular use, this word is often equivalent to *intend* or *purpose*, that is, to make arrangements, and form a plan; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey.
- CAL-CU-LA-TED**, *pp.* Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design.
- CAL-CU-LA-TING**, *ppr.* Computing; reckoning; adapting by design; adjusting.
- CAL-CU-LA-TION**, *n.* 1. The art, practice or manner of computing by numbers. 2. The result of an arithmetical operation; computation; reckoning. 3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which influence its determination.
- CAL-CU-LA-TIVE**, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.
- CAL-CU-LA-TOR**, *n.* One who computes or reckons.
- CAL-CU-LA-TO-RY**, *a.* Belonging to calculation.
- CAL-CULE**, *n.* Reckoning; computation.
- CAL-CULE**, *v. t.* To calculate. *Chaucer.*
- CAL-CU-LOUS**, *a.* 1. Stony; gritty; hard, like stone. 2. Affected with the gravel or stone.
- CAL-CU-LUS**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The stone in the bladder or kidneys.—2. In *mathematics*, differential calculus is the arithmetic of the infinitely small differences of variable quantities.
- CAL'DRON**, (*caw'dron*) *n.* [Old *Fr. chaudron*, now *chaudron.*] A large kettle or boiler.
- CALECHE**. *See* **CALASH**.
- CAL-E-DON'IAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia.
- CAL-E-DON'IAN**, *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.
- CAL-E-FA'CI-ENT**, *a.* Warming; heating.
- CAL-E-FA'CI-ENT**, *n.* That which warms or heats.
- CAL-E-FA'CTION**, *n.* [*L. calefactio.*] 1. The act or operation of warming or heating. 2. The state of being heated.
- CAL-E-FA'CTIVE**, } *a.* That makes warm or hot; that }
CAL-E-FA'CTO-RY, } communicates heat.
- CAL-E-FY**, *v. i.* [*L. calefacto.*] To grow hot or warm; to be heated.
- CAL-E-FY**, *v. t.* To make warm or hot.
- CAL-EN-DAR**, *n.* [*L. calendarium.*] 1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. 2. A list of prisoners in the custody of the sheriff. 3. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things.—*Calendar-month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs.
- CAL-EN-DAR**, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.
- CAL-EN-DER**, *v. t.* [*Fr. calender.*] To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy and wavy.
- CAL-EN-DER**, *n.* A machine, or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths.
- CAL-EN-DER**, or **KAL-EN-DER**, *n.* The name of a sort of dervises in Turkey and Persia.
- CAL-EN-DREK**, *n.* The person who calenders cloth.
- CAL-EN-DS**, *n. plu.* [*L. calendæ.*] Among the Romans, the first day of each month.
- CAL-EN-TURE**, *n.* [*Sp. calentura.*] A violent, ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates.
- CALF**, (*caif*) *n.*; *plu.* **CALVES**, (*cävz*) [*Sax. cealf; Sw. kalf; Dan. kate; D. kalf.*] 1. The young of the cow.—2. In *contempt*, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; a weak or cowardly man. 3. The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind.—4. *The calves of the lips*, in *Hosea*, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise and thanksgiving. *Brown.*
- CALF-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a calf. *Shak.*
- CALF-SKIN**, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.
- CAL-I-BER**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The diameter of a body. 2. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore.—*Caliber-compasses*, *calibers*, or *callipers*, a sort of compasses made with arched legs, to take the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c.
- CAL-I-BRE**, *n.* A sort or kind; a figurative meaning of the preceding word. *Burke.*
- CAL-ICE**, *n.* [*L. calix; Fr. calice.*] Usually written *chalice*. A cup; appropriately, a communion cup.
- CAL-I-CO**, *n.* (from *Calicut*, in India.) Cotton cloth.—In *England*, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called *calico*.—In the *United States*, calico is printed cotton cloth, having not more than two colors.
- CAL-I-CO-PRINT'ER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.
- CAL-ID**, *a.* [*L. calidus.*] Hot; burning; ardent.
- CAL-ID-I-TY**, *n.* Heat. *Brown.*
- CAL-I-DUCT**, *n.* Among the *ancients*, a pipe or canal used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house.
- CAL-IF**, *n.* written also **CALIPH** and **KALIF**. [from *Ar. calafa*, to succeed. Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.] A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the pope pretends to bear to St. Peter.
- CAL-IF-ATE**, **CAL-IPH-ATE**, **CAL-IPH-SHIP**, or **KAL-IF-ATE**, *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif. *Harris.*
- CAL-I-GA'TION**, *n.* [*L. caligatio.*] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.
- CAL-I-GIN-OUS**, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.
- CAL-I-GIN-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.
- CAL-I-GRAPH'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to elegant penmanship. *Warton.*
- CAL-I-GRA-PHY**, } *n.* [*Gr. καλλιγραφία.*] Fair or elegant }
CAL-LIG'RA-PHY, } writing, or penmanship.
- CAL-LIN**, *n.* A compound metal of the Chinese.
- CAL-I-PASH**, }
CAL-I-PEE, } *n.* Terms of *cookery* in dressing a turtle.
- CAL-I-VER**, *n.* A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse. *Shak.*
- CAL-LIX**, *n.* [*L. calix.*] 1. A cup. 2. The membrane which covers the *papilla* in the pelvis.
- CALK**, (*cawk*) *v. t.* 1. To drive oakum, 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.
- CALK**, (*cawk*) *n.* In *New England*, a sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called, in *Great Britain*, *calkin*; used to prevent the animal from slipping.
- CALK'ER**, (*cawk'er*) *n.* A man who calks.
- CALKED**, (*cawkt*) *pp.* Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.
- CALK'IN**, (*cawk'in*) *n.* A calk.
- CALK'ING**, (*cawk'ing*) *ppr.* Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.
- CALK'ING**, (*cawk'ing*) *n.* In *painting*, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate or wall.
- CALK'ING-I-RON**, (*cawk'ing-i-urn*) *n.* An instrument like a calk, used in calking ships.
- CAL-L**, *v. t.* [*L. calo.*] 1. To name; to denominate, or give a name. 2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or

* See *Synopsis*. **MCVI. BOOK, DOVE**;—**BJLL, UNITE**.—**C** as **K**; **G** as **J**; **S** as **Z**; **CH** as **SH**. **TH** as in *this*. † *Obsolete*.

order to meet; and to assemble by order or public notice. 3. To request to meet or come. 4. To invite. 5. To invite or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect. 6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come. 7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name. 8. To appoint, or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment. 9. To invite; to warn; to exhort. 10. To invite or draw into union with Christ. 11. To own and acknowledge. 12. To invoke or appeal to. 13. To esteem or account.

To call down, to invite, or to bring down.—To call back, to revoke, or retract; to recall; to summon, or bring back.—To call for, to demand, require or claim; or to cause to grow. Also, to speak for; to ask; to request.—To call in, to collect; or to draw from circulation, or to summon together; to invite to come together.—To call forth, to bring or summon to action.—To call off, to summon away; to divert.—To call up, to bring into view or recollection; also, to bring into action, or discussion.—To call over, to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order.—To call out, to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service.—To call to mind, to recollect; to revive in memory.

CALL, v. i. 1. To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name. 2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop.—To call on, to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt.—In a theological sense, to pray to, or worship.—To call out, to utter a loud voice; to bawl; a popular use of the phrase.

CALL, n. 1. A vocal address, of summons or invitation. 2. Demand; requisition; public claim. 3. Divine vocation, or summons. 4. Invitation; request of a public body or society. 5. A summons from heaven; impulse. 6. Authority; command. 7. A short visit; as, to make a call. 8. Vocation; employment. 9. A naming; a nomination. 10. Among hunters, a lesson, blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds.—11. Among seamen, a whistle or pipe. 12. The English name of the mineral called by the Germans tungsten or wolfram.—13. Among fowlers, the noise or cry of a fowl, or a pipe to call birds, by imitating their voice.—14. In legislative bodies, the call of the house, is a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purpose.

CALLED, pp. Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALLER, n. One who calls.

CALLER, or CALLAT, n. A trull, or a scold. *Shak.*

CALLLET, v. i. To rail; to scold.

CALLICO, n. See CALICO.

CALLIDITY, n. [*L. calliditas.*] Craftiness. *Cockeram.*

CALLIGRAPHY, n. See CALIGRAPHY. *E. Jenson.*

CALLING, pp. Inviting; summoning; naming; addressing; invoking.

CALLING, n. 1. A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies. 2. Vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation, or employment. 3. Class of persons engaged in any profession or employment. 4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

CALLO-PE, n. In *pagan mythology*, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

CALLO-PERS, n. See CALIBRE.

CALLOSITY, n. [*Fr. callosité.*] Hardness, or bony hardness; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers.

CALLOT, n. See CALOTTE.

CALLOUS, a. [*L. callus.*] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated. 2. Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling.

CALLOUSLY, adv. In a hardened or unfeeling manner.

CALLOUSNESS, n. A hardened, induration, applied to the body; insensibility, applied to the mind or heart.

CALLOW, a. [*Ir. calbh; L. calvus.*] Destitute of feathers; naked; unfeathered; as a young bird.

CALLUS, n. [*L.*] Any cutaneous, corneous or bony hardness, but generally the new growth of osseous matter, between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them; also, a hardness in the skin.

CALM, (cām) a. [*Fr. calme.*] 1. Still; quiet; being at rest, as the air; not stormy or tempestuous. 2. Undisturbed; not agitated. 3. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; tranquil; as the mind, temper, or attention.

CALM, (cām) n. Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance.

CALM, (cām) n. i. To still; to quiet; as the wind, or elements; to still, appease, allay or pacify, as the mind, or passions.

CALMER, (cām'er) n. The person or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make quiet; that which allays or pacifies.

CALMING, (cām'ing) pp. Still; appeasing.

CALMLY, (cām'ly) adv. In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly.

CALMNESS, (cām'nes) n. 1. Quietness; stillness; tranquillity. 2. Quietness; mildness; unruffled state.

CALMY, (cām'y) a. Calm; quiet; peaceable. *Covley*

CALO-MEL, n. A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine.

CALORIC, n. [*L. calor, heat.*] The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat.

CALORIC, a. Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CALORIFIC, a. That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.

CALORIMETER, n. [*L. calor, and Gr. μετρον.*] An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies.

CALORIMOTOR, n. [*caloric, and I. motor.*] A galvanic instrument, in which the caloric influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

CALOTTE, or CALOTE, n. [*Fr. calotte.*] A cap or coif of hair, satin or other stuff.

CALOYERS, or CALOGERI, n. Monks of the Greek church, of three orders.

CALP, n. A subspecies of carbonate of lime.

CALTROP, n. [*Sax. coltræppe.*] 1. A kind of thistle, the Latin *tribulus*. 2. In military affairs, an instrument with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that, three of them being on the ground, the other points upward, to wound horses' feet.

CALUMET, n. Among the *aboriginals of America*, a pipe used for smoking tobacco.

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

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

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

CALUMNIATING, pp. Slandering.

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

CALUMNIATOR, n. One who slanders; one who maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CALUMNIATORY, a. Slanderous.

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

CALUMNIOUSLY, adv. Slanderously.

CALUMNIOSNESS, n. Slanderousness.

CALUMNY, n. [*L. calumnia.*] Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported.

CALVARIA, n. [*L. calvaria.*] 1. A place of skulls; particularly, the place where Christ was crucified.—2. In heraldry, a cross so called, set upon steps.

CALVE, (cāv) v. i. [*Sax. calfan.*] 1. To bring forth young, as a cow.—2. In a metaphorical sense, to bring forth; to produce.

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

CALVER, v. t. To cut in slices. *E. Jenson.*

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

CALVILLE, n. [*Fr.*] A sort of apple.

CALVINISM, n. The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin.

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

CALVINISTIC, } a. Pertaining to Calvin, or to his }
CALVINISTIC-CAL, } opinions in theology.

CALVISH, (cāv'ish) a. Like a calf. [More properly, *calfish.*] *Sheldon.*

CALX, n.; plu. CALCES, or CALCES. [*L.*] Properly, lime or chalk; but more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, or solution by acids.

CALYCNAL, a. Pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.

CALYX, n. [*L. calyculus.*] In botany, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside.

CALYXULATE, or CALYX-ELED, a. Having a calycle at the base on the outside.

CALYPTER, n. [*Gr. καλυπτηρ.*] The calyx of mosses, according to *Linne*

CALYX, n.; plu. CALYXES. [*L. calyx.*] The outer covering of a flower.

CALZOONS', n. [*Sp. calzones.*] Drawers. [*Not Eng. lish.*] *Herbert.*

CAMAEU. See CAMEO.

CAMBER, n. [*Fr. cambre.*] Among builders, *camber* or *camber-beam* is a piece of timber cut archwise, used in platforms.

CAMBERING, pp. or a. Bending; arched.

CAMBIST, n. [*It. cambista.*] A banker; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange. *Christ. Obs.*

CAMBLET. See CAMLET.

CAMBRIC, n. A species of fine white linen, made of flax,

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

said to be named from *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

CAME, *pret.* of *come*, which see.

CAME, *n.* A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead.

CAMEL, *n.* [*L. camelus*.] 1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. 2. In *Holland*, camel, for *kameel*, as *Coze* writes it, is a machine for lifting ships.

CAMEL-BACKED, *a.* Having a back like a camel.

CAMELEON, *n.* [*See CHAMELEON*.] A compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganese.

*** CAMELO-PARD**, *n.* [*L. camelus* and *pardalis*.] The giraffe, a species constituting the genus *camelopardalis*.

CAME-LOT. *See CAM-ET*.

CAME-O, **CAM-MA'FU**, or **CAM-MA'YEU**, *n.* [*It. cammeo*; *Fr. camayeu*.] A peculiar sort of onyx.

CAME-RA OR **SC'ORA**, or **dark chamber**, in *optics*, an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colors, on a white matter, placed within the machine, in the focus of the glass.

CAME-RADE, *n.* [*L. camera*.] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now *conrade*.

CAM-ER-A-LIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

CAM-ER-A-LIS'TICS, *n.* [*G. camerallist*.] The science of finance, or public revenue.

CAM-ER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. camera*.] To vault; to ceil. [*L. u.*]

CAM-ER-A-TED, *a.* [*L. cameratus*.] Arched; vaulted.

CAM-ER-ATION, *n.* An arching or vaulting.

CAM'IS, *n.* [*It. camice*.] A thin dress. [*Not English*.]

CAM-IS-ADE, *n.* [*Fr.*] An attack by surprise, at night or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed.

CAM-IS-A-TED, *a.* Dressed with a shirt outwards. *Johnson*.

CAM'LET, *n.* [*from camel*; sometimes written *camelot* and *camblet*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

CAM'LET-ED, *a.* Colored or veined. *Herbert*.

CAM'MOC, *n.* [*Sax. cammoec*, or *cammecc*.] A plant, petty whin or rest-harrow, *ononis*.

CAM'O-MILE, *n.* [*Fr. camomille*.] A genus of plants, *anthemis*, of many species.

CAM'OUS, or **CA-MOYS**, *a.* [*Fr. camus*.] Flat; depressed; applied only to the nose, and little used.

CAM'OUSED, *a.* Depressed; crooked. *Ben Jonson*.

CAM'OUS-LY, *adv.* Awry. *Skelton*.

CAMP, *n.* [*L. campus*; *Fr. camp* and *champ*.] 1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents. 2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest. 3. An army. *Hume*.

CAMP, *v. t. or i.* To rest or lodge, as an army, usually in tents; to pitch a camp; to fix tents; but seldom used. *See ENCAMP*.

CAMP-FIGHT, *n.* In *law writers*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions.

CAM-PAIGN, } (*kam-pā'ner*) *n.* [*Fr. campagne*.] 1. An open field; a large, open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [*See CHAMPAIGN*.] 2. The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters.

CAM-PAIGN, *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

CAM-PAIGN'ER, (*kam-pā'ner*) *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAM-PANA, *n.* [*L.*] The pasque-flower.

CAM-PANI-A. The same as *campaign*.

CAM-PAN-I-FORM, *a.* [*L. campana*.] In the shape of a bell; applied to flowers.

CAM-PAN-O-L'O-GY, *n.* [*L. campana*.] The art of ringing bells.

CAM-PAN'U-LA, *n.* [*L.*] The bell-flower.

CAM-PAN'U-LATE, *a.* [*L. campanula*.] In the form of a bell.

CAM-PEACHY-WOOD, *n.* From *Campeachy*, in *Mexico*. *See LOGWOOD*.

CAM-PESTRAL, } *a.* [*L. campestris*.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

CAMPHOR, *n.* properly *cafor*. [*Low L. camphora*; *Fr. camphre*.] A solid, concrete juice or exudation, from the *laurus camphora*, or Indian laurel-tree. It has a bitterish, aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic.

CAMP'HOR, *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. [*Little used*.]

CAMP'HOR-RATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

CAMP'HOR-RATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAMP'HOR-RATED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

CAM-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor.

CAM-PHOR-OIL. *See CAM-PHOR-TREE*.

CAM-PHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained, found in Borneo and Japan.

CAM-PIL'LA, *n.* A plant of a new genus, used by dyers.

CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football. *Bryant*.

CAMP'I-ON, *n.* A plant, the popular name of the *lychnis*.

CAM'US, or **CAM'IS**, *n.* [*L. camisa*.] A thin dress. [*Not English*.] *Spenser*.

CAN, *n.* [*D. kan*; *Sax. canna*.] A cup or vessel for liquors

CAN, *v. i.* *pret. could*, which is from another root. [*See COULD*.] [*Sax. cunnan*, to know, to be able; *Dan. kan*, to be able.] To be able; to have sufficient moral or physical power, or capacity.

† **CAN**, *v. t.* To know. *Spenser*.

CAN-BUOY, *n.* In *seamanship*, a buoy in form of a cone.

CAN-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves

CAN-ADIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada.

CAN-ADIAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CAN-ALL'LE, *n.* [*Fr. canaille*.] The coarser part of meat; hence, the lowest people; lees; dregs; offscouring.

CAN-A-KIN, *n.* A little can or cup. *Shak*.

CAN-AL, *n.* [*L. canalis*.] 1. A passage for water; a water-course; properly, a long trench or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water-courses.—2. In *anatomy*, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass. 3. A surgical instrument; a splint.

* **CAN-AL-COAL**. *See CAN-AL-CULUS*.

CAN-A-LI'U-LATE, } *a.* [*L. canaliculatus*.] Channel-

CAN-A-LI'U-LATED, } ed; furrowed. In *botany*, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath.

CAN-ARY, *n.* 1. Wine made in the Canary isles. 2. An old dance.—*Shakspeare* has used the word as a verb in a kind of cant phrase.

CAN-ARY, *v. i.* To dance; to frolic.

CAN-ARY-BIRD, *n.* A singing bird from the Canary isles, a species of *fringilla*.

CAN-ARY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *phalaris*.

CAN-CEL, *v. t.* [*Fr. canceller*.] 1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate. 2. To annul, or destroy; as, to cancel an obligation or a debt.

† **CAN-CEL**, *v. i.* To become obliterated. *Cowley*.

CAN-CE-LATED, *a.* [*L. cancellatus*.] Cross-barred; marked with cross lines.

CAN-CE-LATION, *n.* The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling.

CANCELLED, *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.

CANCEL-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; obliterating; annulling.

CAN-CE-R, *n.* [*L. cancer*; *Sax. cancre*.] 1. The crab, or crab-fish.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice, represented by the form of a crab.—3. In *medicine*, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrous tumor of the glands, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal.

CAN-CE-R-ATE, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.

CAN-CE-R-ATION, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

CAN-CE-R-OUS, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

CAN-CE-R-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

CAN-CE-RI-FORM, *a.* 1. Cancerous. 2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

CAN-CE-RINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN-CE-RITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified crab.

CAN-DE-NT, *a.* [*L. candens*.] Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CAN-DE-CANT, *a.* Growing white. *Dict*.

CAN-DE-DA, *a.* [*L. candidus*.] 1. White. *Dryden*. [*But in this sense rarely used*.] 2. Fair; open; frank; ingenuous; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice. 3. Fair; just; impartial.

CAN-DE-DATE, *n.* [*L. candidatus*.] 1. A man who seeks or aspires to an office. 2. One who is in contemplation for an office, or for preferment. 3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it. 4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry. *U. States*. 5. One who is in a state of trial or probation.

† **CAN-DE-DATE**, *v. t.* To render fit as a candidate. *Felt-ham*.

CAN-DID-LY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

CAN-DID-NESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenueness.

CAN-DIED, *pp. or a.* Preserved with sugar, or incrustated

- with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them.
- CAN/DI-FY, *v. t.* To make white, or candid.
- CAN/DI-FY, *v. i.* To become candid.
- CAN/DLE, *n.* [*L., Sp., It., candela.*] 1. A long, but small cylindrical body of tallow, wax or spermaceti, formed on a wick, used for a portable light of domestic use. 2. A light. 3. A light; a luminary.
- CAN/DLE-BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The *myrica cerifera*, or wax-bearing myrtle.
- CAN/DLE-BOMB, *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.
- CAN/DLE-HOLD-ER, *n.* A person that holds a candle.
- CAN/DLE-LIGHT, *n.* The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use.
- CAN/DLE-MAS, *n.* [*candle and mass; Sax. mæssa; candle-feast.*] The feast of the church, celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion.
- CAN/DLE-STICK, *n.* [*Sax. candel-sticca.*] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle.
- CAN/DLE-STUFF, *n.* A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c.
- CAN/DLE-WAS-TER, *n.* One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student; a spendthrift. *Shak.*
- CAN/DLES-ENDS, *n.* Scraps; fragments.
- CAN/DOC, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers.
- CAN/DOR, *n.* [*L. candor.*] Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity.
- CAN/DY, *v. t.* [*It. candire.*] 1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar. 2. To form into congelations or crystals. 3. To cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice.
- CAN/DY, *v. i.* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.
- CAN/DY-ING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.
- CAN/DY-ING, *n.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar.
- CAN/DY-LION'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
- CAN/DY-TUFTS, *n.* 1. A plant, the *iberis*. 2. A Cretan flower.
- CAN/DY-TUFT-TREE, *n.* A plant. *Chambers.*
- CANE, *n.* [*L. canna.*] 1. In *botany*, this term is applied to several species of plants. [*See SUGAR-CANE.*] 2. A walking-stick. 3. A lance or dart made of cane. *Dryden.* 4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe.
- CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking-stick.
- CANE-BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.
- CANE-HOLE, *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations.
- CANE-TRASH, *n.* Refuse of canes.
- CA-NES-CENT, *a.* [*L. canescens.*] Growing white or hoary.
- CA-NI-CU-LA, or CA-NI-CULE, *n.* [*L. canicula.*] A star in the constellation of *Canis Major*, called also the *dog-star*, or *Sirius*.
- CA-NI-CU-LAR, *a.* [*L. canicularis.*] Pertaining to the dog-star.
- CA-NINE, *a.* [*L. caninus.*] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as, a *canine* appetite, insatiable hunger; *canine* madness, or hydrophobia.—*Canine teeth* are two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.
- CAN/ING, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.
- CANIS-TER, *n.* [*L. canistrum.*] Properly, a small basket, as in *Dryden*; but more generally, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.
- CANKER, *n.* [*L. cancer; Sax. cancere, or canere.*] 1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall. 2. A popular name of certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. 3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. 4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion. 5. A kind of rose, the dog-rose.—6. In *forriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses' feet.
- CANKER, *v. t.* 1. To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in the manner that a cancer affects the body. 2. To infect, or pollute.
- CANKER, *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxidized, as a metal.
- CANKER-BIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*
- CANKERED, *pp.* 1. Corrupted. 2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil. *Svenser.*
- CANKER-ED-LY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.
- CANKER-FLY, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.
- CANKER-LIKE, *a.* Eating or corrupting like a canker.
- CANKER-OUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker.
- CANKER-WORM, *n.* A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In *America*, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple-trees.
- CANKER-Y, *a.* Rusty.
- CAN/NA-BINE, *a.* [*L. cannabinus.*] Pertaining to hemp hempen.
- *CAN/NEL-COAL, or CAN/DLE-COAL, *n.* A hard, opaque, inflammable fossil coal of a black color, sufficient ly solid to be cut and polished.
- CAN/NE-QUIN, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade.
- CAN/NI-BAL, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophage.
- CAN/NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* 1. The act or practice of eating human flesh, by mankind. 2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity.
- CAN/NI-BAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shak.*
- CAN/NI-PERS. *See* CALLIPERS.
- CAN/NON, *n.* [*Fr. canon.*] A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder.
- CAN/NON-ADE, *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort.
- CAN/NON-ADE, *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to batter with cannon-shot.
- CAN/NON-ADE, *v. i.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.
- CAN/NON-BALL, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast-iron, to be thrown from cannon.—*Cannon-bullet*, of the like signification, is not now used.
- CAN/NON-ER, } *n.* A man who manages cannon; an en-
CAN/NON-ER, } gineer.
CAN/NON-ING, } The noise as it were of a cannon.
Brewer.
- CAN/NON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.
- CAN/NON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.
- CAN/NOT, [*can and not.*] These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; *canst and not* are never united.
- CAN/NU-LAR, *a.* [*L. canna.*] Tubular; having the form of a tube.
- CA-NOE, (ka-noo') *n.* [*Fr. canot; Sp. canoa.*] 1. A boat formed of the body or trunk of a tree excavated. 2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.
- CAN/ON, *n.* [*Sax., Fr., Sp., Port. canon.*] 1. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline. 2. A law or rule in general. 3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred *canon*. 4. A dignitary of the church. *Regular canons* live in monasteries or in community, and to the practice of their rules have added the profession of vows—5. In *monasteries*, a book containing the rules of the order. 6. A catalogue of saints canonized. 7. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the Pater.—8. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes.—9. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. *Busby*.—10. In *geometry and algebra*, a general rule for the solution of cases of a like nature with the present inquiry. Every last step of an equation is a *canon*.—11. In *pharmacy*, a rule for compounding medicines.—12. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—*Canon-law* is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.
- CAN/ON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.
- CAN/ON-ESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world.
- CA-NON-IC, *a.* Canonical.
- CA-NON-I-CAL, *a.* [*L. canonicus.*] Pertaining to a canon according to the canon or rule.—*Canonical books*, or *canonical Scriptures*, are those books of the Scriptures which are admitted, by the canons of the church, to be of divine origin.
- CA-NON-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.
- CA-NON-I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.
- CA-NON-I-CALS, *n. plu.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.
- CA-NON-I-CATE, *n.* The office of a canon.
- CAN/ON-IST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.
- CAN/ON-IST-IC, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.
- CAN/ON-I-ZA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of declaring a man a saint, or the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints. 2. The state of being sainted.
- CAN/ON-IZE, *v. t.* To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called a canon.
- CAN/ON-RY, } *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice in a catho-
CAN/ON-SHIP, } dral or collegiate church.

CANOPYED, *a.* Covered with a canopy.
CANO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *κανοπιον*.] 1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head.—2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a magnificent decoration, serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair, or the like.
CANO-PY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.
CANOROUS, *a.* [L. *canorus*.] Musical; tuneful.
CANOROUSNESS, *n.* Musicalness.
CANT, *v. t.* [L. *canto*.] 1. In *popular usage*, to turn about, or to turn over, by a sudden push or thrust; as, to *cant* over a cask. *Mar. Dict.* 2. To toss. 3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone. [In this sense it is usually intransitive.] 4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction. *Swift*.
CANT, *n.* 1. A toss; a throw, thrust, or push, with a sudden jerk. 2. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words, either in conversation or preaching. 3. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms, and making complaints of their distresses. 4. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized. 5. Any barbarous jargon in speech. 6. Whining pretension to goodness. 7. Outcry, at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction.
CANT, *n.* [D. *kant*.] A niche; a corner, or retired place.
CANTABRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria.
CANTA-LIV-ER, *n.* [cantle and eaves.] In *architecture*, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the molding and eaves over it.
CANTAR, *n.* An eastern weight.
CANTARO, *n.* A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.
CANTATE, *v. t.* [It. *cantata*.] To sing.
CANTATE, *n.* [It. *cantata*.] A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.
CANTATE, *n.* A variety of muskmelon.
CANTER, *v. i.* [Arm. *canteral*.] To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.
CANTER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.
CANTER, *n.* 1. A moderate gallop. 2. One who canters, or whines.
CANTER-BUR-Y-BELL, (kan'ter-ber-re-bell) *n.* A species of campanula. See **BELL-FLOWER**.
CANTER-BUR-Y-GALLOP, *n.* The gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy, ambling horses.
CANTER-BUR-Y TALE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.
CANTER-ING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a slow gallop.
CANTHARIDIN, *n.* That peculiar substance existing in the *meloe vesicatorius*, or cantharides, which causes vesication.
CANTHARIS, or *plu.* **CANTHARIDES**, *n.* [Gr. *καθαρις*.] Spanish flies; a species of *meloe*.
CANTHUS, *n.* [Gr. *καθος*.] An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids.
CANTI-CLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *cantico*.] 1. A song.—In the plural, *Canticles*, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. 2. A canto; a division of a song; [obs.].
CANTI-LIV-ERS, *n.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of a house, to sustain the molding over it. *Mozon*.
CANTIL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *cantillo*.] To chant; to recite with musical tones. *M. Stuart*.
CANTIL-LATION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.
CANTING, *ppr.* 1. Throwing with a sudden jerk; tossing. 2. Speaking with a whine or song-like tone.
CANTING-LY, *adv.* With a cant.
CANTION, *n.* A song or verses. *Spenser*.
CANTLE, *n.* [Arm. *chantell*; Fr. *chanteau*.] A fragment; a piece; a portion. *Shak*.
CANTLE, *v. t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece.
CANTLET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment.
CANTO, *n.* [It.] A part or division of a poem, answering to what, in prose, is called a *book*. In *Italian*, *canto* is a song, and it signifies, also, the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part.
CANTON, *n.* [It. *cantone*.] 1. A small portion of land, or division of territory; also, the inhabitants of a canton. 2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government; as in Switzerland.—3. In *heraldry*, a corner of the shield. 4. A distinct part or division.
CANTON, *v. t.* [Sp. *acantonar*.] 1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory. 2. To allot separate quarters to each regiment of an army or body of troops.
CANTON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

CANTONED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.
CANTON-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.
CANTON-IZE, *v. t.* To canton, or divide into small districts. *Darwin*.
CANTON-MENT, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters.
CANTRED, *n.* [L. *centum*.] A hundred villages, as in **CANTREF**, } Wales.
CANTY, *a.* In the north of England, cheerful, talkative.
CANVAS, *n.* [Fr. *canvas*.] 1. A coarse cloth, made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, and other purposes. 2. A clear, unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.—3. Among the *French*, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish.—4. Among *seamen*, cloth in sails, or sails in general.
CANVAS-CLIMBER, *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. *Shak*.
CANVASS, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *cannasser*.] 1. To discuss. 2. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize.
CANVASS, *v. i.* To seek, or go about to solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of.
CANVASS, *n.* 1. Examination; close inspection to know the state of. 2. Discussion; debate. 3. A seeking, solicitation, or efforts to obtain.
CANVASS-ED, *pp.* Discussed; examined.
CANVASS-ER, *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. 2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.
CANVASS-ING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.
CANVASS-ING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.
CANY, *a.* Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.
CANZONE, *n.* [It.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation.
CANZO-NET, *n.* [It. *canzonetta*.] A little or short song, in one, two or three parts.
CA-GUT'CHOU, *n.* The Indian name of *gum-elastic*, or *Indian rubber*, a substance produced from the syringe-tree in South America.
CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cappe*.] 1. A part of dress made to cover the head. 2. The ensign of a cardinalate. 3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest. 4. A vessel in form of a cap. 5. An act of respect, made by uncovering the head.
CAP, *v. t.* 1. To cover the top, or end; to spread over. 2. To deprive of the car, or take off a cap.—To *cap verses*, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.
CAP, *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.
CAP-A-PIE, [Fr.] From head to foot; all over; as, armed *cap-a-pie*.
CAP-PE-PEP, *n.* A coarse paper, used to make caps to hold commodities.
CAP-SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.
CA-PABI-LI-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness. *Shak*.
CA-PABLE, *a.* [Fr. *capable*.] 1. Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious. 2. Endued with power competent to the object. 3. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand, or receive into the mind; having a capacious mind. 4. Susceptible. 5. Qualified for; susceptible of. 6. Qualified for, in a moral sense; having legal power or capacity. 7. Hollow; [obs.] *Shak*.
CA-PABLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge.
CA-PAC-I-FY, *v. t.* To qualify. [Unusual].
CA-PACIOUS, *a.* [L. *capax*.] 1. Wide; large; that will hold much. 2. Broad; extensive. 3. Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a wide view.
CA-PACIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a wide or capacious manner.
CA-PACIOUSNESS, *n.* 1. Width; largeness; as of a vessel. 2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay. 3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey.
CA-PACI-TATE, *v. t.* 1. To make capable; to enable, to furnish with natural power. 2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers.
CA-PACI-TA-TED, *pp.* Made capable; qualified.
CA-PACI-TATION, *n.* The act of making capable.
CA-PACI-TY, *n.* [L. *capacitas*.] 1. Passive power; the power of containing or holding; extent of room or space. 2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge. 3. Active power; ability. 4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. 5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualification; legal power or right.—6. In *geometry*, the solid

*See *Synopsis*. MOVE BOOK, DOVE; —B, I, L, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † *Obscure*

- contents of a body.—7. In *chemistry*, that state, quality of constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any fluid.
- CA-PAR-I-SON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*.] A cloth or covering laid over the saddle and furniture of a horse.
- CA-PAR-I-SON, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a cloth, as a horse. 2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress.
- CAP-ASE, *n.* A covered case. [Little used.]
- CAP-E, *n.* [Sp., Port. *cabo*; It. *capo*; Fr. *cap*.] 1. A head-land; properly, the head, point or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore. 2. The neck-piece of a cloke or coat.
- CAPE-AN, *n.* A small fish.
- CA-PILL-LA, *n.* A bright fixed star in *auriga*.
- CAPEL-LET, *n.* A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow.
- CA-PE-R, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer*.] To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring.
- CA-PE-R, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb.
- CAPER, *n.* [Fr. *capre*.] The bud of the caper-bush, which is much used for pickling.
- CAPER-BUSH. See *CAPER*.
- CAPER-CUTTING, *a.* Leaping or dancing in a frolic-some manner. *Beaumont*.
- CAPER-ER, *n.* One who capers, leaps and skips about, or dances.
- CAPER-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping.
- CA-PI-AS, *n.* [L. *capio*.] In law, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, the other after judgment.
- CAP-I-BAR, *n.* An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabial.
- CAP-IL-LA-CREOUS, *a.* [L. *capillaceus*.] Hairy; resembling a hair. See *CAPILLARY*.
- CA-PIL-LAIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of sirup, extracted from maiden-hair.
- CA-PIL-LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *capillamentum*.] 1. The filament, a small fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a clive. 2. A fine fibre, or filament, of which the nerves are composed.
- * CAP-IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *capillaris*.] 1. Resembling a hair, *a. e.* minute, small in diameter, though long.—2. In *botany*, capillary plants are hair-shaped, as the ferns.
- CAP-IL-LA-RY, *n.* A fine vessel or canal. *Darwin*.
- † CAP-IL-LA-TION, *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair.
- CA-PIL-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *capillus* and *forma*.] In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.
- CA-PIL-TAL, *a.* [L. *capitalis*.] 1. Literally, pertaining to the head. [This use is not common.] 2. Chief; principal; first in importance. 3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death. 4. Taking away life, or affecting life. 5. Great, important. 6. Large; of great size; as, capital letters.—*Capital stock* is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker or manufacturer employs in his business.
- CA-PIL-TAL, *n.* [L. *capitellum*.] The uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster.—By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective, *capital*, refers, it stands for, 1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis. 2. A large letter or type, in *printing*. 3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.
- CA-PIT-AL-IST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade. *Burke*.
- CA-PIT-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a capital manner; nobly; finely. 2. With loss of life.
- CA-PIT-AL-NESS, *n.* A capital offense. [Little used.]
- CA-PIT-ATE, *a.* [L. *capitatus*.] In *botany*, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma.
- CA-PIT-ATION, *n.* [L. *capitatio*.] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons. 2. A tax, or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *Capitation-tax*.
- CA-PIT-TE, [L. *caput*.] In *English law*, a tenant in *capite*, or in *chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king.
- CA-PIT-TOL, *n.* [L. *capitolium*.] 1. The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, and a fort, or castle, on the *Mons Capitolinus*. 2. The edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States in their deliberations. In some states, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.
- CA-PIT-TO-LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome.
- CA-PIT-TO-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome.
- CA-PITU-LAR, or CA-PITU-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *capitulum*.] 1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons or religious. 2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. 3. The member of a chapter.
- CA-PITU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift*.
- CA-PITU-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
- CA-PITU-LATE, *v. i.* 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads or articles; [obs.] *Shak*. 2. To surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty.
- CA-PIT-U-LA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms. 2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender. 3. A reducing to heads; [not much used.]
- CA-PITU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who capitulates.
- † CA-PIT-U-LE, *n.* A summary. *Wickliffe*.
- CA-PIVI, *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West-Indies. See *COPAIBA*.
- CAP-NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *καρνος* and *μαρτια*.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.
- CA-PO-CH, *n.* [Sp. *capucho*.] A monk's hood.
- † CA-PO-CH, *v. t.* *Uncertain*; perhaps to strip off the hood. *Hudibras*.
- CA-PON, (kă'pn) *n.* [Sp. *capon*.] A castrated cock.
- CA-PON, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock. *Virch*.
- CA-PON-NIERE, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet.
- CA-POT, *n.* [Fr.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.
- CA-POT, *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.
- CAPPER, *n.* One whose business is to make or sell caps.
- CA-PRE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *cap-reolus*.] In *botany*, having the ascent or filiform spiral claspers.
- CA-PRICE, *n.* [Fr. *caprice*.] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.
- CA-PRI-CHI-O, *n.* Freak; fancy. *Shak*.
- CA-PRI-CIOUS, *a.* Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity.
- CA-PRI-CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.
- CA-PRI-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion. 2. Unsteadiness; liliensness to sudden changes.
- CAP-RI-CORN, *n.* [L. *capricornus*.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice.
- CAP-RI-FI-CATION, *n.* [L. *caprificatio*.] A method of ripening figs by means of a gnat or insect that pricks the bud.
- CAP-RI-FOLE, *n.* [L. *caprifolium*.] Honeysuckle; woodbine. *Spenser*.
- CAP-RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caper* and *forma*.] Having the form of a goat. *Ecl. Rec*.
- CAP-RI-OLE, *n.* [Fr., now *cabriole*; Sp., Port. *cabriola*.] In the *manège*, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing.
- CAP-RI-PED, *a.* [L. *caper* and *pes*.] Having feet like those of a goat.
- CAP-SI-CUM, *n.* Guinea pepper. *Chambers*.
- CAP-SIZE, *v. t.* To upset or overturn; a seaman's phrase. *Mar. Dict*.
- CAP-STAN, *n.* sometimes written *capstern*. [Fr. *cabestan*.] A strong, massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced, to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights.
- CA-PSU-LAR, }
CA-PSU-LA-RY, } *a.* Hollow, like a chest.
- CA-PSU-LATE, }
CA-PSU-LA-TED, } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.
- CA-PSULE, *n.* [L. *capsula*.] 1. The seed-vessel of a plant. 2. A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores for melting them.
- CAP-TAIN, (kap'tin) *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*.] 1. Literally, a head or chief officer; appropriately, the military officer who commands a company. 2. The commander of a ship. 3. The commander of a military band. 4. A man skilled in war or military affairs. 5. A chief commander. *Shak*. But in this sense rarely used, but in composition.
- Captain-General* is the commander in chief of an army, or of the militia.—*Captain-Lieutenant* is an officer, who, with the rank of captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop.—*Captain-Bashaw*, or *Captain-Bashaw*, in *Turkey*, is the high admiral.
- CAP-TAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak*.
- CAP-TAIN-CY, *n.* 1. The rank, post or commission of a captain. *Washington*. 2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in *South America*.
- CAP-TAIN-RY, *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser*.
- CAP-TAIN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander. 2. The rank, quality or post of a captain. 3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district. 4. Skill in military affairs.
- CAP-TATION, *v.* [L. *captatio*.] The act or practice of catching favor or applause by flattery or address.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*

CAPTION, *n.* [L. *captio*.] 1. The act of taking, or apprehending by a judicial process; [little used.] 2. A certificate signed by commissioners in chancery, declaring when and where the commission was executed. 3. A preamble.

CAPTIOUS, *a.* [L. *captivus*.] 1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil. 2. Fitted to catch or insure; insidious. 3. Proceeding from a caviling disposition.

CAPTIOUSLY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object or censure.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke*.

CAPTIVATE, *v. t.* [L. *captivus*.] 1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war. *Shak.* 2. To subdue; to bring into bondage. 3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *Addison*. 4. To enslave. *Locke*.

CAPTIVATED, *a.* Taken prisoner. *Shak.*

CAPTIVATED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAPTIVATING, *ppr.* 1. Taking prisoner; engaging the affections. 2. *a.* Having power to engage the affections.

CAPTIVATION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, *n.* [Fr. *captif*.] 1. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy. 2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized. 3. One who is insnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. 4. A slave.

CAPTIVE, *a.* 1. Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement. 2. Holding in confinement.

† **CAPTIVE**, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. *Dryden*.

CAPTIVITY, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; L. *captivitas*.] 1. The state of being a prisoner. 2. Subjection to love. 3. Subjection; a state of being under control. 4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.

CAPTOR, *n.* [L. *capio*.] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea.

CAPTURE, *n.* [L. *captura*; Fr. *capture*.] 1. The act of taking or seizing. 2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise or stratagem. 3. Seizure; arrest.

CAPTURE, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission.

CAPTURED, *pp.* Taken as a prize.

CAPTURING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CAPUCHIN, *n.* [It. *capuchin*.] A capuchin, or hood.

CAPUCHED, *a.* Covered with a hood. [L. *n.*] *Brown*.

CAPUCHIN, *n.* [Fr. *capucine*.] 1. A garment for females, consisting of a croke and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks. 2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAPUCHINS, *n.* Monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a capuce, capuchon.

CAPUCINE, *n.* A species of monkey, the *sageo*, or *saŷ*.

CAPULIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry.

CAR, **CAER**, **CHAR**, in names of places, is sometimes the Celtic *Caer*, a town or city, as in *Caermerthen*.

CAR, *n.* [W. *car*.] 1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse.—2. In *poetical language*, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph. 3. The constellation called *Charles's wain*, or *the bear*.

CARABINE, or **CAR-BINE**, *n.* [Fr. *carabine*.] A short gun, or fire arm, carrying a ball of 24 to the pound.

CARABINEER, *n.* A man who carries a carbine; one who carries a longer carbine than others, which is sometimes used on foot.

CARAC, } *n.* [Port. *carraca*; Fr. *caraque*.] A large ship

CARACK, } of burden; a Portuguese Indianan.

CARACOL, *n.* [Fr. *caracol*.] 1. In the *manège*, a semi-round, or half turn, which a horseman makes.—2. In *architecture*, a staircase in a helix or spiral form.

CARACOL, *v. i.* To move in a caracol; to wheel.

CARACOLY, *n.* A mixture of gold, silver and copper.

CARAT, *n.* [It. *carato*; Fr. *carat*.] 1. The weight of four grains, used by gold-smiths and jewelers. 2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many carats. Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal is called gold of twenty-two carats. 3. The value of any thing; [obs.]

CARAVAN, *n.* [Ar.; Sp. *caravana*; Fr. *caravane*.] A company of travelers, pilgrims or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers.

CARAVANSARY, *n.* A place appointed for receiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle.

CARAVEL, or **CARVEL**, *n.* [Sp. *caravela*; It. *caravello*, Fr. *caravelle*.] 1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. 2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CARAWAY, *n.* [Gr. *καρος, καρω*.] A plant of the genus *carum*, a biennial plant.

CARBON, *n.* [L. *carbo*; Sp. *carbon*.] Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous.

CARBONACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal. See **CARBONIC**.

† **CARBONADE**, or † **CARBONADO**, *n.* Flesh, fowl or the like, cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals.

† **CARBONADE**, } *v. t.* To cut or hack. *Shak.*

† **CARBONADO**, }

CARBONATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as the *carbonate of lime*.

CARBONATED, *a.* Combined with carbon.

CARBONIC, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.

CARBONIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *carbo* and *fero*.] Producing carbon, or coal.

CARBONIZATION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

CARBONIZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, to expel from wood or other substance all volatile matter.

CARBONIZED, *pp.* Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CARBONICACID, *n.* [L. *carbon*, and Gr. *ὕδωρ*.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CARBONOUS, *a.* Carbonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen.

CARBUNCLE, *n.* [L. *carbunculus*.] 1. An *anthrax*; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer. 2. A beautiful gem, of a deep-red color.—3. In *heraldry*, a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier.

CARBUNCLED, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CARBUNCULAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CARBUNCULATION, *n.* [L. *carbunculatio*.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants.

CARBURET, *n.* A combination of carbon with a metal, earth or alkali.

CARBURETED, *a.* Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution.

CARCASS, *n.* The glutton, a voracious, carnivorous animal.

CARCANET, *n.* [Fr. *carcan*.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shak.*

CARCASS, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*.] 1. The body of an animal; usually the body when dead. 2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship. 3. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament.

CARCASS, *n.* [L. *carcassa*.] An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, saltpetre, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings.

† **CARCELAGE**, *n.* [L. *carcer*.] Prison fees.

CARCER, *n.* A starting-post.

CARCERAL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CARCINOMA, *n.* [Gr. *καρκινωμα*.] A cancer; also, a turgescence of the veins of the eye.

CARCINOMATOUS, *a.* Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

CARD, *n.* [Fr. *carte*.] 1. A paper or pasteboard of an oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points; used in *games*. 2. A blank piece of paper, or the like paper with some writing upon it, used in messages of civility or business. 3. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

CARD, *v. i.* To play much at cards; to game.

CARD, *n.* [D. *kaard*.] An instrument for combing, opening and breaking wool or flax.

CARD, *v. t.* To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card.

CARDA-MINE, *n.* [Gr.] The plant meadow-cresses, or cuckoo-flower.

CARDA-MOM, *n.* [Gr. *καρδαμων*.] A plant of the genus *amomum*.

CARDED, *pp.* Combed; opened; cleaned with cards.

CARDER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards. *Wotton*.

* **CARDIACAL**, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus*.] 1. Pertaining to the

CARDIAC, } heart. 2. Exciting action in the

CARDIAC, } heart, through the medium of the stomach.

CARDIAC, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

CARDIACALGY, *n.* [Gr. *καρδια* and *αλγος*.] The heart-burn. It is called, also, the *cardiac passion*.

CARDINAL, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*.] Chief, principal, preminent, or fundamental; as the *cardinal virtues*, which pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude.

- CARDINAL**, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical prince in the Romish church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope. 2. A woman's cloke.
- CARDINAL-FLOWER**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lobelia*, of many species.
- CARDINAL-ATE**, or **CARDINAL-SHIP**, *n.* The office, rank or dignity of a cardinal.
- CARDINAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To make a cardinal. [*Little used.*]
- CARDING**, *ppr.* 1. Combing, as flax, wool, &c. 2. The act of playing at cards. [*Little used.*]
- CARDING-MACHINE**, *n.* A machine for combing, breaking and cleansing wool and cotton.
- CARDI-OID**, *n.* [Gr. *καρδια*.] An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.
- CARDITE**, *n.* Fossil or petrified shells of the genus *cardium*.
- CARD-MAKER**, *n.* A maker of cards.
- CARD-MATCH**, *n.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.
- CARD-DOON**, *n.* [Sp. *cardon*.] A species of *cynara*, resembling the artichoke, but larger.
- CARD-TABLE**, *n.* The table appropriated to the use of gamblers, or used for playing cards on.
- CARDUUS-BEN-EDICTUS**, *n.* The herb called *blessed thistle*.
- CARE**, *n.* [Sax. *car, cara*.] 1. Concern; anxiety; solicitude; noting some degree of pain in the mind, from apprehension of evil. "They shall eat bread by weight and with care." *Ezek. iv.* 2. Caution; a looking to; regard; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection. 3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity. 4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention.
- CARE**, *v. i.* 1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about. 2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard to.
- CARE-CRAZED**, *a.* Broken or disordered by care, or solicitude.
- CARE-DEFYING**, *a.* Bidding defiance to care.
- CARE-TONED**, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. *Shak.*
- CARE-WOUNDED**, *n.* Wounded with care. *May.*
- † **CAREET**, *n.* A charm. *See* **CHARACT.**
- CAREEN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *carener*.] In sea language, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of repairing.
- CAREEN**, *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail. *Mar. Dict.*
- CAREENED**, (ca-reend) *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.
- CAREENING**, *ppr.* Heaving down on one side; inclining.
- CAREENING**, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side, as a ship.
- CAREER**, *n.* [Fr. *carriere*.] 1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. 2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding. 3. The ground on which a race is run. 4. In the *manege*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring.—5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.
- CAREER**, *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.
- CAREERING**, *ppr.* Running or moving with speed.
- CAREFUL**, *a.* 1. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. 2. Provident; attentive to support and protect. 3. Watchful; cautious; giving good heed. 4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety or trouble; full of cares.
- CAREFULLY**, *adv.* 1. With care, anxiety, or solicitude. 2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively. 3. In a manner that shows care. 4. Providently; cautiously.
- CAREFULNESS**, *n.* 1. Anxiety; solicitude. 2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.
- CARELESS**, *a.* 1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful. 2. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed; cheerful. 3. Done or said without care; unconsidered. 4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for. 5. Contrived without art.
- CARELESSLY**, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.
- CARELESSNESS**, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.
- † **CAREN-CY**, *n.* Lack; want. *Bp. Richardson.*
- CAREN-TANE**, *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine*.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Taylor.*
- CARESS**, *v. t.* [Fr. *caresser*.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection; as a parent a child.
- CARESS**, *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness.
- CARESS/ED**, (ca-rest) *pp.* Treated or embraced with affection.
- CARESSING**, *ppr.* Treating with endearment, or affection.
- CARET**, *n.* [L.] In writing, this mark, ^, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.
- CARGO-SON**, *n.* A cargo; which see. *Howell.*
- CARGO**, *n.* [W. *carg*; Sp. *cargo*.] The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel.
- CARGOOSE**, *n.* A fowl belonging to the genus *colymbus*.
- CARI-ATED**, *a.* Carious. *See* **CARIOUS**.
- CARI-ATIDES**. *See* **CARYATIDES**.
- CARI-BOO**, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.
- CARI-CA**, *n.* The papaw, a tree bearing a fleshy fruit of the size of a small melon.
- CARI-CATURE**, *n.* [It. *caricatura*.] A figure or description, in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.
- CARI-CATURE**, *v. t.* To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life. *Lyttelton.*
- CARI-CATURIST**, *n.* One who caricatures others.
- CARI-COGRA-PHY**, *n.* [L. *carex*, and Gr. *γραφο*.] A description of the plants of the genus *carex*, or sedge *Dencey*.
- CARI-GOUS**, *a.* [L. *carica*.] Resembling a fig.
- CARIES**, *n.* [L.] The corruption or mortification of a bone; an ulcerated bone.
- CARILL-ION**, *n.* [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a simple air in music. *See* **CAROL**.
- CARI-NATE**, *a.* [L. *carinatus*.] In botany, shaped like **CARI-NATED**, the keel of a ship.
- CARINTHIN**, *n.* A mineral from Carinthia.
- CARLOSITY**, *n.* [See **CARIES**.] Mortification, or ulceration of a bone. *Wiseman.*
- CARIOUS**, *a.* Mortified; corrupted; ulcerated; as a bone. *Wiseman.*
- † **CARK**, *n.* [W. *care*.] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. *Sidney.*
- † **CARK**, *v. i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. *Sidney.*
- † **CARKING**, *ppr.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety.
- CARLE**, (carl) *n.* [Sax. *carl*.] 1. A rude, rustic, rough, brutal man. [*Obs. See* **CHURL**.] 2. A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*
- † **CARLE**, *v. i.* To act like a churl. *Burton.*
- CARLINE**, or **CAROLINE**, *n.* A silver coin in Naples.
- CARLINE**, *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escarlinge*.] A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another.—*Carline-knees* are timbers in a ship, lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck.
- CARLINE-THISTLE**, *n.* A genus of plants growing in the south of France, and one a native of Great Britain.
- CARLISH**, **CARLISHNESS**. *See* **CHURLISH**.
- CARLOCK**, *n.* A sort of isinglass from Russia.
- † **CARLOT**, *n.* A countryman. *See* **CARLE**.
- CAR-LO-VINGI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne.
- CARMAN**, *n.* A man whose employment is to drive a cart.
- CARME-LIN**, *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmel.
- CARME-LITE**, *n.* [ites.]
- CARME-LITE**, *n.* [from Mount Carmel.] 1. A mendicant friar. 2. A sort of pear.
- CAR-MINA-TIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *carminatif*.] Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic.
- CAR-MINA-TIVE**, *n.* A medicine, which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.
- CAR-MINE**, *n.* [Fr. *carmin*.] A powder, or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson color, used by painters.
- CARNAGE**, *n.* [Fr. *carnage*.] 1. Literally, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles. 2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; havoc; massacre.
- CARNAL**, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; L. *carnalis*.] 1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; opposed to *spiritual*. 2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate. *Rom. viii.* 3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as, *carnal* ordinances. 4. Lecherous; lustful; libidinous; given to sensual indulgence. *Shak.*—*Carnal knowledge*, sexual intercourse.
- CARNAL-IST**, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.
- CARNAL-ITE**, *n.* A worldly-minded man.
- CARNAL-ITY**, *n.* 1. Fleshly lust, or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality. 2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures.
- CARNALIZE**, *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality. *Scott.*
- CARNAL-LY**, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to he flesh.
- CARNAL-MINDED**, *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*
- CARNAL-MINDEDNESS**, *n.* Grossness of mind.
- CARNATION**, *n.* [Fr. *carnation*.] 1. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural color of the flesh. 2. A genus of plants, *dianthus*, so named from the color of the flower.
- CARNATIONED**, *a.* Made like carnation color.

* See *Synopsis*. X, E, I, O, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*.

CAR-NELIAN, *n.* [Fr. *cornaline*.] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony.

CAR-NEL-WORK, in *ship-building*, is the putting together the timbers, beams and planks.

CAR-NI-BOUS, *a.* [L. *carneus*.] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh.

CAR-NI-BOUS, *n.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furrowed that they cannot eat.

CAR-NI-FI-CATION, *n.* A turning to flesh.

CAR-NI-FY, *v. i.* To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth.

CAR-NI-VAL, *n.* [Sp., Port. *carnaval*; Et. *carneval*.] The feast or season of rejoicing, before Lent, observed, in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, &c.

CAR-NIV-O-RAC-I-TY, *n.* Greediness of appetite for flesh.

CAR-NIVO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *caro* and *voros*.] Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food.

CAR-NO-SI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *carosité*.] A little fleshy excrescence.

CAR-NOUS, *a.* Fleshy. See **CARNEOUS**.

CAR-OB, *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*; It. *carruba*.] The carob-tree, *ceratonia siliqua*.

CAR-ROCHE, *n.* [It. *carrozza*.] A carriage of pleasure.

CAR-ROCHED, (ca-rócht') *a.* Placed in a carroche.

CAR-ROL, *n.* [It. *carola*; W. *carawl*.] A song; a song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.

CAR-ROL, *v. i.* [It. *carolare*.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity. *Shak.*

CAR-ROL, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song. *Milton.*

CAR-O-LINA, *n.* The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*.

CAR-OL-ING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion.

CAR-O-LIN-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

CAR-O-LIN-I-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAR-O-MEL, *n.* The smell exhaled by sugar, at a calcining heat. *Ure.*

CAR-OT-ID, *a.* [Gr. *καρωτιδες*.] The carotid arteries in the body are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain.

† **CAR-OT-I-DAL**, *a.* Carotid. *Smith.*

CAR-ROUS-AL, *n.* A feast or festival. *Johnson.* But in *America*, it signifies a noisy drinking-bout, or reveling.

CAR-ROUSE, (ca-rouz') *v. i.* [Fr. *carrouse*.] To drink hard; to guzzle. In the *United States*, it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanalians.

† **CAR-ROUSE**, *v. t.* To drink lavishly. *Shak.*

CAR-ROUSE (ca-rouz') *n.* A drinking match; a full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

CAR-ROUSE-R, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.

CAR-ROUS-ING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.

CARP, *v. i.* [L. *carpo*.] Literally, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly.

† **CARP**, *v. t.* To blame. *Abp. Cranmer.*

CARP, *n.* [Fr., Port. *carpe*.] A fish, a species of *cyprinus*.

CARP-AL, *a.* [L. *carpus*.] Pertaining to the wrist.

CARP-ATH-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the *Carpates*, a range of mountains.

CARPEN-TER, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier*.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships.

CARPEN-TRY, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings.

CARPER, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET, *n.* 1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. 2. Level ground covered, as with grass. *Shak.*—To be on the carpet, is to be under consideration. The French phrase, to be on the tapis, is used in the like sense.—*Carpet-knight*, in *Shakespeare*, is a knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury.—*Carpet-monger* is used in a like sense.

CARPET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet. *Bacon.*

CARPET-ED, *pp.* Covered with a carpet.

CARPET-ING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

CARPET-WALK, *n.* A walk on smooth turf.

CARPING, *ppr.* Caviling; captious; censorious.

CARPING, *n.* The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.

CARPING-LY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner.

CARP-MEALS, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips.*

CARPO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *καρπος* and *λιθος*.] Petrified fruits, as nuts converted into silex.

CAR-POLO-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *καρπος* and *λεγω*.] One who describes fruits.

CAR-POLO-GY, *n.* A description of fruits.

CARPUS, *n.* [L.] The wrist, but not an *English word*.

CARR, *n.* A marsh or flat land. *North of England.*

CARRAC. See **CARAC**.

CARRAT. See **CARAT**.

CARRA-WAY, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mason.*

† **CARRI-ABLE**, *a.* That may be carried.

CARRIAGE, (carridge) *n.* [Fr. *charrriage*.] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying. 2. The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition; [obs.] 3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle. 4. The price or expense of carrying. 5. That which is carried; burden, as baggage, vessels, furniture, &c. [little used.] 6. The manner of carrying one's self; behavior; conduct; deportment; personal manners. *Dryden* 7. Measures; practices; management. *Shak.*

CARRI-BOO. See **CARRIBOO**.

CARRICK-BEND, *n.* A particular kind of knot.

CARRICK-BITTS, *n.* In a ship, the bits which support the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

CARRI-ER, *n.* 1. One who carries; that which carries; conveys; also, a messenger. 2. One who is employed to carry goods. 3. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.

CARRI-ON, *n.* [It. *carogna*.] 1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals. 2. A worthless woman; a term of reproach. *Shak.*

CARR-ON, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion. *Shak.*

CARR-ON-ADY, *n.* [from *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.

CARR-ROON, *n.* 1. In *London*, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart. *Ash.* 2. A species of cherry *Tooke*.

CARRROT, *n.* [It. *carota*; Fr. *carotte*.] An esculent root, of the genus *daucus*.

CARRROT-Y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; an epithet given to red hair.

CARRROWS, *n.* In *Ireland*, people who wander about, and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamblers. *Spenser.*

CARRY, *v. t.* [W. *carriac*; Fr. *charrier*.] 1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried. 2. To convey; as, sound is carried in the air. 3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to carry a point. 4. To bear out; to face through. 5. To urge, impel, lead or draw, noting moral impulse. 6. To bear; to have. 7. To bear; to show, display or exhibit to view. 8. To imply or import. 9. To contain or comprise. 10. To extend or continue in time. 11. To extend in space. 12. To support or sustain. 13. To bear or produce, as trees. 14. To manage or transact, usually with one.—15. To carry one's self; to behave, conduct or demean. 16. To remove, lead or drive. 17. To remove; to cause to go. 18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind. 19. To fetch and bring. 20. To transfer.

To carry coals, to bear injuries. *Mason*.—To carry off, to remove to a distance; also, to kill.—To carry on. 1. To promote, advance, or help forward; to continue. 2. To manage or prosecute. 3. To prosecute, continue or pursue.—To carry through, to support to the end; to sustain or keep from falling, or being subdued.—To carry out, to bear from wit' n; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.—To carry away, in *seamanship*, is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks.

CARRY, *v. i.* 1. To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare. 2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. 3. To convey; to propel.

† **CARRY**, *n.* The motion of the clouds.

CARRY-ING, *ppr.* Bearing, conveying, removing, &c.

CARRY-ING, *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.—*Carrying trade*, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.

† **CARRY-TALE**, *n.* A tale-bearer. *Shak.*

CART, *n.* [W. *cart*.] 1. A carriage with two wheels. 2. A carriage in general.

CART, *v. i.* To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*

CART, *v. t.* 1. To carry or convey on a cart. 2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

CART-AGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

CART-BOTE, *n.* In *English Law*, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

CART-ED, *pp.* Borne or exposed in a cart.

CART-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.

CARTING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart.

CARTING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.

CART-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CART-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, —BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH. TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- CART-RUT**, *n.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel.
- CART-TIRE**, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.
- CART-WAY**, *v.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.
- CART-WHEEL**, *n.* The wheel of a cart.
- CART-WRIGHT**, (*car-rite*) *n.* An artificer who makes carts.
- CARTE-BLANCHE**, (*kärt-blänsh'*) [*Fr.*] Paper. A blank paper signed at the bottom with a person's name, given to another person with permission to supercribe what conditions he pleases.
- CARTEL**, *n.* [*It. cartello*; *Fr., Sp., Port. cartel.*] 1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion. 2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy; but with us it is obsolete.—*Cartel-ship*, is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.
- CARTEL**, *v. i.* To defy. *B. Jonson.*
- CARTER**, *n.* The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.
- CARTER-LY**, *adv.* Rude, like a carter. *Cotgrave.*
- CAR-TÉSIAN**, (*car-tézhun*) *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy.
- CAR-TÉSIAN**, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.
- CAR-THA-GINI'AN**, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage.
- CAR-THA-GINI'AN**, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.
- CARTHAMUS**, *n.* The generic name of bastard saffron. *See SAFFLOWER.*
- CAR-THO'SIAN**, (*car-thú'zhun*) *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Chartreuse*, the place of their institution.
- CAR-THO'SIAN**, *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called *Chartres*.
- CARTILAGE**, *n.* [*L. cartilago*; *Fr. cartilage.*] Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone.
- CARTILAGINOUS**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage.—2. In *ichthyology*, cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones.
- CARTOON**, *n.* [*It. cartone.*] In *painting*, a design drawn on strong paper.
- CARTOUCH**, *n.* [*Fr. cartouche.*] 1. A case of wood, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. 2. A portable box for charges. [*See CARTRIDGE-BOX.*] 3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column.
- CARTRIDGE**, *n.* A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder, or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortar, musket or pistol.
- CARTRIDGE-BOX**, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges.
- CARTULA-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. cartulaire.*] A register-book, or record, as of a monastery.
- CARU-ÉATE**, *n.* [*L. caruca.*] As much land as one team can plow in the year.
- CARUNCLE**, *n.* [*L. caruncula.*] 1. A small, fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. *Coze.* 2. The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl.
- CARUNOULAR**, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.
- CARUNOULATED**, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft, fleshy protuberance.
- CARVE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. ceorfan, ceorfan.*] 1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table. 2. To cut wood, stone or other material into some particular form; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials. 3. To make or shape by cutting. 4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another. 5. To cut; to hew. *Shak.*—*To carve out*, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.
- CARVE**, *v. i.* 1. To cut up meat. 2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor. 3. To engrave or cut figures.
- CARVATE**, *n.* A carvate.
- CARVED**, *pp.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.
- CARVEL**, *n. i.* *See CARAVEL.* 2. The *urtica marina*, or sea blubber.
- CARVER**, *n. i.* One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who apportions or distributes at will. *Dryden.* 2. A large table knife for carving.
- CARVING**, *pp.* Cutting, dividing, as meat; cutting in stone, wood or metal; apportioning; distributing.
- CARVING**, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.
- CAR-YATES**, or **CAR-YATI'DES**, *n.* In *architecture*,

figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures.

CAR-Y-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CAR-Y-O-PHYLLEOUS, *a.* [*Gr. καρυν and φυλλον.*] Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx; applied to flowers.

CAR-Y-OPHYLLOID, *n.* [*Gr. καρυνφυλλον.*] A species of mica.

CASARCA, *n.* A fowl of the genus *anas*.

CASCABEL, *n.* [*Port. cascavel.*] The knob or pummelon of a cannon.

CAS-CADE, *n.* [*Fr. cascade.*] A waterfall. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.

CAS-CALHO, *n.* [*Port.*] In *Brazil*, is a deposit of pebbles, gravel and sand, in which the diamond is usually found.

CASE, *n.* [*Fr. caisse.*] 1. A covering, box or sheath; that which incloses or contains. 2. The outer part of a building. 3. A certain quantity. 4. A building unfurnished. [*not used.*]

CASE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend. 2. To put in a case or box. 3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin; [*unusual.*] *Shak.*

CASE, *n.* [*Fr. cas*; *L. casus.*] 1. Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed. 2. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease.—*To be in good case*, is to be fat, and this phrase is customarily abridged, to *be in case*. 3. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision. 4. A cause or suit in court.—5. In *grammar*, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination.—*In case* is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; if it should so fall out, or happen.—*Put the case*, suppose the event, or a certain state of things.—*Action on the case*, in *law*, is an action in which the whole cause of the complaint is set out in the writ.

CASE, *v. i.* To put cases. *L'Estrange.*

CASED, *pp.* Covered with a case.

CASE-HARD-EN, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel.

CASE-IC, *a.* [*L. casicus.*] The *casic acid* is the acid of cheese.

CASE-KNIFE, *n.* A large table knife, often kept in a case.

CASEMATE, *n.* [*Fr. casemate.*] 1. In *fortification*, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. 2. A well, with its subterranean branches, dug in the passage of the bastion.

CASEMENT, *n.* [*It. casamento.*] 1. A hollow molding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle. 2. A little, movable window.

CASEOUS, *a.* [*L. caseus.*] Like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.

CASERN, *n.* [*Fr. caserne.*] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns.

CASE-SHOT, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.

CASE-WORM, *n.* A worm that makes itself a case.

CASH, *n.* [*Fr. caisse.*] Money; primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command.

CASH, *v. t.* 1. To turn into money, or to exchange for money. 2. To pay money for.

CASH, *v. t.* To discard. [*For cashier.*]

CASH-AC-COUNT, *n.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand.

CASH-BOOK, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money.

CASH-KEEP-ER, *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money.

CASH/EW-NUT, *n.* A tree of the West Indies.

CASH-IER, *n.* [*Fr. caissier.*] One who has charge of money; a cash-keeper.

CASH-IER, *v. t.* [*Fr. casser.*] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to break, as for mal-conduct, and therefore with reproach. 2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society. 3. To reject; to annul or vacate.

CASH-IERED, (*cash-eer'd*) *pp.* Dismissed; discarded; annulled.

CASH-IER/ER, *n.* One who rejects, discards or breaks.

CASH-IERING, *pp.* Discarding; dismissing from service.

CASHOO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.

CASING, *pp.* Covering with a case.

CASING, *n. i.* The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside. 2. A covering; a case.

CASK, or **CASQUE**, *n.* [*Fr. casque.*] A head-piece; a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck in battle.

CASK, *v. t.* To put into a cask.

CASK, *n.* [*Sp., Port. casco.*] A close vessel for containing liquors, as a pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

CASKET, *n. i.* A small chest or box, for jewels or other

* See Synopsis A E I O U Y, long —*FXR*, *FALL*, *WHAT*; —*PREY*; —*PIN*, *MARINE*, *BIRD*; — † *Obsolete*

small articles.—2. In *seamen's language*, a small rope, fastened to grovets.

CAS'KET, *v. t.* To put in a little chest. *Shak.*

CASPI-AN, *a.* [*L. Caspius.*] An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astrachan, called the *Caspian Sea*.

CASS, *v. t.* [*Fr. casser; L. quasso.*] To quash; to defeat; to annul. *Raleigh.*

CASS A-DA, or CASS A-VI, *n.* A plant, of the genus *jatropa*, of different species.

CASSA-MU-NAIR, *n.* An aromatic vegetable.

CASSATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. casser.*] To vacate, annul, or make void.

CASSATION, *n.* The act of annulling. In France there is a court of *cassation*.

CASSA-WARE. See CASSOWARY.

CASSIA, (*cash'ia*) *n.* [*Fr. casse.*] A genus of plants of many species. *Cassia* is also the name of a species of *laurus*, the bark of which usually passes under the name of *siaman*. From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews.

CASSI-DO-NY, *n.* [*Fr. cassidoine.*] A species of plant, *gnaphalium*, cotton-weed.

CASSI-MER, *n.* [*Sp. casimira.*] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth.

CASSINO, *n.* A game at cards. *Todd.*

CASSI-O-BU-RY, *n.* A species of plant, of the genus *casine*.

CASSI-O-PE'A, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CASSI-TERRIA, *n.* [*L. cassiteron.*] A kind of crystals.

CASSOCK, *n.* [*Sp. casaca.*] A robe or gown worn over the other garments, particularly by the clergy. A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

CASSOCKED, *a.* Clothed with a cassock.

CASSON-ADÉ, *n.* [*Fr.*] Cassk-sugar; sugar not refined.

CASSO-WA-RY, *n.* [*Sp. casuel.*] A large fowl of the genus *struthio*.

CASS-WEED, *n.* A weed called *shepherd's-pouch*.

CAST, *v. t.* pret. and pp. cast. [*Dan. kaster; Sw. kasta.*]

1. To throw, fling or send; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine. 2. To sow; to scatter seed. 3. To drive or impel by violence. 4. To shed or throw off; as, trees cast their fruit. 5. To throw or let fall. 6. To throw, as dice or lots. 7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. 8. To throw away, as worthless. 9. To emit, or throw out. 10. To throw, to extend, as a trench. 11. To thrust. 12. To put, or set, in a particular state. 13. To condemn; to convict, as a criminal. 14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill. 15. To cashier or discard. 16. To lay aside, as unfit for use; to reject, as a garment. 17. To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers. 18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum; to compute; to reckon; to calculate. 19. To contrive; to plan. 20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge. 21. To fix, or distribute the parts of a play among the actors. 22. To throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance. 23. To found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to run. 24. *Figuratively*, to shape; to form by a model. 25. To communicate; to spread over.

To cast aside, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.—To cast away, to reject; to throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; to wreck, as a ship.—To cast by, to reject; to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless.—To cast down, to throw down; to deject or depress the mind.—To cast forth, to throw out, or eject, as from an inclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale.—To cast off, to discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden.—Among *huntsmen*, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free.—Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie.—To cast out, to send forth; to reject or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak, or give vent to.—To cast up, to compute; to reckon; to calculate. Also, to eject; to vomit.—To cast on, to refer or resign to.—To cast one's self on, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.—To cast young, to miscarry; to suffer abortion.—To cast in the teeth, to upbraid; to charge; to twit.

CAST, *v. i.* 1. To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination; or to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive. 2. To receive form or shape. 3. To warp; to twist from regular shape. *Mozon.*—4. In *seamen's language*, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind.

CAST, *n.* 1. The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the form or state of throwing; kind or manner of throwing. 2. The distance passed by a thing thrown; or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass. 3. A stroke; a touch. 4. Motion or turn of the eye; di-

rection, look or glance; a squinting. 5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard. 6. Form; shape. 7. A tinge; a slight coloring, or slight degree of a color. 8. Manner; air; niden; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. 9. A flight; a number of hawks let go at once. 10. A small statue of bronze.—11. Among *founders*, a tube of wax, fitted into a mold, to give shape to metal. 12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal, or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.—13. Among *plumbers*, a little brazen funnel, at one end of which the melted metal without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. 14. [*Sp. Port. casta.*] A breed, race, lineage, kind, sort.—15. In *Hindustan*, a tribe or class of the same rank or profession. 16. A trick. *Martin.*

CAS-TA/LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses.

CAS-TA-NET, *n.* [*Sp. castaneta, castanuela.*] An instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons.

CAS-TA-WAY, *n.* That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate.

CAS-TA-WAY, *a.* Rejected; useless; of no value.

CAS-TED, *pp.* for *cast*, is not in use.

CAS-TEL-LAN, *n.* [*Sp. castellan.*] A governor or constable of a castle.

CAS-TEL-LA-NY, *n.* The lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

CAS-TEL-LA-TED, *a.* 1. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. 2. Adorned with turrets and battlements like a castle.

CAS-TEL-LA-TION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house, and rendering it a castle.

CAS-TER, *n.* 1. One who throws or casts; one who computes; a calculator; one who calculates fortunes. 2. A small vial or vessel for the table. 3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is cast, or rolled, on the floor.

CAS-TI-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. castigo.*] To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check.

CAS-TI-GA-TED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CAS-TI-GA-TING, *pp.* Punishing; correcting; chastising.

CAS-TI-GATION, *n.* 1. Punishment; correction; penance; discipline; emendation; restraint.—2. Among the *Romans*, a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch.

CAS-TI-GA-TOR, *n.* One who corrects.

CAS-TI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive. *Bramhall.*

CAS-TI-GA-TO-RY, *n.* An engine formerly used to punish and correctarrant scolds, called also a *ducking-stool*, or *trebuchet*.

CAS-TILE-SOAP, *n.* A kind of pure, refined soap.

CAS-TIL-IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.

CAS-TIL-IAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.

CASTING, *pp.* Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running or throwing into a mold to give shape.

CASTING, *n.* 1. The act of casting or founding. 2. That which is cast in a mold; any vessel formed by casting melted metal into a mold, or in sand. 3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.

CASTING-NET, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

CASTING-VOTE, or CASTING-VOICE, *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 between the affirmative and negative. *U. States. Core.*

CAS-TLE, (*kastl*) *n.* [*Sax. castel; L. castellum.*]

1. A house fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress.
2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.—3. In a ship, there are two parts called by this name; the *fore-castle*, a short deck in the fore part of the ship, above the upper deck; and the *hind-castle*, at the stern.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

CASTLE, *v. t.* In the *game of chess*, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move.

CAS-TLE-BUILD-ER, *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CAS-TLE-BUILDING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CAS-TLE-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CAS-TLED, *a.* Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*

CAS-TLE-GUXRD, *n.* A feudal tenure.

CAS-TLE-RY, *n.* The government of a castle.

CAS-TLE-SOAP, *n.* [*from Castile soap.*] A kind of soap. *Addison.*

CAS-TLET, *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

CAS-TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid for maintaining watch and ward in the castle.

CAS-TLING, *n.* An abortion or abortive.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNFIRE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- CAS'TOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat, ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet. 2. A reddish brown substance, of a strong, penetrating smell, taken from bags or cuds in the groin of the beaver; a powerful antispasmodic.—3. In *astronomy*, a moiety; of the constellation *Gemini*, called also *Apollo*.—*Castor and Pollux*, in *meteorology*, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of balls.
- CAS'TORE-UM**, *n.* The inguinal gland of the beaver.
- CAS'TO-RIN**, *n.* An animal principle, prepared by boiling **CAS'TO-RINE**, }
CAS'TO-RINE, } ing castor.
- CAS'TUR-OIL**, *n.* The oil of the ricinus, or *palma Christi*, a plant of the West Indies.
- CAS'TO-RY**, *n.* Probably the oil drawn from the *castoreum*.
- CAS-TRA-ME-TA'TION**, *n.* [L. *castrametor*.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.
- CAS'TRATE**, *v. t.* [L. *castrare*.] 1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate. 2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing. 3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.
- CAS'TRA-TED**, *pp.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.
- CAS'TRA-TING**, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.
- CAS'TRATION**, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book.—In *botany* the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.
- CAS'TRA'TO**, *n.* [It.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer.
- CAS'TREL**, or **KES'TREL**, *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in shape, and the hobby in size.
- CAS'TRENSIAN**, *a.* [L. *castrensis*.] Belonging to a camp.
- CAS'U-AL**, (cazh'u-al) *a.* [Fr. *casuel*; Sp., Port. *casual*.] 1. Falling; happening, or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance. 2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from state, or regular. 3. Taking place, or beginning to exist, without an efficient intellectual cause, and without design.
- CAS'U-AL-LY**, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.
- CAS'U-AL-NESS**, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.
- CAS-AL-TY**, (cazh'u-al-ty) *n.* 1. Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency. 2. An accident that produces unnatural death; and, by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.—3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.
- CAS'U-IST**, (cazh'u-ist) *n.* [It., Sp., Port. *casuista*.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.
- CAS'U-IST**, *v. i.* To play the part of a casuist.
- CAS'U-ISTIC**, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.
- CAS'U-IS-TI-CAL**, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.
- CAS'U-IS-TRY**, (cazh'u-is-try) *n.* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do.—*Casus federis*. [L.] The case stipulated by treaty.
- CAT**, *n.* [Fr. *cat*; Fr. *chat*.] 1. A name applied to a certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus *felis*. 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 cat-head of a ship. 4. A double tripod, having six feet.—*Cat of nine tails*, an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord.
- CAT-BLOCK**, *n.* A two or three fold block, with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.
- CAT'S-EYE**, *n.* Sun-stone, a subspecies of quartz.
- CAT-EYED**, *a.* Having eyes like a cat.
- CAT-FISH**, *n.* A species of the *squalus*, or shark.
- CAT'S-FOOT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *glechoma*.
- CAT-GUT**, *n.* The intestines of sheep or lambs, dried and twisted together, used as strings for violins and other instruments.
- CAT-HARPINGS**, *n.* Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close hauled.
- CAT-HEAD**, *n.* A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows.
- CAT'S-HEAD**, *n.* A kind of apple.
- CAT-HOOK**, *n.* A strong hook fitted to the *cat-block*.
- CAT-MINT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *nepeta*.
- CAT'S-PAW**, *n.* 1. 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, made to hook a tackle on. 2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses.
- CAT'S-SALT**, *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bitter or leach-brine.
- CAT'SIL-VER**, *n.* A fossil, a species of mica.
- CAT-TAIL**, *n.* 1. A species of reed, of the genus *typha*. 2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c.
- CAT-A-BAPTIST**, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *βαπτιστης*.] One who opposes baptism.
- CAT-A-CAUSTIC**, *a.* [Gr. *κατακαυστις*.] *Catacaustic curves*, in *geometry*, are that species of caustic curves, which are formed by reflection.
- CAT-A-CHRESIS**, *n.* [Gr. *καταχρησις*.] An abuse of a trope or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another.
- CAT-A-CHRES-TIC**, *a.* Belonging to a catachresis; **CAT-A-CHRES-TI-CAL**, } forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense.
- CAT-A-CHRES-TI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a forced manner.
- CATA-CLYSM**, *n.* [Gr. *κατακλυσμος*.] A deluge, or overflowing of water. [*Little used*.] *Hail*.
- CATA-COMB**, (cata-come) *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *κρυβος*.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead.
- CAT-A-COUS-TICS**, *n.* [Gr. *κατακουσις*.] That part of acoustics, or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds.
- CAT-A-DI-OPTRIC**, *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *διοπτροι*.] **CAT-A-DI-OPTRI-CAL**, } reflecting light.
- CAT-A-DUPE**, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *δουπεω*.] A cataract or waterfall. *Brewer*.
- CAT-AG-MAT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *καταγμα*.] That has the quality of consolidating broken parts.
- CAT-A-GRAPH**, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *γραφω*.] The first draught of a picture; also, a profile.
- CAT-A-LECT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *λεγω*.] Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure.—*Catalectic verses* are such as want either feet or syllables.
- CAT-A-LEPSIS**, *n.* [Gr. *καταληψις*.] A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, a kind of apoplexy, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture.
- CAT-A-LEPTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.
- CAT-A-LO-GIZE**, *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue.
- CAT-A-LOGUE**, (kata-log) *n.* [Gr. *καταλογος*.] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in order.
- CAT-A-LOGUE**, *v. t.* To make a list of. *Herbert*
- CA-TAL-PA**, *n.* A large tree of Carolina.
- CA-TALY-SIS**, *n.* [Gr. *καταλυσις*.] Dissolution. *Taylor* [*Little used*.]
- CA-TAM'A-RAN**, *n.* In *naval language*, a float so called.
- CAT-A-MENI-A**, *n.* The menses; the monthly courses.
- CAT-A-MENI-AL**, *a.* [Gr. *καταμησις*.] Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.
- CAT'A-MITE**, *n.* [L. *catamitus*.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.
- CAT'A-MOUNT**, or **CAT'A-MOUNTAIN**, *n.* Cat of the mountain; the wild cat.
- CAT'A-PASM**, *n.* [Gr. *κατασπασμα*.] A dry powder for sprinkling the body. *Coze*.
- CAT'A-PELT**, or **CAT'A-PULT**, *n.* [Gr. *καταπυλτης*; L. *catapulta*.] A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- CAT-A-PELT'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult. *As a noun*, the catapult.
- CAT-A-PHON'ICS**, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *φωνη*.] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.
- CATA-PHRACT**, *n.* [L. *cataphracta*.] 1. In the *ancient military art*, a piece of heavy defensive armor. 2. A horseman in complete armor. *Milton*.
- CAT'A-PLASM**, *n.* [Gr. *καταπλασμα*.] A poultice
- CAT'A-PUCE**, *n.* The herb spurge. *Chaucer*.
- CAT'A-PULT**, *n.* [L. *catapulta*.] See **CAT'APULT**.
- CAT'A-RACT**, *n.* [L. *catarracta*.] 1. A great fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara. It is a cascade upon a great scale. 2. In *medicine and surgery*, an opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule; a disorder in the eye, by which the pupil, which is usually black and transparent, becomes opaque, blue, gray, brown, &c., by which vision is impaired or destroyed.
- CA-TARRH**, *n.* [L. *catarrhus*.] A defluxion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchii, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, called also a cold, *coryza*. An epidemic catarrh is called *influenza*.
- CA-TARRH'AL**, *a.* Pertaining to catarrh, produced by **CA-TARRH'OUS**, } it, or attending it.

- CA-TASTE-RISM**, *n.* [Gr. *καταστρίσιμος*.] A constellation, or a placing among the stars.
- CA-TASTRO-PHE**, } *n.* [Gr. *καταστρόφη*.] 1. The change
CA-TASTRO-PHY, } or revolution which produces the
final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and
winding up of the plot. 2. A final event; conclusion;
generally, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.
- CAT-CALL**, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in play-
houses to condemn plays
- CATCH**, *v. t. pret. and pp. caught, or caught.* [*Sp. coger.*
The popular or common pronunciation is *ketch*.] 1. To
seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of
pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on. 2. To
seize, in a general sense. 3. To seize, as in a snare or
trap; to ensnare; to entangle. 4. To seize in pursuit;
hence, simply, to overtake. 5. To take hold; to communi-
cate to. 6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach
to. 7. To take or receive by contagion or infection. 8.
To snatch; to take suddenly. 9. To receive something
passing.—*To catch at*, to endeavor to seize suddenly.—
To catch up, to snatch; to take up suddenly.
- CATCH**, *v. i.* 1. To communicate; to spread by infecting.
2. To seize and hold.
- CATCH**, *n.* 1. Seizure; the act of seizing. 2. Any thing
that seizes or takes hold, as a hook. 3. The posture of
seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an
opportunity to seize. 4. A sudden advantage taken. 5.
The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; prof-
it; advantage. 6. A snatch; a short interval of action.
7. A little portion. 8. In music, a fugue in the unison,
wherein, to humor some conceit in the words, the melo-
dy is broken, and the sense is interrupted in one part, and
caught and supported by another, or a different sense is
given to the words.
- CATCH/A-BLE**, *a.* That may be caught. [*Not well author-
ized.*]
- CATCHER**, *n.* One who catches; that which catches,
or in which any thing is caught.
- CATCH-FLY**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lychnis*; campion.
- CATCH'ING**, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; ensnaring; en-
tangling.
- CATCH'ING**, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communi-
cated by contagion; infectious.
- CATCH-PEN-NY**, *n.* Something worthless, particularly a
book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and in-
tended to gain money in market.
- CATCH-POLL**, *n.* A bailiff's assistant, so called by way
of reproach.
- ***CATCHUP**, or ***CATSUP**, *n.* A liquor extracted from
mushrooms, used as a sauce.
- CATCH-WORD**, *n.* Among printers, the word placed at
the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to
be inserted as the first word on the following page.
- EATE**. See **CATES**.
- EAT-E-CHE'TI-CAL**, or **EAT-E-CHE'TIC**, *a.* 1. Relat-
ing to oral instruction, and particularly in the first prin-
ciples of the Christian religion. 2. Relating to, or consist-
ing in asking questions and receiving answers.
- EAT-E-CHE'TI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By question and answer; in
the way of oral instruction.
- EAT-E-CHISE**, *v. t.* [Gr. *κατηχίζω*.] 1. To instruct by
asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explana-
tions and corrections. 2. To question; to interrogate; to
examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view
to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person, which con-
demn his own conduct. 3. Appropriately, to ask ques-
tions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion;
to interrogate pupils, and give instruction in the prin-
ciples of religion.
- EAT-E-CHISED**, *pp.* Instructed.
- EAT-E-CHIS-ER**, *n.* One who catechises; one who in-
structs by question and answer, and particularly in the
rudiments of the Christian religion.
- EAT-E-CHIS-ING**, *ppr.* Instructing in rudiments or prin-
ciples.
- EAT-E-CHISM**, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχισμός*.] A form of instruc-
tion by means of questions and answers, particularly in
the principles of religion. 2. An elementary book, con-
taining a summary of principles in any science or art, but
appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions
and answers.
- EAT-E-CHIST**, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχιστής*.] One who instructs
by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by
the church to instruct in the principles of religion.
- EAT-E-CHIST'IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to a catechist, or cat-
EAT-E-CHIST'I-CAL, } echism.
- EAT-E-CHIST'I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a catechistical manner.
- South.*
- EAT-E-CHU**, *n.* *Terra Japonica*, a dry extract, or brown as-
tringent substance.
- EAT-E-CHŪ-MEN**, *n.* [Gr. *καθηχόμενα*.] One who is
in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiv-
ing instruction and preparing himself for baptism.
- EAT-E-CHU-MENI-CAL**, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.
- EAT-E-CHŪ-MEN-IST**, *n.* A catechumen.
- EAT-E-GOR'I-CAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category. 2. Ab-
solute; positive; express; not relative or hypotheti-
cal.
- EAT-E-GOR'I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; ex-
pressly; positively.
- EAT'E-GO-RIY**, *n.* [Gr. *κατηγορία*.] In logic, a series or
order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a
genus.
- EAT-E-NARI-AN**, } *a.* [L. *catenarius*.] Relating to a
EAT'E-NA-RY, } chain; like a chain.
- EAT'E-NATE**, *v. t.* [L. *catena*.] To chain, or rather to
connect in a series of links or ties.
- EAT-E-NATI'ON**, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts,
as in a chain; regular connection. See **CONCATENA-
TION**.
- EAT'E-NU-LATE**, *a.* Consisting of little links or chains.
- EATER**, *v. i.* To provide food; to buy or procure provi-
sions.
- EATER**, *n.* A provider. [See **CATERER**.] Old Eng. *acha-
tor*. *Chaucer*.
- EATER**, *n.* The four of cards or dice; so written for *Fr*
quatre.
- EATER-CŌUS'IN**, *n.* A quatre-cousin, a remote rela-
tion.
- EATER-ER**, *n.* [from *cater*. In *Chaucer*, *achator*, from
acheter.] A provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions.
- EATER-ESS**, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider
of food.
- EATER-PIL-LAR**, *n.* The colored and often hairy larva
of the *lepidopterous* insects.
- EATER-PIL-LAR-EATER**, *n.* A worm bred in the body
of a caterpillar, which eats it.
- EATER-WAUL**, *v. i.* To cry or waul, as cats in rutting
time; to make a harsh, offensive noise.
- EATER-WAUL'ING**, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disa-
greeable noise or cry.
- EATER-Y**, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.
- EATES**, *n.* Delicious food or viands; dainties.
- CATHA-RIST**, *n.* [Gr. *καθαρός*.] One who pretends to
more purity than others possess.
- CA-THAR'TIC**, or **CA-THAR-TI-CAL**, *a.* [Gr. *καθαρ-
τικός*.] Purgative; cleansing the bowels; promoting evac-
uations by stool; purgative.
- CA-THAR'TIC**, *a.* A medicine that promotes alvine dis-
charges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a
purgative.
- CA-THAR'TI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of promoting dis-
charges from the bowels.
- CA-THE'DRAL**, *n.* [L. *cathedra*.] The see or seat of a
bishop; the principal church in a diocese.
- CA-THE'DRAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the church which is
the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; containing
the see of a bishop. 2. Resembling the aisles of a cathed-
ral.
- CATHE-DRA-TED**, *a.* Relating to the authority of the
chair or office of a teacher.
- CATHE-RINE-PEAR**, *n.* An inferior kind of pear.
- CATHE-TER**, *n.* [Gr. *καθετήρ*.] In surgery, a tubular
instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into
the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural dis-
charge is suppressed.
- CATH'E-TUS**, *n.* [Gr. *καθετος*.] In geometry, a line or
radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface.
- CATHOLES**, *n.* Two little holes astern above the gun-
room ports of a ship.
- CATHO-LIC**, *a.* [Gr. *καθολικός*.] 1. Universal or general;
as, the *Catholic church*. 2. Liberal; not narrow-minded,
partial or bigoted.—*Catholic epistles*, the epistles of the
apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to
a particular church.
- CATHO-LIC**, *n.* A papist.
- CATHO-LI-CAL**, *a.* General. *Gregory*.
- ***CATHO-LI-CISM**, *n.* 1. Adherence to the Catholic church
2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church
3. More generally, liberality of sentiments.
- ***CATHO-LI-CIZE**, *v. i.* To become a Catholic. [*Little
used.*]
- CATHO-LI-C-LY**, *adv.* Generally; in a Catholic manner
- CATHO-LI-CNESS**, *n.* Universality.
- CA-THOLI-CON**, *n.* [Gr. *καθολικόν*.] A remedy for all
diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be
efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea.
- CATI-LIN-ISM**, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman
conspirator; conspiracy.
- CAT'KIN**, *n.* In botany, a species of calyx, or rather of in-
florescence.
- CAT'-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a cat. *Shak*.
- CAT'LING**, *n.* 1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons.
2. The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resem-
bling the hair of a cat. 3. *Catgut*. *Shak*.
- CATNIP**, *n.* A plant; cat-mint.

* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—B]ILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- EA-TONI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato; grave; severe; indelible.
- EA-TOP-TER, or EA-TOP-TRON, *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρον*.] An optical glass or instrument.
- EA-TOP-TRIC, } *a.* Relating to catoptries, or vision by
EA-TOP-TRI-CAL, } reflection.
- EA-TOP-TRICS, *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρικός*.] That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light.
- EA-TOP-TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρομανεία*.] A species of divination among the ancients.
- CAT-PIPE. See CATCALL.
- *CATSUP. See CATCHUP, KETCHUP.
- CATTLE, *n. sing. or plu.* [Norm. *catel*, *chastel*.] 1. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for tillage, or other labor, and for food to man. In its primary sense, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts, of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, and goats. 2. In the *United States*, cattle, in common usage, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young. 3. In *reproach*, human beings are called cattle.
- CAU-CASIAN, or EAU-CASÉ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Asia.
- CAUCUS, *n.* A word used, in *America*, to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates, to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained.
- CAUDAL, *a.* [L. *cauda*.] Pertaining to a tail; or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.
- CAUDATE, } *a.* [L. *cauda*.] Having a tail. *Fairfax*.
CAUDA-TED, }
- CAUDEX, *n.*; *plu.* CAUDEXES. [L.] In *botany*, the stem of a tree.
- CAUDLE, *n.* [Fr. *chaudeau*.] A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine and other ingredients.
- CAUDLE, *v. t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle. *Shak*.
- CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.
- CAUGHT, (*cawt*) *pret.* and *pp.* of *catch*.
- CAUK, or CAWK, *n.* A name given, by *miners*, to certain specimens of the compact sulphate of barytes.
- CAUKY, *a.* Pertaining to cauk; like cauk.
- CAUL, *n.* [L. *caula*.] 1. In *anatomy*, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines. 2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap. 3. Any kind of net.
- CAU-LESCENT, *a.* [L. *caulis*.] In *botany*, having a stem different from that which produces the flower.
- CAULET, *n.* [L. *caulus*.] Colewort.
- CAU-LIPER-OUS, *a.* [L. *caulis* and *fero*.] In *botany*, having a stem or stalk.
- CAULI-FLOW-ER, *n.* [It. *cauliflore*.] A variety of *brassica*, or cabbage, well known and much esteemed.
- CAULI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caulis* and *forma*.] Having the form of a stalk, or of stems.
- CAULINE, *a.* [L. *caulis*.] In *botany*, growing immediately on the stem.
- CAULK. See CALK.
- † CAUPO-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *cauponor*.] To keep a victualing house.
- † CAUPO-NISE, *n. t.* To sell wine or victuals.
- CAUSA-BLE, *a.* That may be caused, produced or effected.
- CAUSAL, *a.* Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.
- CAUSAL, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.
- CAUS-AL-I-TY, *n.* The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect.
- CAUSAL-LY, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes. *Brown*.
- CAUSAL-TY, *n.* Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.
- CAUS-ATION, *n.* The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.
- CAUSA-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects as a cause.
- CAUSA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a causative manner.
- CAUS-ATOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect.
- CAUSE, *n.* [Fr. *cause*; Sp., Port., It. *causa*; L. *causa*.] 1. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand. 2. That which produces an effect; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist. 3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide. 4. *Sake*; *account*. 5. That which a party or nation pursues; or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object.—6. *Without cause*, without good reason.
- CAUSE, *v. t.* 1. To produce; to bring into existence. 2. To effect by agency, power, or influence.
- † CAUSE, *v. t.* To assign insufficient cause.
- CAUSED, *pp.* Produced; effected; brought about.
- CAUSE/LESS, *a.* 1. Having no cause, or producing agent. 2. Without just ground, reason or motive.
- CAUSE/LESS-LY, *adv.* Without cause or reason.
- CAUSE/LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being causeless.
- CAUSER, *n.* He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.
- CAUSEY, (*cauzy*) *n.* [Norm. *causay*; Fr. *chausée*.] A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground.
- CAU-SIDI-CAL, *a.* [L. *causidicus*.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.
- CAUSING, *pp.* Producing; effecting; bringing into being.
- CAUSTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *καυστικός*.] Burning; corroding;
CAUSTI-CAL, } destroying the texture of animal flesh
- CAUSTIC, *n.* In *medicine*, any substance which, applied to living animals, acts like fire; an escharotic.
- CAUS-TIC-I-TY, *n.* The quality of acting like fire on animal matter.
- CAUSTIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic.
- † CAUTEL, *n.* [L. *cautela*.] Caution. *Shak*.
- † CAUTEL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux*.] 1. Cautious; wary; provident. 2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.
- CAUTEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Cunningly; slyly; treacherously. *Bacon*. 2. Cautiously; warily. *Brown*.
- CAUTEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Cautiousness.
- CAUTER, *n.* A searing hot iron. *Minshew*.
- CAUTER-ISM, *n.* The application of cautery.
- CAU-TER-I-ZA-TION, *n.* In *surgery*, the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire.
- CAUTER-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cauteriser*.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.
- CAUTER-IZED, *pp.* Burnt or seared with a hot iron.
- CAUTER-IZ-ING, *pp.* Burning, as with a hot iron.
- CAUTER-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of burning, as with a hot iron.
- CAUTER-Y, *n.* [Gr. *καυτήριον*.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.
- CAUTION, *n.* [L. *cautio*; Fr. *caution*.] 1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness. 2. Security for 3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security. 4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.
- CAUTION, *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort; to take heed.
- CAUTION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Containing caution, or warning, to avoid danger. 2. Given as a pledge or in security.
- CAUTIONED, *pp.* Warned; previously admonished.
- CAUTION-ER, *n.* In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation.
- CAUTION-ING, *pp.* Warning; giving previous notice of danger.
- CAUTION-RY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another.
- CAUTIOUS, *a.* Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils, attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.
- CAUTIOUS-LY, *adv.* With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.
- CAUTIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious, watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.
- CAVAL-CADE, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade*.] A procession of persons on horseback.
- CAV-A-LIER, *n.* 1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight. 2. A gay, sprightly, military man. 3. The appellation of the party of king Charles I.—4. In *fortification*, an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures.—5. In the *manège*, one who understands horsemanship.
- CAV-A-LIER, *a.* 1. Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous. 2. Haughty; disdainful.
- CAV-A-LIER-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.
- CAV-A-LIERN-ESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.
- CAVAL-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*.] A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback.
- CAVATE, *n. t.* To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by *excavate*.
- CAV-A-TINA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative.
- CAV-ZION, *n.* [L. *cavo*.] In *architecture*, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building.
- CAVE, *n.* [Fr. *cave*; L. *cavea*.] A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den.
- CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Spenser*.

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FXR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE. BIRD -- † *Obsolete*.

- CAVE, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak.*—To cave in, to fall in and leave a hollow.
- CAVE-AT, *n.* [L.] 1. In law, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also, to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice.—In America, it is used in courts of common law. 2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.
- CAVE-AT, *v. i.* To enter a caveat. *Judge Innes.*
- CAVE-A-TING, *n.* In fencing, the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to the other.
- CAVE-A-TOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat. *Judge Innes.*
- CAVERN, *n.* [L. *caverna.*] A deep, hollow place in the earth.
- CAVERNED, *a.* 1. Full of caverns, or deep chasms; having caverns. 2. Inhabiting a cavern.
- CAVERN-OUS, *a.* [L. *cavernosus.*] Hollow; full of caverns. *Woodward.*
- CAVERN-ULOUS, *a.* [L. *cavernula.*] Full of little cavities.
- CA-VET-TO, *n.* [from It. *cavo.*] In architecture, a hollow member, or round concave molding.
- CAVE-ZON, or CAVES-SON, *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*, or *caveson.*] A sort of nose-band, which is put on the nose of a horse to forward the breaking of him.
- CA-VIAR, (ca-veer') *n.* [Sp. *cabial*; It. *caviale.*] The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted.
- CAVIL, *v. i.* [Sp. *cavilar.*] 1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason. 2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.
- CAVIL, *v. t.* To receive or treat with objections. [*Not usual.*]
- CAVIL, *n.* False or frivolous objections; a fallacious kind of reason.
- CAVIL-ER, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.
- CAVIL-ING, *ppr.* Raising frivolous objections.
- CAVIL-ING-LY, *adv.* In a caviling manner.
- CAVIL-ING-NESS, *n.* The disposition to cavil.
- CAVIL-ATION, *n.* [L. *cavillatio.*] The act or practice of caviling, or raising frivolous objections.
- CAVIL-OUS, *a.* Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason.
- CAVIL-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously.
- CAVIL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.
- CAVIN, *n.* [Fr.] In the military art, a hollow way, or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops.
- CAVI-TY, *n.* [L. *cavitas.*] A hollow place; hollowness; an opening.
- CAVO-J IN-ITE, *n.* Vesuvian mineral.
- CAVY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes.
- CAW, *v. i.* [Sax. *coo.*] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.
- CAXON, *n.* A cant expression for a wig.
- CAXOU, *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, *caxon.*] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground and washed, and is ready to be refined. [*Local.*]
- CAYMAN, *n.* An animal of the genus *lacerta*, found in the West Indies; the alligator.
- CA-ZIË, or CA-ZIQUE, (ca-zeek') *n.* The title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America.
- CEASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser.*] 1. To stop moving, acting or speaking; to leave off; to give over. 2. To fail; to be wanting. 3. To stop; to be at an end. 4. To be forgotten. 5. To abstain.
- CEASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to. *Milton.*
- †CEASE, *n.* Extinction. *Shak.*
- CEASE/LESS, *a.* 1. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission. 2. Endless; enduring for ever.
- CEASE/LESS-LY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.
- CEASING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.
- CEC-CHIN, *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. See *ZECCHIN.*
- *CECI-TY, *n.* [L. *cecitas.*] Blindness. *Brown.*
- †CE-COTIEN-CY, *n.* Tendency to blindness.
- CEDAR, *n.* [L. *cedrus.*] A tree.
- CEDAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar.
- CEDARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar. *Milton.*
- CEDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder.*] 1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign. 2. To relinquish and grant.
- CEDED, *pp.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.
- CEDEING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.
- CEDRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree.
- CE-DRINE, *a.* Belonging to cedar.
- CEDRY, *a.* Having the color or properties of cedar.
- †CEDULE, *n.* A scroll; a writing. *Cotgrave.*
- CE-DU-OUS, *a.* Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*
- CEIL, (seel) *v. t.* [Sp. *ciso.*] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room.
- CEILED, *pp.* Overlayed with timber, or with plastering.
- CEILING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.
- CEILING, *n.* 1. The covering which overlays the inner roof of a building, or the timbers which form the top of a room.—2. In ship-building, the inside planks of a ship.
- CEL/AN-DINE, *n.* [D. *celandic.*] A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy.
- *CELA-TURE, *n.* [L. *calatura.*] 1. The act or art of engraving or embossing. 2. That which is engraved.
- CEL/E-BRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *celebrer*; L. *celebro.*] 1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous. 2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy. 3. To honor or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect. 4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.
- CELE-BRA-TED, *pp.* Praised; extolled; honored.
- CELE-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring.
- CELE-BRATION, *n.* 1. Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites. 2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect. 3. Praise; renown; honor or distinction bestowed.
- CELE-BRA-TOR, *n.* One who celebrates.
- CE-LE-BRI-OUS, *a.* Famous; renowned. [*Little used.*]
- CE-LE-BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With praise or renown. [*L. u.*]
- CE-LE-BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fame; renown. [*Little used.*]
- CE-LE-BRI-TY, *n.* [L. *celebritas.*] 1. Fame; renown; the distinction or honor publicly bestowed on a nation or person, on character or exploits. 2. Public and splendid transaction.
- CELE-BI. See *CELEBY.*
- CE-LE/RI-AC, *n.* A variety of celery, called also the *turnip-rooted celery.* See *CELEBY.*
- CE-LE/RI-TY, *n.* [L. *celeritas.*] 1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed. 2. An affection of motion by which a movable body runs through a given space in a given time.
- CELE/RY, *n.* [Fr. *celeri.*] A plant, a species of opium, cultivated for the table.
- CE-LESTIAL, *a.* [L. *caelestis.*] 1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven. 2. Belonging to the upper regions, or visible heaven. 3. Descending from heaven.
- CE-LESTIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*
- CE-LESTIAL-LY, *adv.* In a heavenly or transporting manner.
- †CE-LES-TI-FY, *v. t.* To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing.
- CELES-TIN, { *n.* In mineralogy, native sulphate of
CELES-TINE, } strontian.
- CELES-TINS, *n.* A religious order, so named from Pope Celestin.
- CELI-AG, *a.* [L. *caeliacus.*] Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines.
- *CE-LIBA-CY, or CEL/I-BA-CY, *n.* [L. *calcebs*, *calibatus.*] An unmarried state; a single life.
- CELI-BATE, *n.* A single life; celibacy.
- CELL, *n.* [L. *cella.*] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath. 2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence. 3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied.—4. In botany, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged.—5. In anatomy, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter. 6. A religious house.
- CELL/LAR, *n.* [L. *cellarium.*] A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.
- CELL/LAR-AGE, *n.* The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars.
- CELL/LA-RET, *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors. [*Local.*]
- CELL/LAR-IST, or CELL/LAR-ER, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar.
- †CELL/LER-ER, *n.* A butler.
- CEL-LIF/ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cella* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing cells.
- CEL/LU-LAR, *a.* [L. *cellula.*] Consisting of cells, or containing cells. *Kirwan.*—The cellular membrane, in animal bodies, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other.
- †CEL/LULE, *n.* A little cell.
- CEL-LU-LIF/ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cellula* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing little cells.
- CELSI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *celstudo.*] Height; elevation. *Chauccer.*
- CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. See *CELTIC.*
- CEL-TI-BE/RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia.
- CEL-TI-BE/RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.
- CELT/IG, *a.* [W. *Celt.*] Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the South and West of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain and Britain.
- CELT/IG, *n.* The language of the Celts.
- CELT/I-CISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts. *Warton.*
- CELT/IS, *n.* The nettle-tree, of several species.
- CEMENT, *n.* [L. *cementum.*] 1. Any glutinous or other substance, capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion

* See *Synopsis.* MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, —BILL, UNITE.—C as K; C as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † *Obejects*

2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly. 3. Powders, or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chemical purposes.
- CEMENT**, *v. t.* 1. To unite by the application of matter that produces cohesion of bodies. 2. To unite firmly or closely.
- CEMENT**, *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.
- CEMENTATION**, *n.* 1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.—2. In *chemistry*, the act of applying cements to substances, or the corroding and changing of them by cement.
- CEMENTA-TORY**, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.
- CEMENTED**, *pp.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.
- CEMENTER**, *n.* The person or thing that cements.
- CEMENTING**, *ppr.* Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.
- CEMENTITIOUS**, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.
- CEMETERY**, *n.* [*L. cæmeterium.*] A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried.
- CEN** and **CIN** denote kinsfolk. *Gibson.*
- * **CEN-A-TORY**, *a.* [*L. cænotorius.*] Pertaining or relating to supper. *Brown.*
- CENO-BITE**, *n.* [*Gr. κεινοβιτης.*] One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community.
- CEN-O-BITIC**, *a.* Living in community, as men be-
- CEN-O-BITIC-IAL**, } longing to a convent.
- CENO-BY**, *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Back.*
- CENO-TAPH**, *n.* [*Gr. κεινοταφιον.*] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.
- CENSE**, (*sens*) *n.* [*L. census.*] 1. A public rate or tax. *Bacon.* 2. Condition; rank; [obs.] *B. Jonson.*
- CENSE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. encenser.*] To perfume with odors from burning substances.
- CENSE**, *n.* [*Fr. encensoir.*] A vase or pan in which incense is burned.
- CENSING**, *ppr.* Perfuming with odors.
- † **CENSION**, *n.* [*L. censio.*] A rate, tax, or assessment. *J. Hall.*
- CENSOR**, *n.* [*L. censor.*] 1. An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to inspect their manners, and impose taxes. 2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press. 3. One who is given to censure.
- CEN-SORI-AL**, } *a.* 1. Belonging to a censor, or to the
- CEN-SORI-AN**, } correction of public morals. 2. Full of
- CEN-SORIOUS**, } censorious, the proper word.
- CEN-SORIOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching. 2. The quality of being censorious.
- CEN-SOR-LIKE**, *a.* Censorious; austere. *Colgrave.*
- CEN-SOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.
- CENSU-AL**, (*sen'shu-al*) *a.* [*L. censuialis.*] Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated.
- CENS U-RABLE**, (*sen'shu-ra-bl*) *a.* [*See CENSURE.*] Worthiness of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; faulty.
- CENS U-RABLE-NESS**, *n.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured. *Whitlock.*
- CENSU-RABLE**, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.
- CENSURE**, (*sen'shur*) *n.* [*L. censura; Fr. censure.*] 1. The act of blaming or finding fault, and condemning as wrong. 2. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns.
- CENSURE**, (*sen'shur*) *v. t.* [*Fr. censurer.*] 1. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of. 2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical matters. 3. To estimate; [not in use.] *Shak.*
- † **CENSURE**, *v. i.* To judge.
- CENSURED**, *pp.* Blamed; reprovèd; condemned.
- CENSUR-ING**, *ppr.* Blaming; finding fault with; condemning.
- CENSUS**, *n.* [*L. from censo.* See **CENSE.**] 1. In ancient Rome, an authentic declaration made before the censors, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. 2. In the *United States of America*, an enumeration of the inhabitants, taken by public authority.
- CENT**, *n.* [*Fr. cent.*] 1. A hundred. In *commerce*, *per cent.* denotes a certain rate by the hundred.—2. In the *United States of America*, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.
- CENTAGE**, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.
- CENTAUR**, *n.* [*L. centaurus.*] 1. In *mythology*, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. 2. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur, the archer. *Encyc.*
- CENTAUR-LIKE**, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur.
- CENTAURY**, *n.* [*L. centaurea.*] The name of a plant, and a genus of plants, of numerous species.
- CENTENARI-AN**, *n.* A person a hundred years old. *Trans. of Malte-Brun.*
- CENTEN-ARY**, *n.* [*L. centenarius.*] The number of a hundred.
- CENTEN-ARY**, *a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.
- CENTEN-RI-AL**, *a.* [*L. centum.*] 1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term. 2. Pertaining to a hundred years. 3. Happening every hundred years.
- CENTESI-MAL**, *a.* [*L. centesimus.*] The hundredth. As a *noun*, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions.
- CENTESI-MATION**, *n.* A military punishment, for desertion, mutiny or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution.
- † **CENTESM**, *n.* [*L. centesimus.*] The hundredth part of an integer or thing.
- CEN-TI-FOLI-OSUS**, *a.* [*L. centum and folium.*] Having a hundred leaves.
- CENTI-GRADE**, *a.* [*L. centum and gradus.*] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts.
- CENTI-GRAM**, *n.* [*L. centum, and gram.*] In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a gram.
- CENTI-LIT-ER**, *n.* [*L. centum, and Fr. litre, or litron.*] The hundredth part of a liter.
- CEN-TIL-O-QUY**, *n.* An hundred-fold discourse. *Burton.*
- CEN-TIME-TER**, *n.* [*L. centum, and Gr. μετρον.*] In *French measure*; the hundredth part of a metre.
- † **CENTI-NO-DY**, *n.* Knotgrass.
- CENTI-PED**, *n.* [*L. centipeda.*] An insect having a hundred feet.
- CENTI-PEE**, for *centiped*, is not used.
- CENTNER**, *n.* [*L. centum, centenarius.*] In *metallurgy* and *assaying*, a docimastic hundred.
- CENTO**, *n.* [*L.*] A composition formed by verses or passages from other authors, disposed in a new order.
- CENTRAL**, *a.* [*L. centralis.*] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; containing the centre, or pertaining to the parts near the centre.—*Central forces*, in *mechanics*, the powers which cause a moving body to tend towards or recede from the centre of motion.
- CENTRAL-TY**, *n.* The state of being central.
- CENTRAL-LY**, *adv.* With regard to the centre; in a central manner.
- CENTRE**, *n.* [*Gr. κεντρον.*] 1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place. 2. The middle or central object. In an *army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. 3. A single body or house.
- CENTRE**, *v. t.* 1. To place on a centre; to fix on a central point. 2. To collect to a point.
- CENTRE**, *v. i.* 1. To be collected to a point. 2. To be placed in the middle.
- CENTRED**, *pp.* Collected to a point or centre; fixed on a central point.
- CENTRING**, *ppr.* Placing on the centre; collecting to a point.
- CENTRIC**, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle.
- CENTRI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a central position.
- CENTRI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* Situation in the centre.
- * **CEN-TRIP-U-GAL**, *a.* [*L. centrum and fugio.*] Tending to recede from the centre.—The *centrifugal force* of a body is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off from the axis of their motion.
- * **CEN-TRIP-E-TAL**, *a.* [*L. centrum and peto.*] Tending towards the centre.—*Centripetal force* is that force which draws or impels a body towards some point as a centre. [Note. The common accentuation of *centrifugal* and *centripetal* is artificial and harsh. The accent on the first and third syllables, as in *circumpolar*, would be natural and easy.]
- CENTUM-VIR**, *n.* [*L. centum and vir.*] One of a hundred and five judges, in ancient Rome.
- CENTUM-VI-RAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvirs.
- CENTU-PLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] A hundred fold.
- CENTU-PLE**, *v. t.* To multiply a hundred fold.
- CEN-TO-PLE-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. centum and plicatus.*] To make a hundred fold.
- CEN-TURI-AL**, *a.* Relating to a century, or a hundred years. *J. Woodbridge.*
- CEN-TURI-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. centurio.*] To divide into hundreds.
- CEN-TU-RI-ATOR**, or **CENTU-RIST**, *n.* [*Fr. centurieur.*] An historian who distinguishes time into centuries.

* See *Synopsis*. Æ, È, I, Ò, Õ, Υ, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

- CEN-TU-RION, n. [L. *centurio*.] Among the Romans, a military officer who commanded a hundred men.
- CEN-TU-RY, n. [L. *centuria*.] 1. In a general sense, a hundred. 2. A division of the Roman people; a company consisting of a hundred men. 3. A period of a hundred years.
- CENT-ZONTLI, n. The Mexican name of the *turdus polyglottus*, or mocking thrush.
- CEOL, Sax. a ship, l. *celoz*, or Eng. *keel*. This word is sometimes found prefixed to names.
- CEPH-A-LAL-GIC, n. A medicine good for the headache.
- CEPH-A-LAL-GY, n. [Gr. *κεφαλαλγια*.] The headache.
- CE-PHAL-IC, a. [Gr. *κεφαλικος*.] Pertaining to the head.
- CE-PHAL-IC, n. A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.
- CE-PHEUS, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere.
- CE-PHUS, n. A fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the *mona*.
- CER-A-SEE, n. The male balsam apple.
- CER-A-SIN, n. [L. *cerasus*.] Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it.
- CER-A-SITE, n. [L. *cerasium*.] A petrification resembling a cherry.
- CE-RAS-TES, n. [Gr. *καραστος*.] In zoology, the name of a serpent, of the genus *coluber*.
- GE-RATE, n. [L. *ceratua*.] A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients.
- CER-A-TED, a. [L. *ceratus*.] Covered with wax.
- CERE, n. The naked skin that covers the base of a hawk's bill.
- CERE, v. t. [L. *cera*.] To wax, or cover with wax.
- †CE-RE-BR-AL-IOUS, a. Pertaining to corn. *Sr. T. Brown*.
- CER-E-BEL, n. [L. *cerebellum*.] The hinder part
- CER-E-BEL-LUM, { of the head, or the little brain.
- CER-E-BRAL, } a. [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] Pertaining to
- CER-E-BRINE, } the cerebrum, or brain.
- CERE-CLOTH, n. [L. *cera*, and *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter.
- CER-EMENT, n. [L. *cera*.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when embalmed.
- CER-E-MON-I-AL, a. 1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites. 2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. *Dryden*. [In this sense, *ceremonious* is now used.]
- CER-E-MON-I-AL, n. 1. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes. 2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.
- CER-E-MON-I-AL-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonial or formal manner.
- CER-E-MON-AL-NESS, n. Ceremonial.
- CER-E-MON-I-OUS, a. 1. Consisting of outward forms and rites. [In this sense, *ceremonial* is now used.] 2. Full of ceremony, or solemn forms. 3. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful. 4. Formal; according to the rules of civility. 5. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.
- CER-E-MON-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.
- CER-E-MON-I-OUS-NESS, n. The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.
- CERE-MO-NY, n. [L., Sp., It., Port. *ceremonia*.] 1. Outward rite; external form in religion. 2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse. 3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of ambassadors, &c.—*Master of ceremonies*, an officer who superintends the reception of ambassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.
- CER-E-O-LITE, n. [L. *cera*, and Gr. *λιθος*.] A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with *stearite*.
- CERE-OUS, a. [L. *cereus*.] Waxy; like wax. *Gayton*.
- CER-ES, n. 1. In mythology, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified. 2. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piazzi, in 1801.
- CER-IN, n. [L. *cera*.] 1. A peculiar substance which precipitates on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork. 2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol. 3. A variety of the mineral allanite.
- CE-RINTH-I-ANS, n. A sect of heretics, so called from Cerinthus.
- CER-ITE, n. [See CERURIUM.] 1. The siliceous oxyd of cerium, a rare mineral, of a pale rose-red color, with a tinge of yellow. 2. A fossil shell.
- CER-RI-UM, n. A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite.
- CE-ROON, n. [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.
- CER-OTE, n. The same with *cerate*.
- CER-RI-AL, a. Pertaining to the *ceruus*, or bitter oak.
- CER-RUS, n. [L.] The bitter oak.
- CERTAIN, (ser'tin) a. [Fr. *certain*.] 1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that cannot be denied; existing in fact and truth. 2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun. 3. Unfailing; all ways producing the intended effect. 4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing. 5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular. 6. Particular.
- †CERTAIN, n. Quantity; part. *Chaucer*.
- CERTAIN-LY, *adv.* 1. Without doubt or question; in truth and fact. 2. Without failure.
- CERTAIN-NESS, n. Certainty, which see.
- CERTAIN-TY, n. 1. A fixed or real state; truth; fact. 2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt. 3. Exemption from failure; as the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a medicine. 4. Regularity; settled state.
- †CERTES, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily. *Chaucer*.
- CER-TIFI-CATE, n. [Fr. *certificat*.] 1. A written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact. 2. A written declaration, under the hand or seal, or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact.
- CER-TIFI-CATE, v. t. or i. 1. To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes. *New England*. 2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner. *Blackstone*.
- CER-TIFI-CATION, n. The act of certifying.
- CER-TI-FIED, *pp.* Assured; made certain; informed.
- CER-TI-FIER, n. One who certifies, or assures.
- CER-TI-FY, v. t. [Fr. *certifier*.] 1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact. 2. To give certain information to. 3. To give certain information of.
- CER-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.
- CER-TIO-RARI, n. [Low L. *certiorari*.] A writ issuing out of chancery, or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending.
- CER-TI-TUDE, n. [Low L. *certitudo*.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt. *Dryden*.
- †CER-ULE, a. [L. *caruleus*.] Blue. *Dyer*.
- CE-RU-LE-AN, } a. [L. *caruleus*.] Sky-colored; blue.
- CE-RU-LE-OUS, } a. Producing a blue, or sky-color.
- CER-U-LINE, } a. Producing a blue, or sky-color.
- CE-RU-MEN, n. [L. *cera*.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.
- *CER-USE, n. [Fr. *ceruse*.] White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar.—*Ceruse of antimony* is a white oxyd of antimony.
- CER USED, a. Washed with a preparation of white-lead.
- CER-VI-CAL, a. [L. *cerviculis*.] Belonging to the neck.
- CERVIN, } a. [L. *cervinus*.] Pertaining to the deer, or to
- CERVINE, } animals of the genus *cervus*.
- CE-SARE-AN, a. The *Cesarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation, which, it is said, gave name to Caesar, the Roman emperor.
- CES-PI-TY-TIOUS, a. [L. *cespes*.] Pertaining to turf; made of turf. *Gough*.
- CES-PI-TOUS, a. Pertaining to turf; turfy.
- †CESS, as a noun, a rate or tax, and as a verb, to rate or lay a tax, is, probably, a corruption of *asses*, or from the same root. *Spenser*.
- †CESS, v. i. [L. *cesso*.] To neglect a legal duty.
- †CESS, v. t. To rate. *Spenser*.
- CES-SA-TION, n. [L. *cessatio*.] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final. 2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force or effect.
- CES-SA-VIT, n. [L.] In law, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has ceased for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure.
- CES-SER, n. A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. *Blackstone*.
- CES-SI-BIL-I-TY, n. The act of giving way, or receding [Little used.] *Digby*.
- CES-SI-BLE, a. Giving way; yielding; easy to give way.
- CESSION, n. [L. *cessio*.] 1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse. 2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person.—3. In the civil

* See Synopsi. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—Cas K; G as J; S as Z: CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

law, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment.—4. In ecclesiastical law, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation, or being otherwise qualified.

CESSION-ARY, *a.* Having surrendered effects.

CESSMENT, *n.* An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, *n.* [L. *cesso.*] 1. In law, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. 2. An assessor, or taxer.

CEST, *n.* A lady's girdle. *Collins.*

CESTUS, *n.* [L.] The girdle of Venus, or marriage girdle, among the Greeks and Romans.

CE-SURA, } *n.* [Fr. *cesure*; It. *cesura*; L. *cesura.*] A
 CESURE, } pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the
 recital, and render the versification more melodious. It
 divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts.

CE-SURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesure.

CE-TACEOUS, *a.* [L. *cete.*] Pertaining to the whale; be-
 longing to the whale kind.

CE-TATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid, with a base.

CETE-RACH, *n.* A name of a species of *asplenium*.

CE-TIC, *a.* [L. *cetus.*] Pertaining to the whale.

CETIN, *n.* [L. *cetus.*] A name given to spermaceti by
Chevreul.

CET-O-LOGI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to cetology.

CE-TOLO-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural his-
 tory of the whale and its kindred animals.

CE-TOLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *kyros* and *logos.*] The doctrine or
 natural history of cetaceous animals.

CETUS, *n.* In astronomy, the whale, a large constellation
 of the southern hemisphere.

CEY-LAN-TE, *n.* [from *Ceylon.*] A mineral, classed with
 the ruby family; called also *pleonaste*.

C FA UT. A note in the scale of music.

CHABA-SIE, } *n.* [schabasit.] A mineral which has been
 CHABA-SITE, } regarded as a variety of zeolite.

CHA-COON, *n.* [Sp. *chacona.*] A dance like a saraband.

CHAD, (*shad*) *n.* A kind of fish. *Carven.*

CHAFE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chauffer.*] 1. To excite heat or inflam-
 mation by friction; also, to fret and wear by rubbing. 2.
 To excite heat in the mind; to excite passion; to in-
 flame; to make angry; to cause to fret; to provoke or
 incense. 3. To excite violent action; to cause to rage.
 4. To perfume; rather, to stimulate, or agitate; to excite
 by pungent odors.

CHAFE, *v. i.* 1. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret;
 to be in violent action. 2. To act violently upon, by rub-
 bing; to fret against, as waves against a shore. 3. To be
 fretted and worn by rubbing.

CHAFE, *n.* 1. Heat excited by friction. 2. Violent agita-
 tion of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion.

CHAFED, *pp.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by fric-
 tion.

CHAFER, *n.* One who chafes.

CHAFER, *n.* [Sax. *ceafor.*] An insect, a species of *scarab-*
æus, or beetle.

CHAFER-Y, *n.* In iron works, a forge.

CHAFE-WAX, *n.* In England, an officer belonging to the
 lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf.*] 1. The husk, or dry calyx of
 corn and grasses. 2. Refuse; worthless matter; especial-
 ly that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind.

CHAFFER, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian.*] To treat about a pur-
 chase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and
 change.

† CHAFFER, *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. *Spenser.*

† CHAFFER, *n.* Merchandise. *Skelton.*

CHAFFER-ER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

CHAFFER-N, *n.* A vessel for heating water. [Local.]

† CHAFFER-Y, *n.* Traffick; buying and selling.

CHAFFINCH, *n.* A species of birds, of the genus *fringilla*.

CHAFFLESS, *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHAFFI-WEED, *n.* A plant, cud-weed.

CHAFFY, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

CHAFING, *pp.* Heating or fretting by friction.

CHAFING-DISH, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for
 heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

* CHA-GRIN, *n.* [Fr. See *SHAGREEN.*] Ill-humor; vexa-
 tion; peevishness; fretfulness.

* CHA-GRIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner.*] To excite ill-humor
 in; to vex; to mortify.

* CHA-GRIN'ED, (*sha-grind'*) *pp.* Vexed; fretted; dis-
 pleased.

CHAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne.*] 1. A series of links or rings con-
 nected, or fitted into one another. 2. That which binds;
 that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond. 3.
 Bondage; affliction. 4. Bondage; slavery. 5. Orna-
 ment. 6. A series of things linked together; a series of
 things connected or following in succession. 7. A range,
 or line of things connected. 8. A series of links, forming
 an instrument to measure land. 9. A string of twisted
 wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on; and also
 for other purposes. 10. In France, a measure of wood for

fuel, and various commodities, of various length.—11. In
 ship-building, chains are strong links or plates of iron,
 bolted at the lower end to the ship's side.—12. The warp
 in weaving, as in French.

Chain-pump This consists of a long chain equipped with
 a sufficient number of valves, moving on two wheels, one
 above the other below, passing downward through a
 wooden tube, and returning through another.—Chain-
 shot, two balls connected by a chain, and used to cut
 down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.—Chain-
 scales of a ship, broad and thick planks projecting
 from a ship's side, abreast of and behind the masts, for
 the purpose of extending the shrouds.—Chain-work, work
 consisting of threads, cords, and the like, linked together
 in the form of a chain.

CHAIN, *v. t.* 1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain,
 to fasten or bind with anything in the manner of a chain.
 2. To enslave; to keep in slavery. 3. To guard with a
 chain, as a harbor or passage. 4. To unite; to form
 chain-work.

CHAINED, *pp.* Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected
 by a chain; bound; enslaved.

CHÄIN-ING, *pp.* Binding; fastening, or connecting with
 a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.

CHAIR, *n.* [Fr. *chaire.*] 1. A movable seat; a frame with
 a bottom, made of different materials, used for persons to
 sit in; originally, a stool. 2. A seat of justice or of au-
 thority. 3. A seat for a professor, or his office. 4. The
 seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or
 assembly; as, the speaker's chair. 5. A sedan; a vehi-
 cle on poles, borne by men. 6. A pulpit. 7. A two-
 wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig. 8. Su-
 preme office or magistracy. *Belknap.*—Curule chair, an
 ivory seat placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates
 of Rome.

CHAIR-MAN, *n.* 1. The presiding officer or speaker of an
 assembly, association, or company, particularly of a legis-
 lative house; also, the president or senior member of a
 committee. 2. One whose business is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, *n.* [Fr. *chaise.*] A two-wheeled carriage, drawn
 by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

CHAL-CE-DO-NITE, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

CHAL-CE-DO-NY, *n.* [from *Chalcedon.*] A subspecies of
 quartz, a mineral called also *white agate*, used in jewelry.

CHAL-CE-DO-NYX, *n.* A variety of agate.

CHALCITE, *n.* [Gr. *χαλκος.*] Sulphate of iron, of a red
 color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of
 its acid.

CHAL-COG-RA-PHER, *n.* An engraver in brass.

CHAL-COG-RAP-HY, *n.* [Gr. *χαλκος* and *γραφω.*] The art
 or art of engraving in brass.

CHAL-DAÏC, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

CHAL-DAÏC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHAL-DA-ISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee
 dialect.

CHAL-DEAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldea.

CHAL-DEE, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

* CHAL-DEE, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans

* CHAL-DRON, } *n.* [Fr. *chaudron.*] A measure of coals,
 * CHAL-DRON, } consisting of 36 bushels.

* CHALICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice.*] A cup or bowl; usually, a
 communion cup.

* CHALICED, *a.* Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, (*chawk*) *n.* [Sax. *cealc.*] A well known calcari-
 ous earth, of an opaque-white color, soft, and admitting no
 polish.—Black-chalk is a species of earth used by painters
 for drawing on blue paper.—Red-chalk is an indurated
 clayey ochre, used by painters and artificers.

CHALK, *v. t.* 1. To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.
 2. To manure with chalk, as land. 3. From the use of
 chalk in marking lines, the phrase *chalk out* is used to
 signify to lay out, draw out, or describe.

CHALK-CUT-TER, *n.* A man that digs chalk.

CHALKU-NESS, (*chawk'e-nes*) *n.* The state of being
 chalky.

CHALK-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALK-STONE, *n.* 1. In medicine, a calcareous con-
 cretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by
 the gout. 2. A small lump of chalk.

CHALKY, (*chawk'y*) *a.* 1. Resembling chalk. 2. White
 with chalk; consisting of chalk. 3. Impregnated with
 chalk.

CHALLENGE, *n.* [Norm. *calenge.*] 1. A calling upon
 one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons
 to decide a controversy by a duel. 2. A claim or demand
 made of a right or supposed right.—3. Among hunters,
 the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent
 of their game.—4. In law, an exception to jurors; the
 claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial
 upon him or his cause.

CHALLENGE, *v. t.* 1. To call, invite or summon to an-
 swer for an offense by single combat, or duel. 2. To call
 to a contest; to invite to a trial. 3. To accuse; to call to

answer. 4. To claim as due; to demand as a right.—5. In law, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. 6. To call to the performance of conditions.

CHAL/LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged; that may be called to account.

CHAL/LENGED, *pp.* Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded as due; called from a jury.

CHAL/LENG-ER, *n.* One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who claims superiority; one who calls a juror, or a jury, from the trial of his cause.

CHAL/LENG-ING, *ppr.* Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; calling off from a jury.

CHA-LYBE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to steel well tempered.

CHA-LYBE-ATE, *a.* [*L. chalybs.*] Impregnated with particles of iron.

CHA-LYBE-ATE, *n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

CHAM, *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written *Khan*.

CHA-MEDE, *n.* [*Fr.*] In war, the beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley.

CHAMBER, *n.* [*Fr. chambre.*] 1. An apartment in an upper story, or in a story above the lower floor of a dwelling-house; often used as a lodging-room. 2. Any retired room; any private apartment. 3. Any retired place. 4. A hollow or cavity. 5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself.—6. In military affairs, the chamber of a mortar is that part of the chase where the powder lies. 7. A powder-chamber, or bomb-chamber, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and secured from rains. 8. The chamber of a mine, a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined. 9. A species of ordnance. 10. The clouds. *Ps.* civ. 11. Certain southern constellations which are hid from us.—*Chamber-council*, a private or secret council. *Shak.*—*Chamber-counsel*, a counselor who gives his opinion in a private apartment, but does not advocate causes in court.

CHAMBER, *v. i.* 1. To reside in or occupy as a chamber. 2. To be wanted; to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior.

CHAMBER, *v. t.* To shut up as in a chamber. *Shak.*

CHAMBER-ER, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness.

CHAMBER-FEL LÖW, *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment. *Spectator.*

CHAMBER-HANG'ING, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAMBER-ING, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior.

CHAMBER-LAIN, *n.* [*Fr. chambellan.*] 1. An officer charged with the direction and management of a chamber, or of chambers. The *Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain* is the sixth officer of the crown. 2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel.

CHAMBER-LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady, and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bed-rooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, *n.* The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

† CHAMBLET, *v. t.* To vary; to variegate.

CHAMBREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In *New England* pronounced *gambrel*, which see.

CHA-ME/LE-ON, *n.* [*L. chameleon.*] An animal of the genus *lacerta*, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail, and four feet.

CHA-ME/LE-ON-JZE, *v. t.* To change into various colors.

CHAMFER, *v. t.* 1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form. 2. To wrinkle. *Shak.*

CHAMFER, or CHAMFRET, *n.* A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a slope.

CHAMFERED, *pp.* Cut into furrows, or cut sloping.

CHAMFER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope.

CHAMNITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *chama*, a shell.

CHAMLET. See CAMLET.

* CHAMOIS, (sham'ne) *n.* [*Fr.*] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called *shammy*.

CHAMO-MILE. See CAMOMILE.

CHAMP, *v. t.* [*Fr. champayer.*] 1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth. 2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour.

CHAMP, *v. i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth.

CHAM-PAGNE, *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.

* CHAM-PAIGN, } *n.* A flat, open country. *Milton.*

* CHAM-PAIN, }

CHAM-PAIN, *n.* In heraldry, *champain*, or *point champain*, is a mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.

CHAMPED, *pp.* Bitten; chewed.

CHAMPER, *n.* One that chews or bites.

CHAMPER-TOR, *n.* In law, one who is guilty of *champerty*.

CHAMPER-TY, *n.* [*Fr. champart.*] A species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant, to divide the land, or other matter in suit, between them, if they prevail; whereupon the champertor is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense.

CHAM-PIGN'ON, (sham-pin'yon) *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPING, *ppr.* Biting with repeated action.

CHAMPI-ON, *n.* [*Fr. champion.*] 1. A man who undertakes a combat in the place or cause of another. 2. A man who fights in his own cause in a duel. 3. A hero; a brave warrior. Hence, one who is bold in contest.

CHAMPI-ON, *v. t.* To challenge to a combat.

CHAMPI-ON-ESS, *n.* A female champion.

CHANCE, *n.* [*Fr. chance.*] 1. An event that happens, falls out, or takes place, without being contrived, intended, expected, or foreseen; the effect of an unknown cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event. 2. Fortune; what fortune may bring. 3. An event, good or evil; success or misfortune; luck. 4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

CHANCE, *v. t.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design, or expectation.

CHANCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

CHANCE-A-BLE, *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

CHANCE-E-OM-ER, *n.* One who comes unexpectedly.

CHANCE/FULL, *a.* Hazardous. *Spenser.*

CHANCE-ME-D-LE-Y, *n.* In law, the killing of a person by chance, when the killer is doing a lawful act; for if he is doing an unlawful act it is felony.

CHANCEL, *n.* [*Fr. chancel, or chancelau.*] That part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed.

CHANCEL-LOR, *n.* [*Fr. chancelier.*] Originally, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman emperors; but in *England*, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown, that required to be solemnly authenticated. Hence, this officer became the keeper of the great seal.—*The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or Keeper of the Great Seal*, is the highest officer of the crown, and keeper of the king's conscience.—*Chancellor of an Ecclesiastical Court* is the bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishop in causes of the church.—*Chancellor of a Cathedral* is an officer who hears lessons and lectures in the church, inspects schools, &c.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer* is an officer who presides in that court, takes care of the interest of the crown, and has great authority in managing the royal revenues.—*Chancellor of a University* is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, &c., and is the chief magistrate in the government.—*Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter.—*In France*, a secretary is, in some cases, called a *chancellor*.—*In the United States*, a *chancellor* is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute.

CHANCEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

CHANCE-RY, *n.* [*Fr. chancellerie.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament.—2. In the *United States*, a court of equity.

CHANCRE, *n.* [*Fr. chancre.*] A venereal ulcer.

CHAN-CROUS, *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancre.

CHAN-DE-LIER, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.—2. In fortification, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHANDLER, *n.* An artisan whose trade is to make candles, or one who sells candles.

CHANDLER-LY, *a.* Like a chandler. *Milton.*

CHANDLER-Y, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHANDRY, *n.* The place where candles are kept.

CHANGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. changer.*] 1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter or make different; to vary in external form or in essence. 2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift. 3. To quit one thing or state for another. 4. To give and take reciprocal. 5. To barter; to exchange goods. 6. To quit, as one place for another. 7. To give one kind of money for another. 8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity.

CHANGE, *v. i.* 1. To be altered; to undergo variation. 2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit.

* See Synopsis MOVE BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in this. † Obscure.

- CHANGE**, *n.* 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another. 2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude. 3. A revolution. 4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution. 5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety. 6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds. 7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another. 8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces. 9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. 10. The dissolution of the body; death.—11. *Change*, for *exchange*, a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.—12. In *arithmetic*, permutation; variation of numbers.
- CHANGE-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Changeableness, which is generally used. *Fleming.*
- CHANGEABLE**, *a.* 1. That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable. 2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance.
- CHANGEABLENESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability. 2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration.
- CHANGEABLY**, *adv.* Inconstantly.
- CHANGED**, *pp.* Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted.
- CHANGEFUL**, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration.
- CHANGELESS**, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.
- CHANGEING**, *n.* 1. A child left or taken in the place of another. 2. An idiot; a fool. *Locke.* 3. One apt to change; a waverer. 4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shak.*
- CHANGER**, *n.* 1. One who alters the form of any thing. 2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer. 3. One given to change.
- CHANGING**, *pp.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.
- CHANNA**, *n.* A fish taken in the Mediterranean.
- CHANNEL**, *n.* [*fr. caninal*; *Fr. canal.*] 1. A passage; a place of passing or flowing; 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. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting. 5. A gutter or furrow in a column. 6. An arm of the sea; a strait or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle. 7. *Channels* of a ship; see *CHAIN-WALES.*
- CHANNEL**, *v. t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove.
- CHANNELED**, *pp.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.
- CHANNELING**, *pp.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.
- CHANSON**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A song. *Shak.*
- CHANT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. chanter.*] 1. To sing; to utter a melodious voice. 2. To celebrate in song. 3. To sing, as in church-service; to repeat words in a kind of chanting voice, with modulations.
- CHANT**, *v. i.* 1. To sing; to make melody with the voice. 2. To repeat words in the church-service with a kind of singing.
- CHANT**, *n.* Song; melody; church-service.
- CHANTED**, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice.
- CHANTER**, *n.* 1. One who chants; a singer or songster. 2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry. 3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bag-pipe.
- CHANTI-CLEER**, *n.* [*chant and clear*, *Fr. clair.*] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.
- CHANTING**, *pp.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice.
- CHANTING**, *n.* The act of singing, or uttering with a song.
- CHANTRESS**, *n.* A female singer. *Milton.*
- CHANTRY**, *n.* [*Fr. chanterie.*] A church or chapel endowed with revenue, for priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors.
- CHAOS**, *n.* [*L. chaos*] 1. That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order by the creating power of God. 2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order. 3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished.
- CHAOTIC**, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.
- CHAP**, (*sometimes pronounced chop*) *v. t.* To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand.
- CHAP**, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits.
- CHAP**, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.
- CHAP**, *n.* [*Sax. ceap.*] The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and, vulgarly, to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps*, or mouth.
- CHAP**, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth. It is used also in the sense of a buyer. "If you want to sell, here is your chap." In this sense it coincides with *chapman*. [*See CHEAP.*] *Steele.*
- CHAP**, *v. i.* [*Sax. ceapian.*] To cheapen.
- CHAPBOOK**, *n.* A small book or pamphlet, carried about for sale by hawkers.
- CHAPE**, *n.* [*Fr. chape.*] 1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap. 2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard.
- CHAPEAU**, (*shap'po*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A hat; in *heraldry*, a cap, or bonnet.
- CHAPEL**, *n.* [*Fr. chapelle.*] 1. A house for public worship; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In *Great Britain*, *parochial chapels* are distinct from the mother church; *chapels of ease*, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants. 2. A printer's workhouse.
- CHAPEL**, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel. *Beaumont.*
- CHAPELESS**, *a.* Without a chape.
- CHAPELET**, or **CHAPLET**, *n.* [*Fr. chapellet.*] A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups.
- CHAPEL-LA-NY**, *n.* A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon. *Jayffe.*
- CHAPEL-LING**, *n.* The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close hauled.
- CHAPEL-RY**, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.
- CHAPE-ROUN**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.
- CHAPE-ROUN**, *v. t.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly. *Todd.*
- CHAP-FALL-EN**, *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced.
- CHAP-TER**, *n.* [*Fr. chapitreau.*] 1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar; a word used in the Scriptures. 2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest.
- CHAPELAIN**, *n.* [*Fr. chapelain.*] 1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. 2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, or to a regiment of land forces, for performing divine service. 3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.
- CHAP-LAIN-CY**, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.
- CHAP-LAIN-SHIP**, *n.* 1. The office or business of a chaplain. 2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.
- CHAPLESS**, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shak.*
- CHAPLET**, *n.* [*Fr. chapellet.*] 1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown. 2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers.—3. In *architecture*, a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like.—4. In *horsemanship*, a chapelle, which see. 5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. 6. A small chapel or shrine.
- CHAPMAN**, *n.*; *plu.* **CHAPMEN**. [*Sax. ceapman.*] 1. A cheaper; one that offers as a purchaser. 2. A seller; a market-man.
- CHAPPED**, *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.
- CHAPPING**, *pp.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin.
- CHAP-PY**, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.
- CHAPS**, *n.* The mouth or jaws. *See CHAP.*
- CHAPT**. *See CHAPPED.*
- CHAPTER**, *n.* [*Fr. chapitre.*] 1. A division of a book or treatise.—2. In *ecclesiastical polity*, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. 3. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. 4. A decretal epistle.
- CHAPTER**, *v. t.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden.*
- CHAPTER-HOUSE**, *n.* A house where a chapter meets.
- CHAPTREL**, *n.* The capitals of pillars and pilasters, which support arches, called *imposts*.
- CHAR**, *n.* A fish.
- CHAR**, *n.* In *England*, work done by the day; a single job or task.—In *New England*, it is pronounced *chore*, which see.
- CHAR**, *v. t.* To perform a business. *May.*
- CHAR**, *v. i.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.
- CHAR-WOM-AN**, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days.
- CHAR**, *v. t.* [*Russ. jaryu* or *charyu.*] 1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon. 2. To expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat.
- CHARACT**, or **CHAR'ECT**, *n.* An inscription. *Skelton.*
- CHARACTER**, *n.* [*L. character*; *Fr. caractere.*] 1. A mark made by cutting or engraving; a mark or figure made with a pen or style; a letter or figure used to form words, and communicate ideas. 2. A mark or figure made by stamping or impression, as on coins. 3. The manner of writing; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person. 4. The peculiar qualities, impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him

* See *Synopsis*. A. E. I. O. U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*

from others 5. An account, description or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it. 6. A person. 7. *By way of eminence*, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. 8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station.—9. In *natural history*, the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants and minerals.

CHAR/AC-TER, *v. t.* 1. To engrave; to inscribe. 2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks or traits.

CHAR/AC-TERED, *pp.* Engraved; inscribed; distinguished by a particular character.

CHAR/AC-TER-ISM, *n.* 1. The distinction of character. 2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens.

CHAR/AC-TER-IS/TIC, or CHAR/AC-TER-IS/TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός*.] That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing.

CHAR/AC-TER-IS/TIC, *n.* 1. That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—2. In *grammar*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.

CHAR/AC-TER-IS/TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

CHAR/AC-TER-IS/TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

CHAR/AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *χαρακτηρίζω*.] 1. To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities. 2. To distinguish; to mark, or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing. 3. To engrave or imprint. [*Little used*.] 4. To mark with a peculiar stamp, or figure.

CHAR/AC-TER-IZED, *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHAR/AC-TER-IZ-ING, *pp.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

CHAR/AC-TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

† CHAR/AC-TER-Y, *n.* Impression; mark; distinction.

CHA-RADE, *n.* [Fr.] A composition in which the subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together.

CHAR/COAL, *n.* [*char* and *coal*.] Coal made by charring wood.

CHARD, *n.* [Fr. *charde*.] The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter.

CHARGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *charger*.] 1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets. 2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot. 3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses. 4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax. 5. To lay on or impose, as a task. 6. To put or lay on; as, to charge a building with ornaments, often implying superfluity. 7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by *with*. 8. To intrust to; as, an officer is charged with dispatches. 9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account. 10. To load or lay on, in words, something wrong, reproachful or criminal; to impute to. 11. To lay on in words; to impute to. 12. To censure; to accuse. 13. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort. 14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively. 15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, *v. i.* To make an onset.

CHARGE, *n.* [Fr. *charge*.] 1. That which is laid on or in. 2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon or other like instrument. 3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack. 4. An order, injunction, mandate, command. 5. That which is enjoined, committed, intrusted or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person entrusted. 6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care or management; a trust. 7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. 8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation. 9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account. 10. Cost; expense. 11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—12. In *military affairs*, a signal to attack. 13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.—14. Among *farriers*, a preparation of the consistency of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—15. In *heraldry*, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the

bearers are distinguished from one another.—16. *In electrical experiments*, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial or pane of glass.—A charge of lead is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

CHARGE/A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be charged, that may be set, laid, imposed. 2. Subject to be charged. 3. Expensive; costly. 4. Laying or bringing expense. 5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault or debt. 6. Subject to be charged or accused.

CHARGE/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Boyle*

CHARGE/A-BLY, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost.

CHARGED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.

† CHARGE/FUL, *a.* Expensive; costly. *Shak*

CHARGE/LESS, *a.* Not expensive; free from expense

CHARGE/R, *n.* 1. In *Scots law*, one who charges another in a suit. 2. A large dish. *Nam. vii.* 3. A horse used for attack.

CHARGING, *pp.* Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.

CHAR/I-LY, *adv.* Carefully; warily; frugally. [*Little used*.] *Shak*

CHAR/I-NESS, *n.* Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. [*Little used*.] *Shak*

CHAR/I-OT, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*.] 1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure. 2. A car or vehicle used formerly for war, drawn by two or more horses.

CHAR/I-OT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot. *Mil on.*

CHAR/I-OT-ED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot. *Comper.*

CHAR-I-OT-EER, *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

CHAR/I-OT-MAN, *n.* The driver of a chariot.

CHAR/I-OT-RACE, *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

CHAR/I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Benevolent and kind. 2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress. 3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent. 4. Formed on charitable principles; favorable; dictated by kindness.

CHAR/I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity. 2. Liberality to the poor.

CHAR/I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

† CHAR/I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to tenderness.

CHAR/I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *caritas*.] 1. In a *general sense*, love, benevolence, good will; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow men, and to do them good. In a *theological sense*, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men. 2. In a *more particular sense*, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations. 3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in alms giving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress. 4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief. 5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support Bible societies, missionary societies, and others. 6. Candor; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit. 7. Any act of kindness, or benevolence. 8. A charitable institution.—*Charity-school* is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

† CHARK, *v. t.* To burn to a coal; to char. *See CHAR.*

CHAR/LA-TAN, *n.* [Fr.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHAR/LA-TAN-I-CAL, *a.* Quackish; making untrue pretensions to skill; ignorant. *Cooley.*

CHAR/LA-TAN-RY, *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *n.* In *astronomy*, seven stars in the constellation called *ursa major*.

CHAR/LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cerlice*.] The English name of the *raphanus raphanistrum* and *sinapis arvensis*, very pernicious weeds among grain.

CHARM, *n.* [Fr. *charme*.] 1. Words, characters or other things, imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; spell; enchantment. 2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart.

CHARM, *v. t.* 1. To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence. 2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay, or appease. 3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to delight. 4. To fortify with charms against evil. [*Not in use*.] 5. To make powerful by

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE, —BULL, UNITE. —C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

- charms. 6. To summon by incantation. 7. To temper agreeably.
- CHARM, *v. i.* To sound harmonically. *Milton*
- CHARMA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.
- CHARMED, *pp.* Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted.
- CHARMER, *n.* 1. One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses or has the power of enchantment. 2. One who delights and attracts the affections.
- CHARMER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.*
- CHARMFUL, *a.* Abounding with charms. *Cowley.*
- CHARMING, *pp.* 1. Using charms; enchanting. 2. *a.* Pleading in the highest degree; delighting.
- CHARMING-LY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.
- CHARMING-NESS, *n.* The power to please.
- CHARMLESS, *a.* Destitute of charms. *Swift.*
- CHARNEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel.*] Containing flesh or carcasses.
- CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are repositied.
- CHARON, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx.
- CHARR, *n.* A fish, a species of *salmo*.
- CHARRIED, *pp.* Reduced to a coal.
- CHARRING, *pp.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.
- CHARRY, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.
- *CHART, *n.* [L. *charta.*] A hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection of some part of the earth's superficies on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.
- CHARTER. See CARTEL.
- CHARTER, *n.* [Fr. *chartre.*] 1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. An instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights and privileges. 2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges. 3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.
- CHARTER, *v. t.* 1. To hire or to let a ship by charter. 2. To establish by charter.
- CHARTER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in socage.
- CHARTER-PARTY, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie.*] In *commerce*, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight.
- CHARTERED, *pp.* 1. Hired or let, as a ship. 2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged. 3. Granted by charter.
- CHARTER-ING, *pp.* 1. Giving a charter; establishing by charter. 2. Hiring or letting by charter.
- CHARTLESS, *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper.
- CHARTREUX, or CHARTREUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A celebrated monastery of Carthusians.
- CHARTU-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chartulaire.*] An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.
- CHARY, *a.* [Sax. *cearig.*] Careful; wary; frugal. *Shak.*
- CHASABLE, *a.* That may be chased; fit for the chase.
- CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chasser.*] 1. Literally, to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence; hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt. 2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy. 3. To follow or pursue, as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking. 4. To drive; to pursue.—To chase away, is to compel to depart; to disperse.—To chase metals. See ENCHASE.
- CHASE, *n.* 1. Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after; as game, in hunting. 2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, &c.; earnest seeking. 3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by chase. 4. That which is pursued or hunted.—5. In *law*, a driving of cattle to or from a place. 6. An open ground, or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts. 7. [Fr. *chasse.*] An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns. 8. Chase of a gun, is the whole length of the bore. 9. A term in the game of tennis.—Chase guns, in a ship of war, guns used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern.
- CHASED, *pp.* Pursued; sought ardently; driven.
- CHASER, *n.* 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter. 2. An enchanter. See ENCHASE.
- CHASING, *pp.* Pursuing; driving; hunting.
- CHASM, (*káz*) *n.* [Gr. *χασμα.*] 1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; properly, an opening made by disrapture, as a breach in the earth or a rock. 2. A void space; a vacancy.
- CHASMED, *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.
- CHASSE-LAS, *n.* A sort of grape.
- CHASTE, *a.* [Fr. *chaste.*] 1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. 2. Free from obscenity. 3. In *language*, pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.
- CHASTE-EYED, *a.* Having modest eyes.
- CHASTE-TREE, *n.* The *agnus castus*, or *vitez*.
- CHASTE-LY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.
- *CHASTEN, (*chá*/sn) *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier.*] 1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender. 2. To afflict by other means. 3. To purify from errors or faults.
- *CHASTENED, *pp.* Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction.
- *CHASTEN-ER, *n.* One who punishes, for the purpose of correction.
- CHASTE-NESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.
- *CHASTEN-ING, *pp.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.
- *CHASTEN-ING, *n.* Correction; punishment for the purpose of reclaiming.
- CHASTITY-BLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.
- CHASTISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier.*] 1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain, for the purpose of punishing an offender, and recalling him to his duty. 2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to repress. 3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults.
- CHASTISED, (*chas-tíz*) *pp.* Punished; corrected.
- *CHASTISE-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *châtiment.*] Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.
- CHASTISER, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.
- CHASTISING, *pp.* Punishing for correction; correcting.
- *CHASTITY, *n.* [L. *castitas.*] 1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. 2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation. 3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases. 4. Purity; undulterated state.
- CHAT, *v. i.* [G. *kosen.*] 1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. 2. To talk idly; to prate.
- †CHAT, *v. t.* To talk of. *Shak.*
- CHAT, *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.
- CHAT, *n.* A twig, or little stick. See CHIT.
- CHAT'EAU, (*shá*) *n.* [Fr.] A castle; a seat in the country.
- CHAT-LET, *n.* A little castle. *Chambers.*
- CHATTEL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *chatellenie.*] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. See CASTELLANT.
- CHA-TOYANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat and ail.*] Having a changeable, undulating lustre, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.
- CHA-TOYANT, *n.* A hard stone.
- CHA-TOYMENT, *n.* Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors.
- CHATTEL, *n.* Any article of movable goods.
- CHATTER, *v. i.* 1. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie, or a monkey. 2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. 3. To talk idly, carelessly or rapidly; to jabber.
- CHATTER, *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.
- CHATTER-BOX, *n.* One that talks incessantly.
- CHATTER-ER, *n.* A prater; an idle talker.
- CHATTER-ING, *pp.* Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.
- CHATTER-ING, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness.
- CHATTING, *pp.* Talking familiarly.
- CHATTY, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.
- CHATWOOD, *n.* Little sticks; fuel.
- CHAUDRON. See CHAWDRON, and CHALDRON.
- CHAU-MON-TELLE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
- †CHAUN, or CHAWN, *n.* A gap. See YAWN.
- †CHAUN, *v. i.* To open; to yawn.
- CHAUNT. See CHANT.
- CHAVEN-DER, or CHEVEN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] The chub, a fish.
- CHAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan.*] 1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate. 2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider; [to] d.].
- CHAW, *n.* 1. The jaw.—3. In *vulgar language*, a cud, as much as is put in the mouth at once.
- CHAWDRON, *n.* Entrails. *Shak.*
- CHAY, *n.* *Chaya-root*; the root of the *oldenlandia umbellata*, used in dyeing red.
- CHEAP, *a.* [Sax. *ceap.*] 1. Bearing a low price, in market

* See Synopsis. X, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—F&R, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

that may be purchased at a low price. 2. Being of small value; common; not respected.

CHEAP, *n.* Bargain; purchase.

CHEAPEN, *v. t.* [*Sax. ceapian.*] 1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer. 2. To lessen value.

CHEAPEN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

CHEAPLY, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

CHEAT, *v. t.* [*Sax. ceatt.*] 1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling. 2. To deceive by any artifice, trick or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty. 3. To impose on; to trick.

CHEAT, *n.* 1. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture. 2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.

CHEAT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated.

CHEAT-BREAD, *n.* Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Little used.*]

CHEATED, *pp.* Defrauded by deception.

CHEATER, *n.* One who practices a fraud in commerce.

CHEATING, *pp.* Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHEATING, *n.* The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

CHECK, *v. t.* [*Fr. eche.*] 1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. 2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. 3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.—4. In seamanship, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable.

CHECK, *v. i.* 1. To stop; to make a stop. 2. To clash or interfere. 3. To strike with repression.

CHECK, *n.* 1. A stop; hindrance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government. 2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction.—3. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls that cross her in her flight. 4. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register. 5. A term in chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. 6. An order for money, drawn on a banker, or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.—7. In popular use, *checkered cloth*; *check*, for *checkered*.—*Check or check-roll*, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants.—*Clerk of the check*, in the British king's household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard.

CHECKED, CHECKT, *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHECKER, *v. t.* 1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colors. 2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

CHECKER, *n.* 1. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker. 2. A chess board.

CHECKER, or CHECKER-WORK, *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHECKERS, *n. plu.* A common game on a checkered board.

CHECKING, *pp.* Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.

CHECKLESS, *a.* That cannot be checked, or restrained.

CHECK-MATE, *n.* 1. The movement on a chess board, or in the game of chess, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving, so that the game is finished. 2. Defeat; overthrow.

CHECK-MATE, *v. t.* To finish. *Skellon.*

CHECKY, *n.* In heraldry, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered, like a chess-board.

CHEEK, *n.* [*Sax. ceac, ceoca.*] 1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.—2. Among mechanics, *cheeks* are those pieces of a machine, which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike.—*Check by jowl*, closeness, proximity. *Beaumont.*

CHEEK-BONE, *n.* The bone of the cheek

CHEEKED, *a.* Brought near the cheek.

CHEEK-TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel* i. 6.

CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

CHEER, *v. t.* [*Fr. chère.*] 1. To salute with shouts of joy, or cheers. 2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful. 3. To infuse life, spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage.

CHEER, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become glad some or joyous.

CHEER, *n.* 1. A shout of joy. 2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation. 3. Mirth; gaiety; jollity; as

at a feast. 4. Invitation to gaiety. 5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast. 6. Air of countenance noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness.

CHEERED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; made glad.

CHEERER, *n.* One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.

*CHEERFUL, *a.* 1. Lively; animated; having good spirits; moderately joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation, less than mirth and jollity. 2. Full of life; gay; animated; mirthful; musical. 3. Expressive of good spirits or joy; lively; animated.

*CHEERFUL-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation or good spirits.

*CHEERFUL-NESS, *n.* Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy, or gaiety; alacrity.

CHEER-I-LY, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

CHEERING, *pp.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

†CHEER-ISH-NESS, *n.* State of cheerfulness.

CHEERLESS, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits.

CHEERLY, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEERLY, *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

CHEERUP, or CHIRUP, *v. t.* To make cheerful. [*A colloquial word.*] *Dr. Cheyne.*

CHEERY, *a.* Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay

CHEESE, *n.* [*Sax. cese, or cyse.*] 1. The curd of milk, coagulated by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop or mold. 2. A mass of pounce or ground apples, placed on a press. *New-England.*

CHEESE-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESE-MON-GER, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese

CHEESE-PAR-ING, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese.

CHEESE-PRESS, *n.* A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese.

CHEESE-REN-NET, *n.* A plant, ladies' bed-straw, *galium verum.*

CHEESE-VAT, *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing. *Glanville.*

CHEESY, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste or form of cheese.

CHEGOE, *n.* A tropical insect that enters the skin of the feet, and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching. *Encyc.*

CHEIROPTER, *n.* [*Gr. χείρ and πτερον.*] An animal, whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat.

CHELI-DON, *n.* [*Gr.*] A brown fly with silvery wings.

CHE-LIP-ER-OUS, *a.* [*Gr. χηλην, and L. fero.*] Furnished with claws, as an animal.

CHELI-FORM, *a.* [*L. chela, and form.*] Having the form of a claw.

CHELMSFORD-ITE, *n.* A mineral, arranged as a subspecies of *schaalstein*; found in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

CHE-LÖNI-AN, *a.* [*Gr. χελύς, χελωνή.*] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

CHEL Y, *n.* [*L. chela.*] The claw of a shell-fish.

CHEM-I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry. 2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c. 3. According to the principles of chemistry.

CHEM-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of chemistry; by chemical process or operation.

CHE-MISE, *n.* [*Fr. chemise.*] 1. A shift, or under garment worn by females. 2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

CHEMIST, *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

CHEM-IS-TRY, } *n.* [This word being from the Arabic *kim-*
CHIM-IS-TRY, } *ia*, the occult science, *chemistry* is the
correct orthography, in accordance with the *Fr. chimie, Sp*
chimia, It. and Port. chimica.] A science, the object of
which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies
by analysis and synthesis. *Macquer*

CHEQUER, *See* CHECKER.

CHE-QUIN, *See* CECCHIN.

CHERIFF, *n.* written also *sherif*. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHEERISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. cherir.*] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease or comfort to. 2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection; to foster, and encourage. 3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment. 4. To harbor; to indulge and encourage in the mind.

CHEERISHED, *pp.* Treated with tenderness; warmed, comforted; fostered.

CHEERISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

- CHEER-ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Warming; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.
- CHEER-ISH-ING**, *n.* Support; encouragement.
- CHEER-ISH-ING-LY**, *adv.* In an affectionate manner.
- CHEER-ISH-MENT**, *n.* Encouragement; comfort.
- CHER-IES**. See **KERMES**.
- CHEERN**. See **CHURN**.
- CHEER'RY**, *n.* [Fr. *cerise*; L. *cerasus*, so named from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] The fruit of a tree, a species of *prunus*, of which there are many varieties.
- CHEER'RY**, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming.
- CHEER'RY**, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted.
- CHEER'RY-BAY**. See **LAUREL**.
- CHEER'RY-CHEEKED**, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.
- CHEER'RY-PIT**, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.
- CHEER'RY-TREE**, *n.* A tree whose fruit is cherries.
- CHEER'SO-NESE**, *n.* [Gr. *Χερσονησος*.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or Isthmus.
- CHEERT**, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, called also *hornstone*, *petrosilex*, or *rock flint*.
- CHEERT'Y**, *a.* Like chert; flinty.
- CHEER'UB**, *n.*; *plu.* **CHEERUBS**, but the Hebrew plural **CHEERUBIM** is also used. [Heb. *כַּרְיִימוֹת*.] A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle, or a lion. In the *celestial hierarchy*, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs.
- ***CHEER'UBIC**, *a.* [The accent is usually laid on the second syllable, but improperly.] Pertaining to cherubs; angelic. *Sheldon*.
- CHEER'UB-IM**, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.
- CHEER'UB-IM**, *n.* Cherubic; angelic. *Shak*.
- CHEER'UB-IM**, *n.* A cherub; *Dryden*.
- CHEER'UP**. A corruption of *chirp*, which see.
- CHEER'VIL**, *n.* [Sax. *cerfille*.] A genus of plants.
- CHESE-PEAK**, *n.* A bay of the United States.
- CHEST-BLE**, *n.* [Old Fr. *casuble*.] A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a popish priest at mass.
- CHEST'LIP**, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones and tiles. *Skinner*.
- CHESS**, *n.* [Fr. *echecs*.] An ingenious game performed by two parties, with different pieces, on a *checkered board*, that is, a board divided into sixty-four squares or houses.
- CHESS**, *n.* In *New England*, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed.
- CHESS-AP-PL**, *n.* A species of wild service.
- CHESS-BOARD**, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which *chess* has its name.
- CHESS-MAN**, *n.* A piece or puppet, for the game of chess.
- CHESS-PLAY-ER**, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.
- CHESS-TREE**, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of wood, bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the main-sail.
- CHESS'OM**, *n.* Mellow earth. *Bacon*.
- CHEST**, *n.* [Sax. *cest*, or *cyst*.] 1. A box of wood or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. 2. The trunk of the body, from the neck to the belly; the thorax. 3. In *commerce*, a certain quantity; as, a *chest of sugar*. — *Chest of drawers* is a case of movable boxes, called *drawers*.
- CHEST**, *v. t.* To deposit in a chest; to hoard.
- CHEST'ED**, *a.* Having a chest.
- CHEST'-FOUND-ER-ING**, *n.* A disease in horses.
- CHEST'NUT**, *n.* [Sax. *chestel*.] The fruit, seed or nut of a tree, belonging to the genus *fagus*.
- CHEST'NUT**, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color.
- CHEST'NUT-TREE**, *n.* The tree which produces the chestnut.
- CHESTON**, *n.* A species of plum. *Johnson*.
- †**CHEV'A-CHIE**, *n.* An expedition with cavalry. *Chaucer*.
- CHEVAGE**. See **CHIEPAGE**.
- CHEVAL DE FRISE**, (*shev'o-de-freez'*) generally used in the plural, *chevaux de frise*. [Fr. *cheval and frise*.] 1. A piece of timber, traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry. 2. A kind of trimming.
- CHEV-A-LIER**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A knight; a gallant young man. 2. In *heraldry*, a horseman armed at all points.
- CHEVEN**, *n.* [Fr. *chevoine*.] A river fish, the chub.
- CHEVER-IL**, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*.] A kid or, rather, leather made of kid skin; used as a noun or adjective.
- CHEVER-IL-TZE**, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather.
- CHEV'ISANCE**, *n.* [Fr. *chevir*.] 1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished; [obs.]—2. In *law*, a making of contracts; a bargain. 3. An unlawful agreement or contract. 4. An agreement or composition, on an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.
- CHEV'RON**, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, an honorable or ordinary representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top.
- CHEV'RONED**, *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it. *B. Jonson*.
- CHEV'RON-EL**, *n.* A diminutive of the heraldic chevron.
- B. Jonson*.
- CHEV-RO-TAIN'**, *n.* [from Fr. *chevre*.] The smallest of the antelope kind.
- CHEW**, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion. 2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate. 3. To clamp; to bite, hold, or roll about in the mouth. 4. To taste without swallowing.
- CHEW**, *v. i.* To clamp upon; to ruminate.
- CHEW**, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [Vulgar.]
- CHEWED**, *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.
- CHEW'ET**, *n.* A kind of pie, made with chopped substances.
- CHEW'ING**, *ppr.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.
- CHIA**, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.
- CHIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.
- CHI-AS-TO-LITE**, *n.* A mineral, called also *maclé*.
- CHIBBAL**, *n.* [Fr. *chiboule*.] A small sort of onion.
- CHI-CANE**, *n.* [Fr. *chicaner*.] 1. In *law*, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections. 2. Sophistry. 3. Any artifice or stratagem.
- CHI-CANE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *chicaner*.] To use shifts, cavils or artifices.
- CHI-CANEUR**, *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur*.] One who uses shifts, turns, evasions or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviler; a sophister; an unfair disputant.
- CHI-CANE'RY**, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices, to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.
- CHICHES**, *n. plu.* Dwarf peas.
- CHICHLING**, *n.* A vetch or pea, of the genus
- CHICHLING-VETCH**, *n.* *lathyrus*.
- CHICK**, *v. i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. *Todd*.
- CHICK**, *n.* [Sax. *ciccn*.] 1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen, or *gallinacoe* fowls. 2. A person of tender years. 3. A word of tenderness.
- CHICKEN-HEART'ED**, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.
- CHICKEN-POX**, *n.* A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.
- CHICK'LING**, *n.* A small chick or chicken.
- CHICK'-PEA**, *n.* [L. *cicer*.] A plant or pea.
- CHICK'-WEED**, *n.* A plant of the genus *alsine*.
- CHIDE**, *v. t.*; *pret. chid*; [*chode* is obs.]; *part. chid, chidden* [Sax. *cidan, chidan*.] 1. To scold at; to reproach; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke. 2. To blame; to reproach.
- CHIDE**, *v. i.* 1. To scold; to clamor; to find fault; to contend in words of anger. 2. To quarrel. 3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise.
- CHIDE**, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise. *Thomson*.
- CHID'ER**, *n.* One who chides, clamors, reproves or rebukes.
- CHID'ER-ESS**, *n.* A female who chides.
- CHID'ING**, *ppr.* Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise.
- CHID'ING**, *n.* A scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproof.
- CHID'ING-LY**, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.
- CHIEF**, (*cheef*) *a.* [Fr. *chef*.] 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. First in affection; most dear and familiar.
- CHIEF**, *n.* 1. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army. 2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, &c.—3. In *chief*, in English law, *in capite*. To hold land in *chief*, is to hold it directly from the king, by honorable personal services.—4. In *heraldry*, *chief* signifies the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, representing a man's head. 5. In *Spenser*, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction. *Johnson*. 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**, *adv.* Chiefly.
- †**CHIEF'AGE**, or †**CHIEPAGE**, *n.* A tribute by the head.
- CHIEFDOM**, *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser*.
- †**CHIEF'ESS**, *n.* A female chief among the Indians. *Carver*.
- CHIEF'LESS**, *a.* Without a chief or leader.

CHIEFLY, *adv.* 1. Principally; eminently; in the first place. 2. For the most part.

CHIEFMAN, *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, *n.* A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

CHIEFTAINRY, *n.* Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan.

CHIEFTAINSHIP, *n.* [Norm. *chieftance*.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted.

CHIEVE, or **CHIVE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *chevir*.] To come to an end; to issue; to succeed. *Chancer*.

CHILBLAIN, *n.* A blain or sore produced by cold.

CHILD, *n.*; *plu.* **CHILDREN**. [Sax. *cild*.] 1. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. 2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments. 3. One young in grace. 4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted. 5. One who is the product of another; or whose principles and morals are the product of another. 6. In the plural, the descendants of a man, however remote; as, the children of Israel. 7. The inhabitants of a country.—To be with child, to be pregnant.

CHILD, *v. i.* To bring children. *Shak*.

CHILD-BEARING, *n.* or *ppr.* Bearing or producing children.

CHILD-BEARING, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

CHILDLED, *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.

CHILD'BIRTH, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor.

CHILDLED, *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shak*.

CHILDER-MAS-DAY, *n.* An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also *Innocent's Day*.

CHILDHOOD, *n.* [Sax. *cildhad*.] 1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. 2. The properties of a child.

CHILDING, *ppr.* [The verb to child is not now used.] Bearing children; producing; as, *childing women*.

CHILDISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile. 2. Pertaining to a child. 3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak.

CHILDISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

CHILDISH-MINDED-NESS, *n.* Triflingness. *Bacon*.

CHILDISH-NESS, *n.* Triflingness; puerility; the state or qualities of a child.

CHILDLESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.

CHILDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful.

CHILDLY, *a.* Like a child.

CHILDREN, *n. plu.* of *child*.

CHILTIAD, *n.* [Gr. *χίλιας*.] 1. A thousand; a collection of sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars. 2. The period of a thousand years.

CHILIA-GON, *n.* [Gr. *χίλια* and *γωνία*.] A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides.

CHILIA-HEDRON, *n.* [Gr. *χίλια* and *ἑδρα*.] A figure of a thousand equal sides.

CHILIA-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. *χίλια* and *αρχος*.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

CHILIA-ARCHY, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

CHILIAST, *n.* One of the sect of Millenarians.

CHILIFACTIVE. See **CHYLIFACTIVE**.

CHILIO-METER. See **KILOMETER**.

CHILIO-METER. See **KILOMETER**.

CHILL, *n.* [Sax. *cele*, *eyle*, *eyl*.] 1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. 2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

CHILL, *a.* 1. Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering. 2. Shivering with cold. 3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated, or affectionate. 4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL, *v. t.* 1. To cause a shivering, or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion. 2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth. 3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. 4. To check motion, life, or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage.

CHILL, *v. i.* To shiver.

CHILLED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHILLI, *n.* A Mexican plant, Guinea pepper.

CHILLI-NESS, *n.* 1. A sensation of shivering; rigors. 2. A moderate degree of coldness.

CHILLING, *ppr.* Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILL/NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILLY, *a.* Cool; moderately cold.

CHILLY, *adv.* Coldly. *Shrewsb.*

CHILIO-GRAM. See **KILOGRAM**.

CHIME. See **CHIME**.

CHIME, *n.* [Chaucer, *chime*; Dan. *kimer*.] 1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments. 2. Correspondence of sound. 3. The musical sounds of bells struck with hammers. 4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. 5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it. 6. A set of bells which chime, or ring in harmony.

CHIME, *v. i.* 1. To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord. 2. To correspond in relation or proportion. 3. To agree; to fall in with. 4. To agree; to suit with. 5. To jingle; to clatter.

CHIME, *v. t.* 1. To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. 2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHIME, *n.* [D. *kin*; G. *kimme*.] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHIMER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHIMERA, *n.* [L. *chimera*.] 1. In *fabulous history*, a monster with three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and of a dragon, vomiting flames.—2. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy.

CHIMERE, *n.* [It. *ciamare*.] A robe. *Wheatly*.

CHIMERICAL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has or can have no existence except in thought.

CHIMERICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHIMEREZE, *v. i.* To entertain wild fancies.

CHIMICAL, *n.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry. 2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c. 3. According to the principles of chemistry.

CHIMICAL-LY, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

CHIMINAGE, *n.* [Fr. *chemin*.] In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

CHIMING, *ppr.* Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIMIST, *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

CHIMISTRY, *n.* [Fr. *chimie*; Sp. *química*.] The orthography of which has undergone changes through ignorance of its origin. It is the Arabic *kimia*, the occult art or science, from *kamā*, to conceal. The common orthography is from *χίμα*, to melt or fuse; the old orthography was from *χίμα*, the same word, differently written.] A science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis. *Macquer*. See **CHEMISTRY**.

CHIMNEY, *n.*; *plu.* **CHIMNEYS**. [Fr. *cheminée*.] 1. In *architecture*, a body erected in a building, containing a funnel or funnels, to convey smoke through the roof, from the fire-place. 2. A fire-place; the lower part of the body of brick or stone, which confines and conveys smoke.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, *n.* 1. The corner of a fire-place, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fire-place. 2. In a *more enlarged sense*, the fire-side, or a place near the fire.

CHIMNEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIMNEY-MONEY, *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

CHIMNEY-TOP, *n.* The summit of a chimney.

CHIM-PAN-ZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind.

CHIN, *n.* [Sax. *cinne*.] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

CHINA, *n.* A species of earthen ware made in China, and so called from the country; called also *china ware* and *porcelain*. See **PORCELAIN**.

CHINA-ORANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHINA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species of *Smilax*.

CHINCH, *n.* A genus of insects.

CHIN-COUGH, *n.* [D. *kinck-hoest*.] A contagious disease often epidemic among children.

CHINE, *n.* [Fr. *chine*.] 1. The back-bone, or spine of an animal. 2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. 3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves. *Stat of Penn.*

CHINE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHINED, *a.* Pertaining to the back. *Beaumont*

CHINESE, *a.* Pertaining to China.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE BOOK DOVE :—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete

CHOICE, *v. i.* 1. Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable. 2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal. 3. Selecting with care, and due attention to preference.

CHOICE-DRAWN, *a.* Selected with particular care. *Shak.*

CHOICE/LESS, *a.* Not having the power of choosing; not free.

CHOICE/LY, (*chois'ly*) *adv.* 1. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice. 2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously. 3. With great care; carefully.

CHOICE/NESS, (*chois'ness*) *n.* Valuableness; particular value or worth.

CHOIR, (*kwire*) *n.* [*L. chorus.*] 1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church. 2. Any collection of singers. 3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers, separated from the chancel and the nave.—4. In *manasteries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

CHOIR-SERVICE, *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir.

CHOKE, *v. t.* [*Sax. aecocan.*] 1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe, or compressing the neck; to suffocate; to strangle. 2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up. 3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress. 4. To smother or suffocate, as fire. 5. To suppress or stifle. *Shak.* 6. To offend; to cause to take an exception.

CHOKE, *v. i.* 1. To have the windpipe stopped. 2. To be offended; to take exceptions.

CHOKE, *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

CHOKEY-CHERRY, *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHOKED, *pp.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHOKE-FULL, *a.* Full as possible; quite full.

CHOKE-PEAR, *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty. 2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence; [*a low term.*]

CHOKER, *n.* One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.

CHOKY-WEED, *n.* A plant so called.

CHOKY, *a.* That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate.

CHOLAGOGUE, (*kol'a-gog*) *n.* [*Gr. cholagogue.*] A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHOLER, *n.* [*L. cholera.*] 1. The bile. 2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.—*Cholera morbus*, a sudden evacuation of bile, both upwards and downwards.

CHOLER-IC, *a.* 1. Afflicted with cholera. 2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger. 3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger.

CHOLER-IC-NESS, *n.* Irrascibility; anger; peevishness.

CHOLESTER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it.

CHOLESTER-INE, *n.* [*Gr. chole and steiros.*] The human biliary calculi.

CHOLESTER-IN, *n.* pearly or crystalline substance of human biliary calculi.

CHOLI-AMBIC, *n.* [*L. choliambi.*] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

CHONDRO-DITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *brucite*.

CHOOSE, *v. t.*; pret. *chose*; pp. *chosen, chose*. [*Sax. ceosan; D. kiesen.*] 1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of. 2. To take in preference. 3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow. 4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. 5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* 1. To prefer; as, I choose to go. 2. To have the power of choice.

CHOOSER, *n.* He that chooses; he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOSING, *pp.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOSING, *n.* Choice; election.

CHOP, *v. t.* [*G. and D. kappen.*] 1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows. 2. To cut into small pieces; to mince. 3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with *up*. 4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to chap. See **CHAP**.

† **CHOP**, *v. i.* 1. To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth. 2. To light or fall on suddenly.—*To chop in*, to become modish.—*To chop out*, to give vent to.

CHOP, *v. t.* [*Sax. ceapian, cypian.*] 1. To buy, or rather to barter, truck, exchange. 2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. 3. To bandy; to alternate; to return one word or thing for another.

CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change or shift suddenly.

CHOP, *n.* 1. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat. 2. A crack or cleft. 3. The clap; the jaw; *plu.* the jaws; the mouth; the sides of a river's mouth or channel. See **CHAP**.

CHOP-CHURCH, *n.* An exchange or an exchanger of benedictions.

CHOP-FAL-LEN, *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

* **CHOPIN**, *n.* [*Fr. chopine.*] A liquid measure in France. In Scotland, a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPED, *pp.* Cut; minced.

CHOPPER, *n.* A butcher's cleaver.

CHOPPING, *pp.* Cutting; mincing; baying; bartering.

CHOPPING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump.

CHOPPING, *n.* [*Sp. chapin.*] 1. A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [*See CHIOPPING.*] 2. A cutting; a mincing; from *chop*.

* **CHOPPING-BLOCK**, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOPPY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPS, See **CHOP**.

† **CHO-RA-GUS**, *n.* [*L.*] The superintendent of the ancient chorus.

CHORAL, *a.* [*from chorus.*] 1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert. 2. Singing in a choir.

CHORAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, *n.* [*L. chorda.*] 1. The string of a musical instrument.—2. In music, the union of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, forming an entire harmony.—3. In geometry, a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arch of a circle to the other.

CHORD, *v. t.* To string. *Dryden.*

CHOR-DEE', *n.* In medicine and surgery, an inflammatory or spasmodic contraction of the frænum.

CHORE, (*tsbore*) *n.* [*Eng. char.*] In America, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. See **CHAR**.

CHOR-E-PIS-CO-PAL, *a.* [*Gr. choros and episcopos.*] Pertaining to the power of a suffragan, or local bishop.

† **CHOR-E-PIS-CO-PUS**, *n.* A suffragan, or local bishop.

CHOR-E-US, *n.* [*Gr. choros.*] In ancient poetry, a foot of two syllables, the first long, and the second short; the trochee.

CHORI-AMB, or **CHOR-I-AMBUS**, *n.* [*Gr. choros and iambos.*] In ancient poetry, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short.

CHOR-I-AM-BIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHOR-I-AM-BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb. *Mason.*

CHORI-ON, *n.* [*Gr. chorion, or chorion.*] In anatomy, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus in utero.

CHORIST, *n.* [*Fr. choriste.*] A singing man in a choir.

* **CHORIS-TER**, *n.* 1. Literally, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert. 2. One who leads a choir in church music. *This is the sense in the United States.*

CHOROGRA-PHER, *n.* A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map of particular countries.

CHOR-O-GRAPHI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

CHOR-O-GRAPHI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. choros.*] The art or practice of making a map of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds or position.

CHOROID, *n.* [*Gr. chorion and idos.*] In anatomy, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the chorion.

CHORUS, *n.* [*L. chorus.*] 1. A number of singers; a company of persons singing in concert. 2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. 3. The song between the acts of a tragedy. 4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song. 5. A musical composition of two or more parts. 6. Among the Greeks, a chorus consisted of a number of singers and dancers.

CHÖSE, *n.* [*Fr. chose; Sp. cosa.*] In law, property in action; a right to possession.

CHÖSE, pret. and pp. of *choose*.

CHÖSEN, (*chö'zn*) *pp.* 1. Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office. 2. *a.* Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.

CHOUGH, (*chuff*) *n.* [*Fr. choucas.*] The Cornish chough is a fowl of the genus *corvus*

CHOULE. See **JOWL**.

CHOUSE, c. t. To cheat, trick, defraud. [*It is vulgar.*]
Sicil.
CHOUSE, n. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.—A trick; sham; imposition.
CHOUSED, pp. Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.
CHOUSING, ppr. Cheating; imposing on.
CHOWDER, n. In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c.
CHOWDER, v. t. To make a chowder.
CHOWTER, v. i. To grumble like a frog or a froward child. *Phillips*
CHRISM, n. [Gr. *χρισμα*.] Unguent; unction; consecrated oil used in sacred ceremonies.
CHRISMAL, a. Pertaining to chrism. *Brevint.*
CHRISMATION, n. The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil.
CHRISMA-TORY, n. A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.
CHRISOM, n. [See **CHRISM**.] A child that dies within a month after his birth; so called from the chrism-cloth. Also, the cloth itself.
CHRIST, n. [Gr. *Χριστος*.] **THE ANOINTED**; and an appellation given to the Saviour of the world; and synonymous with the Hebrew **MESSIAH**.
CHRIST-CROSS-ROW, (kris-kros-ro) n. An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. *Whitlock*.
CHRISTEN, (kris'sn) v. t. [Sax. *Cristian*.] 1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water. 2. To name; to denominate.
CHRISTEN-DOM, (kris'sn-dum) n. [Sax. *Cristendom*.] 1. The territories, countries or regions inhabited by Christians, or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion. 2. The whole body of Christians. 3. Christianity; the Christian religion; [unusual.]
CHRISTENED, (kris'snd) pp. Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity.
CHRISTEN-ING, ppr. Baptizing and naming.
CHRISTEN-ING, n. The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion.
CHRISTIAN, (krist'yan) n. [Gr. *Χριστιανος*; L. *Christianus*.] 1. A believer in the religion of Christ. 2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ. 3. A real disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—4. In a *general sense*, the word *Christians* includes all who are born in a Christian country, or of Christian parents.
CHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him. 2. Professing the religion of Christ. 3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts and example. 4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical.
CHRISTIAN, v. t. To baptize. *Fulke*.
CHRISTIAN-ISM, n. [Gr. *Χριστιανισμος*.] 1. The Christian religion. 2. The nations professing Christianity.
CHRISTIAN-ITE, n. Vesuvian mineral.
CHRISTIAN-ITY, n. The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.
CHRISTIAN-IZ-A-TION, n. The act of Christianizing a word sometimes used in *America*.
CHRISTIAN-IZE, v. t. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity.
CHRISTIAN-LIKE, a. Becoming a Christian.
CHRISTIAN-LY, adv. In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion, or the profession of that religion.
CHRISTIAN-NAME, n. The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.
CHRISTIAN-NESS, n. The profession of Christianity. *Hawmand*.
CHRISTIAN-OGRA-PHY, n. A description of Christian nations.
CHRISTMAS, n. [*Christ and mass*; Sax. *massa*; D. *kersmis*.] 1. The festival of the Christian church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ. 2. Christmas-day.
CHRISTMAS-BOX, n. 1. A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas. 2. A present made at Christmas.
CHRISTMAS-DAY, n. The 25th day of December.
CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, n. Hellebore.
CHRISTMAS-ROSE, n. A plant of the genus *helleborus*.
CHRIST'S-THORN, n. The *rhamnus palustris*.
CHRO-ASTA-CES, n. [Gr. *χρῶσις*.] In *natural history*, a genus of pellucid gems.
CHROMATE, n. A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.
CHROMATIC, a. [Gr. *χρωματικος*.] 1. Relating to color. 2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession.
CHROMATIC, n. A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones.
CHROMATI-CAL-LY, adv. In the chromatic manner.

CHRO-MATICS, n. The science of colors.
CHROME, n. [Gr. *χρῶμα*.] A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains.
CHROMIC, a. Pertaining to chrome.—*Chromic yellow*, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.
CHRONIC, { a. [Fr. chronique.] Continuing a long
CHRONI-CAL, } time, as a disease. A chronic disease
 is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an acute disease, which speedily terminates.
CHRONI-CLE, n. 1. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time.—2. In a *more general sense*, a history. 3. That which contains history.—4. *Chronicles, plu.* Two books of the Old Testament.
CHRONI-CLE, v. t. To record in history, or chronicle; to record; to register.
CHRONI-CLER, n. A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.
CHRONIQUE, (kron'ik) n. A chronicle. *Addison*
CHRONO-GRAM, n. [Gr. *χρονος* and *γραμμα*.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632.
 ChronVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.
CHRONO-GRAM-MATIC, { a. Belonging to a chron-
CHRONO-GRAM-MATI-CAL, } ogram, or containing
 one.
CHRONO-GRAM-MATIST, n. A writer of chronograms.
CHRONO-GRAPHER, n. [Gr. *χρονος* and *γραφω*.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer.
CHRONO-GRAP-HY, n. The description of time past. [*Little used*.]
CHRONO-L-O-GER, or CHRONO-L-O-GIST, n. 1. A person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years. 2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.
CHRONO-LOG'IC, } a. Relating to chronology; con-
CHRONO-LOG'ICAL, } taining an account of events in
 the order of time; according to the order of time.
CHRONO-L-O-G'ICAL-LY, adv. In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.
CHRONO-L-O-GY, n. [Gr. *χρονολογια*.] The science of time; the method of measuring, or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon, of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates. *A. Holmes*.
CHRONOMETER, n. [Gr. *χρονος* and *μετρον*.] Any instrument that measures time, or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness. *Chronoscope* is now rarely used.
CHRYSA-LID. See CHRYSA-LIS.
CHRYSA-LIS, n. [L. *chrysalis*; Gr. *χρυσαλλις*.] The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state.
CHRYSO-BER-YL, n. [Gr. *χρυσος* and *βηρυλλιον*.] A siliceous gem, of a dilute yellowish-green color.
CHRYSO-COL-LA, n. [Gr. *χρυσοκολλα*.] Carbonate of copper, of two subspecies.
CHRYSO-LITE, n. [Gr. *χρυσος* and *λιθος*.] A mineral.
CHRYSO-PRASE, n. [Gr. *χρυσοπρασος*.] A mineral, a sub species of quartz.
CHUB, n. A river fish, called also *cheven*, of the genus *cyprinus*.
CHUBBED, { a. Like a chub; short and thick.
**CHUBBY, }
CHUB-FACED, a. Having a plump, round face.
CHUCK, v. i. To make the noise of a hen or partridge when she calls her chickens.
CHUCK, v. t. To call, as a hen her chickens.
CHUCK, v. i. To jeer; to laugh. *See CHUCKLE*.
CHUCK, v. t. [Fr. *choquer*.] 1. To strike, or give a gentle blow. 2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch; [*vulgar*.]
CHUCK, n. 1. The voice or call of a hen. 2. A sudden small noise. 3. A word of endearment, corrupted from *chick, chicken*.
CHUCK-FAR-THING, n. A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.
CHUCKLE, v. t. 1. To call, as a hen her chickens. 2. To fondle; to cocker.
CHUCKLE, v. i. [Ch. *חך, chuk*.] To laugh heartily, or convulsively; to shake with laughter, or to burst into fits of laughter.
CHUCKLE-HEAD, n. A vulgar word in *America*, denot-**

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FXR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARYNE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*

ing a person with a large head, a dunce. *Bailey* says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow.

CHUD, *v. t.* To clamp; to bite. *Stafford*.

CHUET, *n.* Forced meat. *Bacon*.

CHUFF, *n.* A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull or surly fellow.

CHUFFI-LY, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner; clownishly.

CHUFFI-NESS, *n.* Surliness.

CHUFFY, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly; angry; stomachful. In *New England*, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger.

CHUK, *n.* A word used in calling swine.

CHUM, *n.* [*Arm. chomm.*] A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room; a word used in colleges.

CHUM, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To occupy a chamber with another; used in *American colleges*.

CHUMP, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Johnson*.

CHUNK, *n.* A short, thick block, or bit of wood; a colloquial word in *America*.

CHURCH, *n.* [*Sax. circe, circ, or cyric; Scots, kirch.*] 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; or 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 particular number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies. 4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province. 5. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. 6. The worshipers of Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ. 7. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority. 8. An assembly of sacred rulers, convened in Christ's name, to execute his laws. 9. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor, in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.

CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALB, *n.* A wake or feast commemorative of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-AT-TIRE, *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service.

CHURCH-AU-THORITY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

CHURCH-BENCH, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH-BURIAL, *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-DOM, *n.* The government or authority of the church.

CHURCH-FOUNDER, *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, *a.* Becoming the church.

CHURCH-MAN, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things. 2. An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

CHURCH-MEMBER, *n.* A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.

CHURCH-MUSIC, *n.* 1. The service of singing or chanting in a church. 2. Music suited to church service.

CHURCH-PRE-FERMENT, *n.* Benefice in the church.

CHURCHSHIP, *n.* Institution of the church.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish.

CHURCH-WAY, *n.* The way, street 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.* [*Sax. ceorl.*] 1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. 2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer. 3. A miser; a niggard.

CHURLISH, *a.* 1. Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil. 2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. 3. Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable. 4. Hard; firm. 5. Obstinate.

CHURLISH-LY, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.

CHURLISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper;

sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHURLY, *a.* Rude; boisterous.

†CHURME, or CHIRM, *n.* [*Sax. cyrm.*] Noise; clamor, or confused noise. *Bacon*.

CHURN, *n.* [*Sax. ciera.*] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily part from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

CHURN, *v. t.* 1. To stir or agitate cream for making butter. 2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

CHURNED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter.

CHURNING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURNING, *n.* 1. The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring. 2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN-STAFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHURRWORM, *n.* [*Sax. cyrran.*] An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a *faucricket*.

CHUSE, *v.* See CHOOSE.

CHUSITE, *n.* A yellowish mineral.

CHYLACEOUS, *a.* Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, *n.* [*Gr. χυλος.*] In animal bodies, a white or milky fluid, separated from aliments by means of digestion.

CHYL-I-FACTION, *n.* [*chyle, and L. facio.*] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

CHYL-I-FACTIVE, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

†CHYL-I-FI-CAT-TO-RY, *a.* Making chyle.

CHYLIFEROUS, *n.* [*L. chylus and ferro.*] Bearing or transmitting chyle.

CHY-LO-PO-ETIC, *a.* [*Gr. χυλος and ποιω.*] Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle.

CHYLOUS, *a.* Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it.

CHYME, *n.* [*Gr. χυμος.*] That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach.

CHYMIC, CHYMIST, CHYMIS-TRY. See CHEMICAL, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.

CHYM-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The process of becoming or being formed into chyle.

CHYMI-FY, *v.* [*L. chymus and facio.*] To form or become chyme.

CI-BARI-OUS, *a.* [*L. cibarius.*] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL, *n.* [*Fr. ciboule; L. cepula.*] A sort of small onion.

CI-CADA, *n.* [*L.*] The frog-hopper, or flea-locust.

CI-CATRICE, *n.* [*L. cicatrix.*] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg.

CI-CATRI-SIVE, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CI-CATRIX, or CI-CATRICE, *n.* [*L. cicatrix; Fr. cicatrice.*] A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed.

CI-CATRI-ZANT, *n.* A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix.

CI-CATRI-ZATION, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

CI-CATRIZE, *v. t.* To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CI-CATRIZE, *v. i.* To heal or be healed; to skin over; as, wounded flesh cicatrizes.

CI-CATRIZED, *pp.* Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CI-CATRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CI-C-E-LY, *n.* A plant, a species of *charophyllum*.

CI-C-E-RONE, *n.* [from *Cicero*.] A guide; one who explains curiosities. *Addison*.

CI-C-E-RONI-AN, *a.* Resembling Cicero.

CI-C-E-RONI-AN-ISM, *n.* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CI-CHO-RACEOUS, *a.* [from *L. cichorium.*] Having the qualities of succory.

CICUPEASE, (*chik/peez*) *n.* A plant.

CICUS-BEISM, *n.* The practice of dangle about females.

CICUS-BEIO, *n.* [*L.*] A dangle about females. *Smollett*.

CICU-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. cicuro.*] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [*Little used.*]

CICU-RATION, *n.* The act of taming wild animals. [*L. u.*]

CI-CUTA, *n.* [*L. cicuta.*] Water-hemlock, a plant whose root is poisonous.

CID, *n.* [*Sp.*] A chief; a commander.

CIDER, *n.* [*Fr. cidre, or sidre.*] The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify also other strong liquors.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH, TH as in *this*. † *Obscure*

CIDER-IST, *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*
CIDER-KIN, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.
CIELING. See **CEILING**.
CIERGE, *n.* [Fr.] A candle carried in processions.
CIGARR, *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*.] A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking.
CILIA-RY, *n.* [L. *cilium*.] Belonging to the eyelids.
CILIA-TEI, *a.* In botany, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eye-lids.
CILICIOUS, *a.* Made or consisting of hair.
CIMA. See **CYMA**.
CIMAR. See **CHIMERE**, and **SIMAR**.
CIMBAL, *n.* [It. *ciambella*.] A kind of cake.
CIMBRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbric.
CIMBRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbric.
† CIMELI-ARCH, *n.* The chief keeper of the things of value belonging to a church. *Diet.*
CIMISS, *n.* [L. *cimex*.] The bug.
CIMITER, *n.* [Fr. *cimetière*; Sp. and Port. *cimitera*; It. *cimitera*.] A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point, used by the Persians and Turks.
CIM-MERI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cimmerium*.
CIMO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *κυαλια*.] A species of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations.
CIN-CHONA, *n.* The Peruvian bark, *quinsina*.
CINCTURE, *n.* [L. *cinctura*.] 1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body. 2. That which encompasses, or incloses.—3. In architecture, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft at one end from the base; at the other, from the capital.
CINDER, *n.* chiefly used in the plu., *cinders*. [Fr. *endre*.] 1. Small coals or particles of fire mixed with ashes; embers. 2. Small particles of matter, remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct.
CINDER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman whose business is to
CINDER-WOMAN, } rake into heaps of ashes for cinders.
CINER-ATION, *n.* The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.
CINEREOUS, *a.* [L. *cinereus*.] Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood.
CINERITIOUS, *a.* [L. *cinericus*.] Having the color or consistency of ashes.
CINERULENT, *a.* Full of ashes.
CINGLE, *n.* [L. *cingulum*.] A girth; but the word is little used. See **SURCINGLE**.
CINNA-BAR, *n.* [Gr. *κινναβαρι*; L. *cinnabaris*.] Red sulphur of mercury.
CINNA-BARINE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it.
CINNA-MON, *n.* [Gr. *κινναμον*, or *κινναμωμον*; L. *cinnamomum*.] The bark of two species of *laurus*. The true cinnamon is the inner bark of the *laurus cinnamomum*, a native of Ceylon, and is a most grateful aromatic.
CINQUE, (*sink*) *n.* [Fr., *fec.*] A five; a word used in games.
CINQUE-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque* and *feuille*.] Five-leaved clover, a species of *potentilla*.
CINQUE-PACE, *n.* [Fr. *cinque* and *pas*.] A kind of grave dance.
CINQUE-PORTS, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, and *ports*.] Five havens on the eastern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. To these ports, Winchelsea, Rye and Seaford have been added.
CINQUE-SPOT-TED, *a.* Having five spots. *Shaks.*
CI-ON, *n.* [F: *cion*, or *scion*.] 1. A young shoot, twig or sprout of a tree, or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for grafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation.
† CIPHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre*.] 1. In arithmetic, an Arabian or Oriental character, of this form, 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. 2. A character in general. 3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; an enigmatical character. 4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent, or agree to use them.
† CIPHER, *v. i.* In popular language, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic.
† CIPHER, *v. t.* 1. To write in occult characters. 2. To designate; to characterize.
† CIPHER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Using figures, or practicing arithmetic. 2. Writing in occult characters.
CIPOLIN, *n.* [qu. It. *cipolla*.] A green mable.
CIRC. See **CIRCUS**.
CIR-CEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe.
CIR-CENSIAN, *a.* [L. *circenses*.] Pertaining to the circus, in Rome.

CIR/CI-NAL, *a.* [L. *circinus*.] Rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occupying the centre; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns.

CIR/CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *circino*.] To make a circle; to compass.

† CIR-CI-NATION, *n.* An orbicular motion.

CIR/CELE, *n.* [Fr. *cercle*; It. *circolo*; L. *circulus*.] 1. In geometry, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the centre.—2. In popular use, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane or surface comprehended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a circle; a ring; an orb; the earth. 3. Compass; circuit; a territorial division. 4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. 5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round. 6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.—7. In logic, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved in *orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly.

CIR/CELE, *v. t.* 1. To move round; to revolve round. 2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.—3. To circle in, to confine; to keep together.

CIR/CELE, *v. i.* To move circularly.

CIR/CELED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed

CIR/CELED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round.

CIR/CELER, *n.* A mean poet, or circular poet.

CIR/CELET, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb.

CIR/CELING, *ppr.* Surrounding; going round; inclosing.

CIR/CELING, *a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*

† CIR/CELY, *a.* In the form of a circle. *Hulot.*

CIR/CO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *κρυσκος*, or *κρυσος*, and *κηλη*.] A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a *varicocoe*, *hernia varicosa*.

CIR/CUIT, (*sur kit*) *n.* [Fr. *circuit*.] 1. The act of moving or passing round. 2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits. 3. Any space or extent measured by traveling round. 4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem. 5. The journey of judges for the purpose of holding courts. 6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. 7. A long deduction of reason.—8. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for.

CIR/CUIT, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round. *Philips*

CIR/CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round. *Warton.*

CIR/CUIT-EER, *n.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*

CIR-CUI-TION, *n.* [L. *circuito*.] The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. [Little used.] *Hooker.*

CIR-CUI-TOUS, (*sur-kū'e-tus*) *a.* Going round in a circuit; not direct.

CIR-CUI-TOUS-LY, (*sur-kū'e-tus-ly*) *adv.* In a circuit.

† CIR-CUI-TY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct.

† CIR/CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be circulated.

CIR/CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *circularis*.] 1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; spherical. 2. Successive in order; always returning. 3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis*. 4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. 5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest.—6. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle.—7. *Circular numbers* are those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—8. *Circular sailing* is the method of sailing by the arch of a great circle.

CIR/CU-LAR, *n.* A circular letter, or paper.

CIR-CU-LAR-ITY, *n.* A circular form.

CIR/CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.

† CIR/CU-LAR-LY, *a.* Ending in itself. *Hooker*

CIR/CU-LATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *circuler*; L. *circulo*.] 1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round, and return to the same point. 2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused. 3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place.

CIR/CU-LATE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread.

CIR-CU-LATION, *n.* 1. The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings, or tends to bring, the moving body to the point where its motion began. 2. A series in which the same order is preserved, and things return to the same state. 3. The act of going and returning, or of passing from place to place, or from person to person. 4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes or bills current for coin.—5. In chemistry, *circulation* is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

CIR-CU-LA-TOR-I-OUS, *a.* Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house. [Little used.]

- CIR-CU-LA-TORY, *a.* 1. Circular. 2. Circulating.
- CIR-CU-JA-TORY, *n.* A chemical vessel.
- CIR-CUM-AM-BI-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *circum* and *ambio*.] The act of surrounding, or encompassing.
- CIR-CUM-AM-BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing, or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth.
- CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *circumambulo*.] To walk round about. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LATION, *n.* The act of walking round. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-CELL'ION, *n.* In church history, a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century.
- CIR-CUM-CISE, *v. t.* [L. *circumcido*.] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions.
- CIR-CUM-CIS-ER, *n.* One who performs circumcision.
- CIR-CUM-CIS'ION, *n.* The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.
- CIR-CUM-CUR-SATION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *curso*.] The act of running about.
- CIR-CUM-DU'CT, *v. t.* [L. *circumduco*.] To contravene; to nullify; a term of civil law. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. A leading about. [Little used.] 2. An annulling; cancellation. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-FER, *v. t.* [L. *circumfero*.] To bear or carry round. *Eacon*.
- CIR-CUM-FE-RENCE, *n.* [L. *circumferentia*.] 1. The line that bounds a circle; the exterior line of a circular body; the whole exterior surface of a round body; a periphery. 2. The space included in a circle. 3. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.
- CIR-CUM-FE-RENCE, *v. t.* To include in a circular space. *Broen*.
- CIR-CUM-FE-RENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference. *Parkhurst*.
- CIR-CUM-FE-RENTOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles.
- CIR-CUM-FLEX, *n.* [L. *circumflexus*.] In grammar, an accent serving to note or distinguish a syllable of an intermediate sound between acute and grave; marked in Greek thus $\acute{\text{~}}\grave{\text{~}}$.
- CIR-CUM-FLEX, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.
- CIR-CUM-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumfluens*.] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.
- CIR-CUM-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid. *Pope*.
- CIR-CUM-FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *circumfluus*.] Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.
- CIR-CUM-FO-RANE-AN, *a.* [L. *circumforaneus*.] Going about; walking or wandering from house to house.
- CIR-CUM-FUSE, *v. t.* [L. *circumfusus*.] 1. To pour round; to spread round, as a fluid. 2. To spread round; to surround.
- CIR-CUM-FUSILE, *a.* [L. *circum* and *fusilis*.] That may be poured or spread round.
- CIR-CUM-FUS'ION, *n.* The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round.
- CIR-CUM-GES-TATION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *gestatio*.] A carrying about. *Taylor*.
- CIR-CUM-GY-RATE, or CIR-CUM-GY'RE, *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *gyrus*.] To roll or turn round. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-GY-RATION, *n.* The act of turning, rolling or whirling round; the turning of a limb in its socket.
- CIR-CUM-I'ATION, *n.* [L. *circumieo*.] The act of going round. *Diets*.
- CIR-CUM-JA-CENT, *a.* [L. *circumjacens*.] Lying round; bordering on every side.
- CIR-CUM-LI-GATION, *n.* [L. *circumligo*.] The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.
- CIR-CUM-LO-CUTION, *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*.] A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase; the use of a number of words to express an idea instead of a single term.
- CIR-CUM-LOC-U-TORY, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; consisting or contained in a compass of words; periphrastic.
- CIR-CUM-MURED, *a.* [L. *circum* and *murus*.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be sailed round. *Ray*.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigo*.] To sail round; to pass round by water.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GATION, *n.* The act of sailing round.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA-TOR, *n.* One who sails round.
- CIR-CUM-PLI-CATION, *n.* [L. *circumplio*.] A folding, winding or wrapping round; or a state of being inwrapped. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-POLAR, *a.* About the pole.
- CIR-CUM-PO-SITION, *n.* The act of placing in a circle; or the state of being so placed.
- CIR-CUM-RATION, *n.* [L. *circumratio*.] The act of shaving or paring round. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-RO-TA-RY, *a.* Turning, rolling or whirling round. *Shenstone*.
- CIR-CUM-RO-TATION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *rotatio*.] The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *circumscribo*.] 1. To inclose within a certain limit; to limit, bound, confine. 2. To write round; [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-SCRIBED, (sur-kum-skr'bd) *pp.* Drawn round, as a line; limited; confined.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIBING, *ppr.* Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIPT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIPTION, *n.* 1. The line that limits; limitation; bound; confinement.—2. In natural philosophy the termination or limits of a body. 3. A circular inscription.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Defining the external form marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIPTIVE-LY, *adv.* In a limited manner. *Montagu*.
- CIR-CUM-SPECT, *a.* [L. *circumspectus*.] Cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.
- CIR-CUM-SPECT, *v. t.* To examine carefully
- CIR-CUM-SPECT'ION, *n.* [L. *circumspectio*.] Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case.
- CIR-CUM-SPECTIVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger.
- CIR-CUM-SPECTIVE-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.
- CIR-CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger.
- CIR-CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter.
- CIR-CUM-STANCE, *n.* [L. *circumstantia*.] 1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it. 2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event. 3. Circumstances, in the plural condition, in regard to worldly estate; state of property.
- CIR-CUM-STANCE, *v. t.* To place in a particular situation. *Donne*.
- CIR-CUM-STANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were, we could not escape.
- CIR-CUM-STANT, *a.* Surrounding.
- CIR-CUM-STANTIA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *Ep. Taylor*.
- CIR-CUM-STANTIAL, *a.* 1. Attending; relating to; but not essential. 2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular incidents. 3. Incidental; casual. 4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular.—5. In law, circumstantial evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.
- CIR-CUM-STANTIAL, *n.* Circumstantialia are things incident to the main subject.
- CIR-CUM-STANTIAL-I-TY, *n.* 1. The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances. 2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances—minuteness.
- CIR-CUM-STANTIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. 2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.
- CIR-CUM-STANTIATE, *v. t.* 1. To place in particular circumstances. 2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. *Swift*. [This word is little used.]
- CIR-CUM-TER-RANE-OUS, *a.* [L. *circum* and *terra*.] Around the earth.
- CIR-CUM-VAL-LATE, *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. [Little used.]
- CIR-CUM-VAL-LATION, *n.* [L. *circumvallo*.] 1. In the art of war, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army. 2. The rampart, or fortification surrounding a besieged place.
- CIR-CUM-VECTION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *veho*.] A carrying about.
- CIR-CUM-VENT, *v. t.* [L. *circumvenio*.] To gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose, by art, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to prevail over another by wiles or fraud; to delude; to impose on.
- CIR-CUM-VENTED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem, deluded.
- CIR-CUM-VENTING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.
- CIR-CUM-VENT'ION, *n.* 1. The act of prevailing over

* See *Synopsis*. MÓVE, BÓOK, DÓVE;—B|LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this* † *Obsolete*

- another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion. 2. Preventio; preoccupation; [obs.] *Shak.*
- CIR-CUM-VENTIVE**, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.
- CIR-CUM-VEST**, *v. t.* [*L. circumvestio.*] To cover round, as with a garment. *Wotton.*
- CIR-CUM-VOLVATION**, *n.* [*L. circumvolvo.*] The act of flying round. [*Little used.*]
- CIR-CUM-VOLVUTION**, *n.* 1. The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also, the thing rolled round another.—2. In *architecture*, the *torus* of the spiral line of the Ionic order.
- CIR-CUM-VOLVE**, (*sur-kum-volv*) *v. t.* [*L. circumvolvo.*] To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.
- CIR-CUM-VOLVE**, *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.
- CIR-CUM-VOLVEL**, (*sur-kum-volvld*) *pp.* Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.
- CIR-CUM-VOLVING**, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.
- CIRCUS**, *n.*; *plu.* **CIRCUSES**. [*L.*] 1. In *antiquity*, a round or oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. 2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows.—3. In *modern times*, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.
- CIRLL**, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow.
- CIR-RIPER-IOUS**, *a.* [*L. cirrus and fero.*] Producing tendrils or clasps, as a plant.
- CIRROUS**, *a.* [*L. cirrus.*] Terminating in a *cirrus*, curl or tendril.
- CIS-ALPINE**, *a.* [*L. cis and Alpes.*] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine*.
- CIS-PA-DANE**, *a.* [*L. cis and Padus.*] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.
- CIS-SOID**, *n.* [*Gr. κκς and εϊος.*] A curve of the second order, invented by *Diocles*.
- † **CISSOR**. See **CLEAR AND SCISSOR**.
- CIST**, *n.* A case. See **CYST**, the proper orthography.
- CISTED**, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. See **CYSTED**.
- CIS-TERCIAN**, *n.* [*Cisterci.*] A monk, a reformed Benedictine.
- CISTERNA**, *n.* [*L. cisterna.*] 1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer or other liquor, as in domestic uses, distilleries and breweries. 2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water; as a fountain or lake.
- CISTIC**. See **CYSTIC**.
- CISTUS**, *n.* [*Gr. κιστος.*] The rock-rose. *Encyc.*
- CIT**, *n.* [contracted from *citizen*.] A citizen, in a *low sense*; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatist trader. *Pope.*
- CITTA-DEL**, *n.* [*Fr. citadelle; It. cittadella.*] A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms.
- CITAL**, *n.* 1. Reproof; impeachment; [*little used.*] *Shak.* 2. Summons; citation; quotation; [*little used.*]
- CITATION**, *n.* [*L. citatio.*] 1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person, to appear in a court. 2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book. 3. Enumeration; mention.
- CITATO-RY**, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation.
- CITE**, *v. t.* [*L. cito.*] 1. To call upon officially, or authoritatively; to summon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court. 2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge. 3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication. 4. To call or name, in support, proof or confirmation.
- CIT'ER**, *n.* 1. One who cites or summons into court. 2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.
- CIT'ESS**, *n.* A city woman. [*Little used.*]
- CITH-A-RISTIE**, *a.* [*L. cithara.*] Pertaining to or adapted to the harp.
- CITH'ERN**, *n.* [*L. cithara.*] A stringed musical instrument, among the *ancients*.
- CITIVISM**, *n.* The manners of a cit or citizen.
- CITIV**, *a.* Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*
- CITIV-SIN**, *n.* A substance of a yellow color, obtained from the seeds of the *cyttus laburnum*.
- CITIV-ZEN**, (*site-zn*) *n.* [*Fr. citizen.*] 1. A native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides. 2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman. 3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town or place.—4. In a *general sense*, a native or permanent resident in a city or country.—5. In the *U. States*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, and of purchasing and holding real estate.
- CITIV-ZEN**, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.
- CITIV-ZENIZE**, *v. t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen. *Pickering.*
- CITIV-ZEN-SHIP**, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.
- CITRATE**, *n.* [*L. citrus.*] In *chemistry*, a neutral salt, formed by a union of the citric acid with a base. The onion yields *citrate* of lime. *Ure.*
- CITR'IC**, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as *citric acid*.
- CITR'ILL**, *n.* A beautiful song bird of Italy.
- CITR'IN-ATION**, *n.* The turning to a yellow-green color.
- CITRINE**, *a.* [*L. citrinus.*] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish-yellow.
- CITRINE**, *n.* A species of very fine sprig crystal.
- CITRON**, *n.* [*Fr. citron.*] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon.
- CITRON-TREE**, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus *citrus*.
- CITRON-WATER**, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.
- † **CITRUL**, *n.* The pompon or pumpkin.
- CIT'Y**, *n.* [*Fr. cité; It. città.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a large town.—2. In a *more appropriate sense*, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen.—In *Great Britain*, a town corporate, that has a bishop and a cathedral church. 3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city.
- CIT'Y**, *a.* Pertaining to a city. *Shak.*
- CIT'Y-COURT**, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen. *U. States.*
- CIV'ES**, *n.* [*Fr. cive.*] A species of leek, of the genus *allium*.
- CIV'ET**, *n.* [*Fr. civette.*] A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is used as a perfume.
- CIV'ET-CAT**, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of *viverra*.
- CIV'IC**, *a.* [*L. civicus.*] Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors.
- † **CIV'IC-AL**, *a.* Belonging to civil honors.
- CIVIL**, *a.* [*L. civilis.*] 1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state. 2. Relating to any man as a member of a community. 3. Reduced to order, rule and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild. 4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city. 5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy. 6. Complaisant; polite; a *popular colloquial use of the word*.—7. *Civil death*, in law, is that which cuts off a man from *civil society*.—8. *Civil law*, in a *general sense*, the law of a state, city or country; but in an *appropriate sense*, the Roman law.—9. *Civil list*, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury.—10. *Civil state*, the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime and ecclesiastical states.—11. *Civil war*, a war between people of the same state or city.—12. *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions.—13. *Civil architecture*, the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life.
- CIVILIAN**, *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law. 2. In a *more extended sense*, one who is versed in law and government. 3. A student of the civil law at the university.
- † **CIVIL-IST**, *n.* A civilian.
- CIVIL-ITY**, *n.* [*L. civilitas.*] 1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; applied to nations. *Spenser.* 2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices. *Civility* respects manners or external deportment, and, in the plural, *civilities* denote acts of politeness.
- CIVIL-IZATION**, *n.* 1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized. 2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil; [*not used.*]
- CIVILIZE**, *v. t.* [*It. civilizzare; Fr. civiliser.*] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life.
- CIVILIZED**, *pp.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning and civil manners.
- CIVILIZER**, *n.* 1. One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility. 2. That which reclaims from savageness.
- CIVILIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.
- CIVIL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community. 2. In a manner relating to private rights. 3. Not naturally, but in law. 4. Politely; complaisantly; gently with due decorum; courteously. 5. Without gaudy colors or finery; [*obs.*]
- CIVISM**, *n.* [*L. civis.*] Love of country; patriotism

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD; † *Obs. etc.*

†CIZAR, v. t. To clip with scissors. *Beaumont.*

CIZAR. See SCISSORS.

CIZE, for SIZZ, is not in use.

CLABBER, or BONNY-CLABBER, n. Milk turned, be- come thick or inspissated.

CLACK, v. i. [*Fr. claquez.*] 1. To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click. 2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.

CLACK, n. [*W. clac.*] 1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continual talk. 2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And, according to *Johnson*, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

CLACK-DISH, n. A beggar's dish, with a movable cover, which they clack. *Shak.*

CLACK'ER, n. One that clacks; that which clacks.

CLACK'ING, ppr. Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; rattling; rattling with the tongue.

CLACK'ING, n. A prating.

CLAD, pp. [*See CLOTH.*] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment.

CLAIM, v. t. [*L. clamo.*] 1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due. 2. To assert, or maintain as a right. 3. To have a right or title to. 4. To proclaim; [*obs.*] 5. To call or name; [*obs.*]

CLAIM, n. A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due. 2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege or other thing in possession of another. 3. The thing claimed or demanded. 4. A loud call; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

CLAIMABLE, a. That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, n. 1. A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right. 2. A person who has a right to claim or demand.

CLAIMED, pp. Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIM'ER, n. A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIM'ING, ppr. Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand.

CLAIR-OB-SCURE. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLAM, n. A bivalvular shell-fish.

CLAM-SHELL, n. The shell of a clam.

CLAM, v. t. [*Sax. clæmian.*] To clog with glutinous or vis- cous matter.

CLAM, v. i. To be moist. [*Little used.*]

CLAMANT, a. Crying; beseeching.

CLAMBER, v. i. To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

CLAMBER-ING, ppr. Climbing with effort and labor.

CLAMBI-NESS, n. The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

CLAMMY, a. Thick, viscous, adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

CLAMOR, n. [*L. clamor.*] 1. A great outcry; noise; ex- clamation; continued vociferation. *Shak.* 2. *Figurative- ly*, loud and continued noise.

CLAMOR, v. t. To stun with noise. *Bacon.*—To clamor bells, is to multiply the strokes.

CLAMOR, v. i. To utter loud sounds, or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate; to utter loud voices; to complain; to make importunate de- mands.

CLAMOR-ER, n. One who clamors.

CLAMOR-ING, ppr. Uttering and repeating loud words; making a great and continued noise, particularly in com- plaint or importunate demands.

CLAMOROUS a. Speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent.

CLAMOROUS-LY, adv. With loud noise or words.

CLAMOROUS-NESS, n. The state or quality of being loud or noisy.

CLAMP, n. [*D. klamp.*] 1. In general, something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; or a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other.—2. In *ship-building*, a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sus- tain the ends of the beams. 3. A smooth, crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon, to keep it fast to the carriage. 4. A pile of bricks laid up for burning.

CLAMP, v. t. 1. To fasten with clamps. 2. In *joinery*, to fit a piece of board with the grain to the end of another piece of board across the grain.

CLAMP, v. i. [*D. klompen.*] To tread heavily *Cræven dic- t.*

CLAMPED, pp. United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMPING, ppr. Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.

CLAN, n. [*Ir. clann, or cland; Erse, clan, or klaan.*] 1. A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under

a chieftain. 2. In *contempt*, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united. *Swift.*

CLANCU-LAR, a. [*L. clancularius.*] Clandestine; se- cret; private; concealed. [*Little used.*]

CLANCU-LAR-LY, adv. Privately; secretly. [*Little used.*]

CLAN-DESTINE, n. [*L. clandestinus.*] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view.

CLAN-DESTINE-LY, adv. Secretly; privately; in se- cret.

CLAN-DESTINE-NESS, n. Secrecy; a state of conceal- ment.

†CLAN-DES-TINI-TY, n. Privacy or secrecy.

CLANG, v. t. [*L. clango.*] To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound.

CLANG, n. [*L. clangor.*] A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies, or any like sound.

CLANG'OR, n. [*L.*] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [*See CLANG.*] *Dryden.*

CLANG'OR-OUS, a. Sharp or harsh in sound.

CLANG'OUS, a. Making a clang, or a shrill or harsh sound.

CLANISH, a. Closely united, like a clan; disposed to ad- here closely, as the members of a clan.

CLANISH-NESS, n. Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLANK, n. The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a col- lision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.

CLANK, v. t. To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound.

CLANSHIP, n. A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.

CLAP, v. t. pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt.* [*D. klappen, kloppen.*] 1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface. 2. To thrust; to drive to- gether; to shut hastily. 3. To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion. 4. To thrust; to put, place, or send. 5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands to- gether. 6. To infect with venereal poison.—To *clap up*, 1. To make or complete hastily. 2. To imprison hastily, or with little delay.

CLAP, v. i. 1. To move or drive together suddenly with noise. 2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to drive or thrust on. 3. To strike the hands together in ap- plause.

CLAP, n. 1. A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually bodies with broad surfaces. 2 A sudden act or motion; a thrust. 3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion. 4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation. 5. [*Fr. clapoir.*] A venereal infection. *Pope.*—6. With *falconers*, the net- her part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAP-BOARD, n. A thin, narrow board for covering houses.—In *England*, according to *Bailey*, a clapboard is also what in *America* is called a *stave* for casks.

CLAP-DISH, n. A wooden bowl or dish.

CLAP-DOE-TOR, n. One who is skilled in healing the clap.

CLAP-NET, n. A net for taking larks.

CLAPPED, pp. Thrust or put on together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAPPER, n. 1. A person who claps, or applauds by clap- ping. 2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.

†CLAPPER, n. [*Old Fr. clavier.*] A place for rabbits to burrow in. *Chaucer.*

CLAPPER-CLAW, v. t. To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. *Shak.*

CLAPPING, ppr. Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLARE, n. A nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLAREN-CEUX, { (kla'ren-shu) } n. In *Great Britain*,

CLAREN-CEUX, { the second king at

arms, so called from the duke of Clarence.

CLARE-OB-SCURE, n. [*L. clarus and obscurus.*] Light and shade in painting.

CLARET, n. [*Fr. claret.*] A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color.

CLARIFI-CHORD, n. [*L. clarus and chorda.*] A musical in- strument in form of a spinet, called also *manichord*.

CLARIFI-CATION, n. The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances.

CLARIFI-ED, pp. Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.

CLARIFI-ER, n. 1. That which clarifies or purifies. 2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified.

CLARIFY, v. t. [*Fr. clarifier.*] 1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine. 2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; [*rarely used.*]

CLARIFY, v. i. 1. To clear up; to grow clear or bright.

* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete

2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors.

CLARIFY-ING, *ppr.* Making clear, pure, or bright; defecating; growing clear.

CLARINET, *n.* [*Fr. clarinette.*] A wind instrument of music.

*CLARION, *n.* [*Fr. clairon.*] A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower, and its tone more acute and shrill, than that of the common trumpet.

CLARITUDE, *n.* Clearness; splendor. [*Little used.*]

CLARITY, *n.* [*Fr. clarté; L. claritas.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [*Little used.*]

CLART, *v. t.* To daub; to smear; to spread. *North of England.*

CLARTY, *a.* Wet; slippery; dirty; miry. *Grass.*

†CLARY, *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise.

CLARY, *n.* A plant of the genus *salvia*, or sage.

CLARY-WATER, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it.

CLASH, *v. i.* [*D. kletsen.*] 1. To strike against; to drive against with force. 2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere.

CLASH, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another with sound.

CLASH, *n.* 1. A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies. 2. Opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c.

CLASHING, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.

CLASHING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition.

CLASP, *n.* [*Fr. claspa.*] 1. A hook for fastening; a catch. 2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms round.

CLASP, *v. t.* 1. To shut or fasten together with a clasp. *Pope.* 2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to. 3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers. 4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. 5. To inclose, and press.

CLASPED, *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.

CLASPER, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.

CLASPERED, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

CLASPING, *ppr.* 1. Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp. 2. In *botany*, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf.

CLASP-KNIFE, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, *n.* [*L. classis.*] 1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like. 2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. 3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things, having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination.

CLASS, *v. t.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions. 2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.

CLASSIC, or CLASSICAL, *a.* [*L. classicus.*] 1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors, of the first rank or estimation. 2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order. 3. Denoting an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

CLASSIC, *n.* 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character. 2. A book written by an author of the first class.

CLASSICAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes or sets. 2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

CLASSIFIC, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets. *Med Repos*

CLASSIFICATION, *n.* The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts or ranks.

CLASSIFIED, *pp* Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

CLASSIFY, *v. t.* [*L. classis.*] To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

CLASSIFY-ING, *ppr.* Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.

CLASSIS, *n.* 1. Class order; sort. 2. A convention or assembly.

CLATTER, *v. i.* [*D. klateren.*] 1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as by striking

sonorous bodies. 2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together. 3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue.

CLATTER, *v. t.* 1. To strike and make a rattling noise. 2. To dispute, jar, or clamor.

CLATTER, *n.* 1. A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds. 2. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.

CLATTER-ER, *n.* One who clatters; a babler.

CLATTER-ING, *ppr.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling.

CLATTER-ING, *n.* A rattling noise.

CLAUDENT, *a.* [*L. claudens.*] Shutting; confining; drawing together. [*Little used.*]

CLAUDI-CANT, *a.* Halting; limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUDI-CATE, *v. i.* [*L. claudico.*] To halt or limp. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CLAUDI-CATION, *n.* A halting or limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUSE, *n.* [*Fr. clause; L. clausura.*] 1. A member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence. 2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing.

CLAUSTRAL, *a.* [*L. claustrum.*] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

CLAUSURE, *n.* 1. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement; [*little used.*] 2. In *anatomy*, an imperforated canal.

CLAVA-TED, *a.* [*L. clava.*] 1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker towards the top, as certain parts of a plant. 2. Set with knobs.

CLAVE, *pret.* of cleave.

CLAVEL-LA-TED, *a.* Clavellated ashes, potash and pearlsh. *Coze.*

†CLAVER, *n.* [*Sax. clæfer.*] Clover. *Sandys*

CLAVI-RY, *n.* [*L. clavus.*] A scale of lines and spaces in music.

CLAVI-CHORD, *n.* [*L. clavis and chorda.*] A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet.

CLAVI-CLE, *n.* [*L. clavícula.*] The collar-bone.

CLAVI-GER, *n.* [*L. clavis and gero.*] One who keeps the keys of any place.

CLAW, *n.* [*Sax. claw.*] 1. The sharp hooked nail of a beast, bird or other animal. 2. The whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails. 3. The hand, in *contempt*.

CLAW, *v. t.* [*Sax. clawen.*] 1. To pull, tear or scratch with the nails. 2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle. 3. To flatter; [*obs.*]—To claw off or away. 1. To scold or rail at.—2. In *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.—3. In *vulgar language*, to scratch away; to get off or escape.

CLAWBACK, *n.* One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Jewel.*

†CLAWBACK, *a.* Flattering. *Ep. Hall.*

CLAWED, *pp.* 1. Scratched, pulled or torn with claws. 2. *a.* Furnished with claws. *Greiv.*

CLAWING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing or scratching with claws or nails.

CLAWLESS, *a.* Destitute of claws. *Journ. of Science.*

CLAY, *n.* [*Sax. clæg.*] 1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumin, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali and metallic oxids; a species of earths.—2. In *poetry* and in *Scripture*, earth in general.—3. In *Scripture*, clay is used to express frailty, liness to decay and destruction.

CLAY, *v. t.* 1. To cover or manure with clay. 2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

CLAY-COLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless. *Rovee.*

CLAYED, *pp.* 1. Covered or manured with clay. 2. Purified and whitened with clay.

CLAYES, *n. plu.* [*Fr. claie.*] In *fortification*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLAYEY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

CLAY-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAYISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLAY-LAND, or CLAY-SOIL, *n.* Land consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAY-MARE, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

CLAYMORE, *n.* [*See WHITMORE.*] A two-handed sword

CLAY-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAY-SLATE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, argillaceous shist; or gillite.

CLAY-STONE, *n.* A mineral, the *thonstein* of *Werner*.

CLEAN, *a.* [*Sax. clæne.*] 1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter. 2. Free from weeds or stones. 3. Free from knots or branches; as *clean timber*. In *America*, *clean* is generally used. 4. Free from moral impurity; innocent

* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, Long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—† *Obsolete.*

5. Free from ceremonial defilement. 6. Free from guilt; sanctified; holy. 7. That might be eaten by the Hebrews. 8. That might be used. 9. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy. 10. Dextrous; adroit; not bungling; free from awkwardness. 11. Free from infection.

CLEAN, *adv.* 1. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully. 2. Without miscarriage; dextrously.

CLEAN, *v. t.* [*Sax. clænan.*] To remove all foreign matter from; to purify.

CLEANLI-NESS, (*clen/le-ness*) *n.* 1. Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul, extraneous matter. 2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

† **CLEANLY**, (*clen/le-ly*) *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLY, (*clen/ly*) *a.* 1. Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. 2. Pure; free from mixture; innocent. 3. Cleansing; making clean. 4. Nice; artful; dextrous; adroit; [*obs.*]

CLEANLY, (*clen/ly*) *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth.

CLEANNESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness. 2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease. 3. Exactness; purity; justness; correctness. 4. Purity; innocence.—In *Scripture*, *cleanness of hands* denotes innocence. *Cleanness of teeth* denotes want of provisions.

CLEANS/A-BLE, (*clenz'a-bl*) *a.* That may be cleansed.

CLEANS/E, (*clenz*) *v. t.* [*Sax. clænsian.*] 1. To purify; to make clean; to remove filth, or foul matter. 2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal. 3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use. 4. To purify from guilt. 5. To remove.

CLEANS/ED, (*clenzd*) *pp.* Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLEANS/ER, *n.* He or that which cleanses; in *medicine*, a detergent.

CLEANS/ING, (*clenz/ing*) *pp.* Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLEANS/ING, (*clenz/ing*) *n.* The act of purifying, or purging.

† **CLEAN/TIM-BERED**, *a.* Well-proportioned.

CLEAR, *a.* [*W. clær.*] 1. Open; free from obstruction, 2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene. 3. Free from foreign matter; unmixd. 4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest; not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind. 5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured. 6. Unobstructed; unobscured. 7. Perspicacious; sharp. 8. Not clouded with care, or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene. 9. Evident; undeniable; indisputable. 10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute. 11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable. 12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial. 13. Free from debt, or obligation; not liable to prosecution. 14. Free from deductions, or charges. 15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free. 16. Open; distinct; not jarring, or harsh. 17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges. 18. Free from spots or any thing that disfigures.

CLEAR, *adv.* 1. Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly. 2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation.—*Clear*, or *in the clear*, among *joiners* and *carpenters*, denotes the space within walls, or length and breadth, *clear*, or exclusive, of the thickness of the wall.

CLEAR, *v. t.* 1. To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify. 2. To free from obstructions. 3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious. 4. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment. 5. To free; to liberate, or disengage; to exonerate. 6. To cleanse. 7. To remove any thing that obscures. 8. To free from obscurity, perplexity or ambiguity. 9. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate. 10. In a *legal sense*, to acquit on trial, by verdict. 11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges. 12. To remove wood from land; to cut down trees, remove or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture.—To *clear a ship at the custom-house*, is to exhibit the documents required, give bonds, and procure a permission to sail.

CLEAR, *v. i.* 1. To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair. 2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.

CLEAR/A-GE, *n.* The removing of any thing. [*Little used.*]

CLEAR/ANCE, *n.* A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom-house; permission to sail.

CLEAR/ED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from incumbrance; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted.

CLEAR/ER, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens.

CLEAR/ING, *pp.* Purifying; removing foul matter, incumbrances, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLEAR/ING, *n.* 1. A defense; justification; vindication.

2. A place or tract of land, cleared of wood for cultivation; a common use of the word in *America*. 3. The act of making clear.

CLEARLY, *adv.* 1. Plainly; evidently; fully. 2. Without obstruction; luminously. 3. With clear discernment. 4. Without entanglement or confusion. 5. Plainly; honestly; candidly. 6. Without reserve, evasion or subtlety.

CLEAR/NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity. 2. Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance. 3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness. 4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness. 5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor. 6. Freedom from imputation of ill. 7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that disfigures.

CLEAR/SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining with brightness or unobstructed splendor.

CLEAR-SIGHT/ED, *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious.

CLEAR/SIGHT/ED-NESS, *n.* Acute discernment.

CLEAR/S-TARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen and clear with starch, and by clapping with the hands.

CLEAR/S-TARCH/ER, *n.* One who clear-starches.

CLEAR/S-TARCH/ING, *pp.* 1. Stiffening and clearing with starch. 2. *n.* The act of stiffening and clearing with starch.

CLEAT, *n.* A piece of wood, used in a ship to fasten ropes upon.

CLEAV/A-GE, *n.* 1. The act of cleaving or splitting. 2. In *mineralogy*, the manner of cleaving.

CLEAVE, *v. i.*; *pret. clave, or cleaved.* [*Sax. clæfian.*] 1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to. 2. To unite aptly; to fit; to sit well on. 3. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.

CLEAVE, *v. t.*; *pret. cleft; pp. cleft, or cleaved.* The old *pret. clave* is obsolete; *clave* is obsolescent. The old participle *claven* is obsolescent, or rather used as an adjective. [*Sax. clæfian, or clifian.*] 1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or sever the cohering parts of a body. 2. To part openly naturally.

CLEAVE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate as parts of cohering bodies.

CLEAVED, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.

CLEAVEL/AND-ITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *siliceous felspar*, or *albite*.

CLEAV/ER, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

CLEAV/ING, *pp.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.

CLECHE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of cross.

CLEDGE, *n.* Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEF, *n.* [*Fr. clef.*] A character in music.

CLEFT, *pp.* of *cleave*. Divided; split; parted asunder.

CLEFT, *n.* 1. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice. 2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bough of the pastern. 3. A piece made by splitting.

CLEFT-GRAFT, *v. t.* To ingraft by cleaving the stock, and inserting a cion.

CLEG, *n.* The horse-fly; *Dan. kleg.*

† **CLEM**, *v. i.* [*G. klemmen.*] To starve. *B. Jonson.*

CLEM/EN-CY, *n.* [*L. clementia.*] 1. Mildness; softness. 2. Mildness of temper; gentleness or lenity of disposition; disposition to treat with favor and kindness. 3. Mercy; disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive or to spare, as offenders; tenderness in punishing; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigor.

CLEM/ENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLEM/EN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLEM/ENT-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully. *Taylor.*

CLENCH. See **CLINCH**.

† **CLEPE**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*Sax. clæpan.*] To call or name. *Shak.*

CLEP-SAM/MI-A, *n.* [*Gr. κλεπω and αμμος.*] An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass.

CLEPSY-DR/A, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A time-piece used by the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. 2. A chemical vessel.

† **CLEP/GI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. See **CLERICAL**.

CLEP/GY, *n.* [*Fr. clergé.*] 1. The body of men set apart to the service of God, in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. 2. The privilege or benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*—*Benefit of clergy*, in *English law*, originally, the exemption of the persons of clergymen, from criminal process, before a secular judge.

CLEP/GY-A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

CLEP/GY-MAN, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man licensed to preach the gospel.

CLER (C, n. A clerk or clergyman. *Horsley*.
 CLERIC, a. Relating to the character of a clergyman.
 CLERICAL, a. [L. *clericus*.] Relating or pertaining to the clergy.
 *CLERK, n. [Sax. *cleric*, *clere*, *clere*; L. *clericus*.] 1. A clergyman, or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. 2. A man that can read. 3. A man of letters; a scholar. *Sidney*. 4. In *modern usage*, a writer; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office, public or private, for keeping records and accounts. 5. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service.
 *CLERK-ALE, n. In *England*, the feast of the parish clerk.
 *CLERKLESS, a. Ignorant; uncivilized. *Waterhouse*.
 *CLERKLIKE, a. Like a clerk; learned. *Shak*.
 *CLERKLY, a. Scholarlike. *Cranmer*.
 *CLERKLY, adv. In a learned manner. *Gascoigne*.
 *CLERKSHIP, n. 1. A state of being in holy orders. 2. Scholarship. 3. The office or business of a clerk or writer. *Swift*.
 CLERO-MAN-CY, n. [Gr. *κληρος* and *μαντεια*.] A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up
 CLEVE, CLIF, or CLIVE, in the composition of names, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock or precipice; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*.
 CLEVER, a. 1. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; commodious. *Pope*. 2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; that performs with skill or address. *Addison*. 3. In *New England*, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition.
 CLEVERLY, adv. Fitly; dextrously; handsomely.
 CLEVERNESS, n. 1. Dexterity; adroitness; skill. 2. In *New England*, mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature.
 CLEVY, or CLEVIS, n. An iron bent to the form of an ox bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart-heap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft-iron on a plow. *New England*.
 CLEW, n. [Sax. *cleow*, *clisec*.] 1. A ball of thread. 2. The thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case. 3. The lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftermost corner of a stay-sail.
 CLEW, v. t. 1. In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling. 2. To direct.
 CLEW-GARNETS, n. In *marine language*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and fore-sails, to truss them up to the yard.
 CLEW-LINES, n. These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose as clew-garnets.
 CLICK, v. i. [D. *klikken*.] To make a small, sharp noise, or rather a succession of small, sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking.
 CLICK, n. In *seamen's language*, a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel, attached to the winches in cutters, &c.
 CLICK, n. The latch of a door. [*Local*.]
 CLICKER, n. The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.
 CLICKET, n. The knocker of a door.
 CLICKING, ppr. Making small sharp noises.
 CLIENT, n. [Fr. *client*; L. *cliens*.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his *patron*. 2. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management. 3. A dependent.
 CLIENTAL, a. Dependent. [*Unusual*.] *Burke*.
 CLIENTED, a. Supplied with clients. *Carver*.
 †CLIENT-TELE, n. The condition or office of a client. *By Hall*.
 CLIENT-SHIP, n. The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron.
 CLIFF, n. [Sax. *clif*.] 1. A steep bank. 2. A high and steep rock; any precipice. [This word has been sometimes written *cliff*.]
 CLIFF, in music. See *CLIF*.
 CLIFFY, a. Having cliffs; broken; craggy.
 CLIFTED, a. Broken.
 CLIFTY, a. The same as *cliffy*. *Pennant*.
 CLIMACTER, n. [Gr. *κλιμακτρος*.] 1. A critical year in human life. 2. A certain space of time. [*Not used*.]
 *CLIMACTERIC, a. [Gr. *κλιμακτηρικος*.] Literally, denoting a scale, progression, or gradation; appropriately, denoting a critical period of human life.
 *CLIMACTERIC, n. A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some persons to be the years produced by

multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9, to which others add the 81st year. The 63d year is called the *grand climacteric*.
 CLIM-AC-TERICAL, n. The same as *climacteric*.
 CLIM-AT-XRECHIC, a. [Gr. *κλιμα* and *αρχη*.] Presiding over climates.
 CLIMATE, n. [Gr. *κλιμα*.] 1. In *geography*, a part of the surface of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest to the equator. 2. In a *popular sense*, a tract of land, region, or country, differing from another in the temperature of the air.
 CLIMATE, v. i. To dwell; to reside in a particular region. *Shak*. [*Little used*.]
 CLIMATE, } a. Pertaining to a climate; limited by
 CLIMATEFUL, } a climate. S. S. Smith.
 †CLIMATEURE, n. A climate. *Shak*.
 CLIMAX, n. [Gr. *κλιμαξ*.] 1. Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step. 2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance or dignity, to the close of the sentence or series.
 CLIMB, (clime) v. i.; pret. and pp. *climbed*, or *clomb*, but the latter is not elegant. [Sax. *climan*, or *climban*.] 1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands, and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet. 2. To mount or ascend with labor and difficulty. 3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion.
 CLIMB, (clime) v. t. 1. To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labor, difficulty and slow progress. 2. To mount or ascend, with labor or a slow motion.
 CLIMBABLE, (climab-ll) a. That may be climbed.
 CLIMBED, (climbd) pp. Ascended by the use of the hands and feet; ascended with labor.
 CLIMBER, (clim-ber) n. 1. One who climbs, mounts or rises, by the hands and feet; one who rises by labor or effort. 2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support.
 †CLIMBER, v. i. To climb; to mount with effort.
 CLIMBING, ppr. Ascending by the use of the hands and feet; ascending with difficulty.
 CLIMBING, n. The act of ascending.
 CLIME, n. [L. *clima*.] A climate; a tract or region of the earth; a *poetical word*, but sometimes used in prose. See *CLIMATE*.
 CLINCH, v. t. [D. *klinken*.] 1. To gripe with the hand; to make fast by bending over, folding, or embracing closely. 2. To fix or fasten; to make firm.
 CLINCH, v. i. To hold fast upon.
 CLINCH, n. 1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun, an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression. 2. A witty, ingenious reply. 3. In *seamen's language*, the part of a *tabie* which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.
 CLINCHED, pp. Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.
 CLINCHER, n. 1. That which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing. 2. One who makes a smart reply. 3. That which makes fast.
 CLINCHER-BUILT, or CLINKER-BUILT, a. Made of clincher work.
 CLINCHER-WORK, a. In *ship building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.
 CLINCHING, ppr. Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; gripping with the fist.
 CLING, v. i.; pret. and pp. *clung*. [Sax. *clingan*.] 1. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing. 2. To adhere closely; to stick to. 3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection.
 †CLING, v. t. To dry up, or wither. *Shak*.
 CLINGING, ppr. Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.
 CLINGY, a. Apt to cling; adhesive.
 CLINIC, or CLINICAL, a. [Gr. *κλινικος*.] In a *general sense*, pertaining to a bed. A *clinical lecture* is a discourse delivered at the bed side of the sick.
 CLINIC, n. One confined to the bed by sickness.
 CLINICAL-LY, adv. In a clinical manner; by the bedside.
 CLINK, v. t. [Sw. *klinga*.] To ring or jingle; to make a small, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds.
 CLINK, n. A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.
 CLINK, v. i. To utter a small, sharp noise. *Prior*.
 CLINKING, ppr. Making a small, sharp sound, or succession of sounds.
 CLINKSTONE, n. [*clink* and *stone*.] A mineral.
 CLINOMETER, n. [Gr. *κλιση* and *μετρον*.] An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

* See *Synopsis*. X, E, I, O, U, S, long -FAR, FALL, WHAT; -PREY; -PIN, MARINE, BIRD; - † *Obsolete*.

CLINQUANT, (clɪŋk'ant) *a.* [Fr.] Dressed in tinsel finery. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

CLIP, *v. t.* [*Sax. clippan.*] 1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke. 2. To diminish coin by paring the edges. 3. To curtail; to cut short. 4. To confine, limit, restrain, or hold; to hug. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*—*To clip it*, is a vulgar phrase in *New England*, for to run with speed.

CLIP, *v. i.* A term in *falconry*. *Dryden.*

CLIP, *n.* 1. A blow or stroke with the hand. *New England.* 2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round. *Sidney.*

CLIPPED, **CLIPT**, *pp.* Cut off; cut short; curtailed; diminished by paring.

CLIPPER, *n.* One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin.

CLIPPING, *pp.* Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.

CLIPPING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off, curtailing or diminishing. 2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.

CLISH-CLASH, *v. i.* To sound like the clashing of swords.

CLIVER. See **CLEAVER**.

CLIVERS, *n.* A plant, the *galium aparine*.

CLOAK. See **CLOKE**.

CLOAKED-LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner.

CLOACHARD, *n.* A belfry. *Weaver.*

CLOCK, *n.* [*Sax. clugga*; *D. klok*; *G. klokke*; *Dan. klokke*; *Sw. klocka*; *Fr. cloche*; *W. clōc.*] 1. A machine which measures time, and its divisions. The phrases, *what o'clock is it?* *it is nine o'clock*, seem to be contracted from *what of the clock?* *it is nine of the clock*. 2. A figure or figured work in the ankle of a stocking.

CLOEK, *v. t.* To call. See **CLUCK**.

CLOEK, *v. i.* To make a noise like the hen.

CLOCK-MAKER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

† CLOEK-SET-TER, *n.* One who regulates the clock.

CLOCK-WORK, *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock. 2. Well adjusted work, with regular movement. *Prior.*

CLOD, *n.* [*D. kluit*; *G. Klotz.*] 1. A hard lump of earth, of any kind; a mass of earth cohering. 2. A lump or mass of metal; [*little used.*] 3. Turf; the ground. 4. That which is earthy, base and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul. 5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. 6. Any thing concreted.

CLOD, *v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate. See **CLOT**.

CLOD, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, *a.* 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods. 2. Earthy; mean; gross.

CLODHOOPER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLODFATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODFATE-D, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

CLODFOLL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead. *Shak.*

CLOFF, *n.* The same with *clough*.

CLOG, *v. t.* [*W. clog.*] 1. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion. 2. To put on any thing that encumbers, with a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to shackle. 3. To load with any thing that encumbers; to burden; to embarrass. 4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it difficult; to hinder; to impede.

CLOG, *v. i.* 1. To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass. 2. To form an accretion; to be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

CLOG, *n.* 1. Any thing put upon an animal to hinder motion, or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to his leg. 2. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult; hindrance; impediment. 3. A wooden shoe; also, a sort of patten worn by ladies to keep their feet dry in wet weather.

CLOGGED, *pp.* Wearing a clog; shackled; obstructed; loaded with encumbrance.

CLOGGI-NESS, *n.* The state of being clogged.

CLOGGING, *pp.* Putting on a clog; loading with encumbrance; obstructing; impeding.

CLOGGY, *a.* That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross.

CLOISTER, *n.* [Fr. *cloître*; *Sax. claustr.*] 1. A monastery or nunnery; a house inhabited by monks or nuns. The principal part of a regular monastery, in which the monks meet for conversation. 2. A peristyle; a piazza.

CLOISTER, *v. t.* 1. To confine in a cloister or monastery. 2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immerse; to shut up in retirement from the world.

CLOISTER-AL, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse. *Walton.*

CLOISTERED, *pp.* 1. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a monastery. 2. A. Solitary; retired from the world. 3. Built with peristyles or piazzas; inclosed.

CLOISTER-ER, *n.* One belonging to the cloister.

CLOISTER-ING, *pp.* Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluded from the world.

CLOISTRESS, *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [*Little used.*]

CLOKE, *n.* [*Sax. lach.*] 1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women. 2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

CLOKE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a cloke. 2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false covering.

CLÖKE-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a cloke or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

CLÖKED, *pp.* Covered with a cloke; concealed under a cover.

CLÖKING, *pp.* Covering with a cloke; hiding under an external covering.

CLOMB, *pret.* of *climb*.

CLONG, *old part.* of *cling*.

CLONIC, *a.* [*Gr. κλονος.*] Shaking; convulsive; irregular. *Coxe.*

CLOOM, *v. t.* [*Sax. clöman.*] To close with glutinous matter. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

CLOSE, *v. t.* [*Fr. clos.*] 1. To shut; to make fast, by pressing together, or by stopping an open place, so as to intercept a passage, in almost any manner. 2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; as, *to close a bargain*, or contract. 3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or fracture; to make whole; to consolidate. 4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm. 5. To inclose; to confine. [*See INCLOSE.*] 6. To move or bring together; to unite separate bodies or parts.

CLOSE, *v. i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce; to come together, as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated. 2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period.

To close on or upon, to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.—*To close with*, to accede to; to consent or agree to; to unite with.—*To close with*, or *to close in with*, to unite; to join closely; to grapple, as persons in a contest.

CLOSE, *n.* 1. An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence or other body which defends or confines it. 2. Conclusion; termination; final end. 3. A temporary finishing; a pause; rest; cessation; intermission. 4. The manner of shutting. 5. A grapple in wrestling.

CLOSE, *a.* 1. Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening. 2. Having parts firmly united; compact; dense, applied to solid substances of any kind. 3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious. 4. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation or motion. 5. Confined; retired. 6. Hid; private; secret. 7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow. 8. Near; within a small distance. 9. Joined; in contact, or nearly so; crowded. 10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief; concise; opposed to *loose*, or *diffuse*. 11. Very near, in place or time, adjoining, or nearly so. 12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts or designs; cautious. 13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft or wariness. 14. Intent; fixed; attentive; pressing upon the object. 15. Full to the point; home; pressing. 16. Pressing; earnest; warm. 17. Confined; secluded from communication. 18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal. 19. Applied to the weather or air, *close*, in popular language, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. 20. Strictly adhering to the original.—21. In *heraldry*, drawn in a coat of arms with the wings close, and in a standing posture.

CLOSE, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressing-ly. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BAND-ED, *a.* Being in close order; closely united.

CLOSE-BOD-IED, *a.* Fitting the body exactly; setting close, as a garment.

CLOSE-COM-PACT-ED, *a.* Being in compact order; compact. *Addison.*

CLOSE-COUCHE-D, *a.* Quite concealed. *Milton.*

CLOSE-CUR-TAINED, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains.

CLOSE-FIST-ED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly. *Berkeley.*

CLOSE-HAND-ED, *a.* Covetous; penurious. *Hale.*

CLOSE-HAND-ED-NESS, *n.* Covetousness.

CLOSE-HAULE-D, *a.* In *seamanship*, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind.

CLOSE-PENT, *a.* Shut close. *Dryden.*

CLOSE-QUAR-TERS, *n.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded.

CLOSE-STOOL, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLOSE-TONGUED, *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. *Shak.*

CLOSE-D, *pp.* Shut; made fast; ended; concluded.

CLOSE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent.

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE—BILL, UNITE—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this † *Obsolete.*

2. Nearly; with little space intervening. 3. Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection. 4. Secretly; slyly. 5. With near affection, attachment or interest; intimately. 6. Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad. 7. With strict adherence to the original.
- CLOSENESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. 2. Compactness; solidity. 3. Narrowness; straitness. 4. Tightness in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture in cloth, &c. 5. Want of ventilation. 6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude. 7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. 8. Covetousness; penuriousness. *Adiosom.* 9. Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest. 10. Pressure; urgency; variously applied. 11. Adherence to an original.
- CLOSER**, *n.* A finisher; one who concludes.
- CLOSER**, *a. comp. of close.* More close.
- CLOSEST**, *a. superl. of close.* Most close.
- CLOSET**, *n.* 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy. 2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things. 3. A small, close apartment or recess in the side of a room for repositing utensils and furniture.
- CLOSET**, *v. t.* To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation.
- CLOSET-ED**, *pp.* Shut up in a closet; concealed.
- CLOSET-ING**, *ppr.* Shutting up in a private room; concealing.
- CLOSET-SIN**, *n.* Sin committed in privacy.
- CLOSH**, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the founder.
- CLOSING**, *ppr.* Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending.
- CLOSING**, *a.* That ends or concludes; as, a closing word or letter.
- CLOSING**, *n.* End; period; conclusion.
- CLOSURE**, (*clözhur*) *n.* 1. The act of shutting; a closing. 2. That which closes, or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened, or made to adhere. 3. Inclosure; that which confines. 4. Conclusion. *Shak.*
- CLOT**, *n.* A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump.
- CLOT**, *v. i.* 1. To concreate; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass. 2. To form into clots or clods; to adhere.
- CLOT-BIRD**, *n.* The common *ananthe*, or English ortolan.
- CLOT-BUR**, *n.* [*G. klette.*] Burdock.
- CLOTH**, *n.* [*Sax. clath.*] The plural is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes*. 1. A manufacture or stuff, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering. 2. The covering of a table; usually called a *tablecloth*. 3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn. 4. A texture or covering put to a particular use. 5. Dress; raiment. [*See* *Clothes.*] 6. The covering of a bed; [*not used.*]
- CLOTHE**, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *clothed*, or *clath*. 1. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment; to cover with dress. 2. To cover with something ornamental. 3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and clothe his apprentice. 4. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment. 5. To invest; to surround; to encompass. 6. To invest; to give to by commission. 7. To cover or spread over.
- CLOTHE**, *v. i.* To wear clothes.
- CLOTHE**, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.
- ***CLOTHE**, (*clöthes*, or *clöze*) *n. plu. of cloth.* 1. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; a general term for whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort. 2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.
- CLOTHIER**, (*clöth'yer*) *n.* 1. In *English authors*, a man who makes cloths; a maker of cloth. *Johnson.*—2. In *America*, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.
- CLOTHING**, *ppr.* Covering with or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; investing; covering.
- CLOTHING**, *n.* 1. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering. 2. The art or practice of making cloth; [*unusual.*]
- CLOTH-SHEARER**, *n.* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.
- CLOTH-WORKER**, *n.* A maker of cloth.
- CLOTPOLL**, *n.* A thickskull; a blockhead. *See* *CLOTPOLL.*
- CLOTTED**, *pp.* Concreted into a mass; inspissated; adhering in a lump.
- CLOTTER**, *v. i.* To concreate or gather into lumps.
- CLOTTING**, *ppr.* Concreting; inspissating; forming into clots.
- CLOTTY**, *a.* Full of clots, or small, hard masses; full of concretions, or clods.
- CLOUD** *n.* 1. A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere, at some altitude 2. A state of obscurity or darkness. 3. A collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air. 4. The dark or varied colors, in veins or spots, on stones or other bodies, are called *clouds*. 5. A great multitude, a vast collection.
- CLOUD**, *v. t.* 1. To overspread with a cloud or clouds. 2. To obscure; to darken. 3. To darken in veins or spots; to variegate with colors. 4. To make of a gloomy aspect; to give the appearance of sullenness. 5. To sully; to tarnish.
- CLOUD**, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds.
- CLOUD-ASCENDING**, *a.* Ascending to the clouds
- CLOUD-BERRY**, *n.* A plant, called also *knot-berry*; *rubus chamamorus.*
- CLOUD-BORN**, *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*
- CLOUD-CAPT**, *n.* A capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. *Shak.*
- CLOUD-COMPELLER**, *n.* He that collects clouds; *Jove.*
- CLOUD-COMPELLING**, *a.* Collecting clouds; or driving clouds. *Dryden.*
- CLOUD-COVERED**, *a.* Enveloped with clouds.
- CLOUD-DISPELLING**, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds.
- CLOUD-ECLIPSED**, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shak.*
- CLOUDED**, *pp.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; fendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins.
- CLOUDILY**, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.
- CLOUDINESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being overcast with clouds. 2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness. 3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colors in a fossil or other body. 4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness.
- CLOUDING**, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness.
- CLOUD-KISSING**, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Shak.*
- CLOUDLESS**, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous.
- CLOUD-PIERCING**, *a.* Penetrating or rising above the clouds. *Philips.*
- CLOUD-TOPPT**, *a.* Having the top covered with a cloud. *Gray.*
- CLOUD-TOUCHING**, *a.* Touching the clouds.
- CLOUDY**, *a.* 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds. 2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds. 3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood. 4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful. 5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudy* wrath. 6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble. 7. Not bright.
- ***CLOUGH**, (*cluf*) *n.* [*Sax. clough.*] A cleft in a hill.—In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing.
- CLOUT**, *n.* [*Sax. clut.*] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., to close a breach. 2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes. 3. A piece of white cloth, for archers to shoot at. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.* 4. An iron plate on an axletree, to keep it from wearing. 5. [*Fr. clou, clouter.*] A small nail.—6. In *vulgar language*, a blow with the hand. *New England. Todd.*
- CLOUT**, *v. t.* 1. To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch. 2. To cover with a piece of cloth. 3. To join clumsily. 4. To cover or arm with an iron plate. 5. To strike; to give a blow.—*Clouted* cream, in *Gay*, is evidently a mistake for *clotted* cream.
- CLOUTED**, *pp.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.
- CLOUTER-LY**, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*
- CLOUTING**, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.
- †**LOVE**, *pret. of cleave.* *Spenser.*
- LOVE**, *n.* [*D. kloof.*] A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. It is properly a Dutch word. *Journ. of Science.*
- LOVE**, *n.* [*Sax. clufe.*] 1. A very pungent, aromatic spice, the flower of the clove-tree, *caryophyllus*. 2. [*From cleave.*] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed. 3. A certain weight; seven pounds of wool; eight pounds of cheese or butter.
- LOVE-GIL-LY-FLOWER**, *n.* A species of *dianthus*, bearing a beautiful flower.
- LOVEN**, (*clövn*) *pp.* of *cleave*. Divided; parted.
- LOVEN-FOOT-ED**, } *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided
- LOVEN-HOOFED**, } into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.
- LOVER**, or **LOVER-GRASS**, *n.* [*Sax. clæfer-wyrt.*] A genus of plants, called *trifolium*, *trifolium*, or three-leaved *Fr. treffe.*—*To live in clover*, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance.
- LOVERED**, *a.* Covered with clover. *Thomson.*
- LOWN**, *n.* [*L. colonus.*] A countryman; a rustic; hence, one who has the manners of a rustic; a chur; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man.
- †**LOWNAGE**, *n.* The manners of a clown.

* See *Synopsis*. *Ä, Æ, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long.*—**FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—** † *Obsolete.*

CLOWNER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. [*Little used.*]
CLOWNISH, *a.* 1. Containing clowns; consisting of rustics. 2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough. 3. Of rough manners; ill-bred. 4. Clumsy; awkward
CLOWNISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.
CLOWNISH-NESS, *n.* The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior; incivility; awkwardness.
CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, *n.* A plant.
CLOY, *v. t.* [*Fr. clover.*] 1. To fill; to glut; to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. 2. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent.—3. In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing.
CLOYED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and lothing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.
CLOYING, *ppr.* Filling; filling to satiety or disgust.
CLOYLESS, *a.* That cannot cloy, or fill to satiety.
CLOYMENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
CLUB, *n.* [*W. clupa, clupa.*] 1. *Properly*, a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand. 2. A thick, heavy stick, that may be managed with the hand, and used for beating, or defense. 3. The name of one of the suits of cards; so named from its figure. 4. A collection or assembly of men; *usually*, a select number of friends met for social or literary purposes. 5. A collection of expenses; the expenses of a company. 6. Contribution; joint charge.
CLUB, *v. i.* [*W. clapiaw.*] 1. To join, *n.* a number of individuals, to the same end. 2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.
CLUB, *v. t.* 1. To unite different sums of expense in a common sum or collection.—2. In *common parlance*, to raise or turn upmost the britch or club of a musket.
CLUBBED, *pp.* 1. Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses. 2. United to one end or effect. 3. Shaped like a club. 4. Having the britch turned upwards, as a musket. 5. Heavy, like a club.
CLUBBER, or **CLUBBIST**, *n.* One who belongs to a party, club or association. *Burke.*
CLUBBING, *ppr.* Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.
CLUB-FIST, *n.* A large, heavy fist.
CLUB-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*
CLUB-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.
CLUB-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham.*
CLUB-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy.
CLUB-MAN, *n.* One who carries a club.
CLUB-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.
CLUB-RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the *scirpus*.
CLUB-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a club; growing thicker towards the top; clavated.
CLUCK, *v. i.* [*Sax. cloccan.*] To make the noise, or utter the voice, of the domestic hen.
CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound. *Shak.*
CLUCK'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens.
CLUE. See **CLEW**.
CLUMP, *n.* [*G. klump.*] 1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. 2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written *lump*. In some parts of England, it is an adjective, signifying lazy, unhandy.
CLUMPER, *v. t.* To form into clumps or masses. *More.*
CLUMPS, *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull.
CLUMSILY, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity or grace.
CLUMSI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness.
CLUMSY, *a.* 1. *Properly*, short and thick. 2. Moving heavily, slowly or awkwardly. 3. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; artless; without readiness, dexterity or grace. 4. Ill-made; badly constructed.
CLUNCH, *n.* Among *miners*, indurated clay, found in coal pits next to the coal. *Bailey.*
CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *cling*, which see.
CLUNG, *v. i.* To shrink. See **CLING**.
CLUNG, *a.* Wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold.
CLUNI-AC, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluni*, in Burgundy.
CLUSTER, *n.* [*Sax. cluster.*] 1. A bunch; a number of knots of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot. 2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body. 3. A number of things situated near each other.
CLUSTER, *v. i.* 1. To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch, or bunches. 2. To form into flakes. 3. To collect into flocks or crowds.
CLUSTER, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch, or close body.

CLUSTERED, *pp.* Collected into a cluster, or crowd crowded.
CLUSTER-GRAPE, *n.* A small black grape.
CLUSTER-ING, *ppr.* Growing in a cluster, or in bunches; uniting in a bunch, or in a flock, crowd, or close body.
CLUSTER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters; full of clusters.
CLUTCH, *v. t.* 1. To double in the fingers, and pinch or compress them together; to clinch. 2. To seize, clasp or gripe with the hand. 3. To seize, or grasp.
CLUTCH, *n.* A gripping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp.
CLUTCH-ES, *plu.* 1. The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat or dog. 2. The hands, in the sense of instruments of rapacity or cruelty, or of power.
CLUTTER, *n.* [*W. cluder.*] 1. A heap or assemblage of things lying in confusion. 2. Noise; bustle.
CLUTTER, *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion.
CLUTTER, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.
CLUTTERED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.
CLUTTER-ING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in confusion.
CLYSTER, *n.* [*Gr. κλύστρον.*] An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines.
CLYSTER-IZE, *v. i.* To apply a clyster. *Cotgrave.*
CLYSTER-PIPE, *n.* A tube or pipe used for injections.
CLYSTER-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a clyster.
CO, a prefix, signifying with, in conjunction. See **COX**.
CO-A-CERV'ATE, *v. t.* [*L. coacervo.*] To heap up; to pile [*Little used.*]
CO-A-CERV'ATE, *a.* [*L. coacervatus.*] Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. [*Little used.*]
CO-AC-ER-VATION, *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. [*Little used.*]
COACH, *n.* [*Fr. coche.*] A close vehicle for commoious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having seats in front, as well as behind.—*Hackney-coach*, a coach kept for hire.—*Mail-coach*, a coach that carries the public mails.—*Stage-coach*, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. See **STAGE**.
COACH, or **COUCH**, *n.* An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. *Mar. Dict.*
COACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Pope.*
COACH, *v. i.* To ride in a coach. *Waterhouse.*
COACH-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*
COACH-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
COACH-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing coaches.
COACH-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter a coach from the weather. *Swift.*
COACH-MAKER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make coaches. *Swift.*
COACHFUL, *n.* A coach filled with persons. *Addison.*
COACHMAN, *n.* The person who drives a coach.
COACHMAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill in driving coaches.
CO-ACT', *v. i.* To act together. *Shak.*
CO-ACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forced; compelled.
CO-ACTION, *n.* [*L. coactio.*] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling. *South.*
CO-ACTIVE, *a.* 1. Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain. *Raleigh.* 2. Acting in concurrence.
CO-ACTIVE-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner.
CO-AD-JUMENT, *n.* Mutual assistance.
CO-AD-JUTANT, *a.* [*L. con and adjutans.*] Helping; mutually assisting or operating.
CO-AD-JUTOR, *n.* 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate in operation.—2. In the *eccles. law*, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.
CO-AD-JUTOR-SHIP, *n.* Joint aid.
CO-AD-JUTRIX, *n.* A female assistant. *Smollett.*
CO-AD-JUVAN-CY, *n.* Joint help; assistance; concurrent aid; co-operation. [*Little used.*]
CO-ADU-NATE, *a.* [*L. coadunatus.*] In *botany*, cordunate leaves are several united at the base.
CO-ADU-NATION, *n.* The union of different substances in one mass. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
CO-AD-VENTUR-ER, *n.* A fellow adventurer.
CO-AF-FOR-EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into a forest.
CO-AGENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act. *Beaumont.*
CO-AG-MENT, *v. t.* [*L. coagmento.*] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*
CO-AG-MEN-TATION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. [*Little used.*]
CO-AG-MENT'ED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together, united in one mass. [*Little used.*]
CO-AG-U-LA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated.
CO-AG-U-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be concreted; capable of

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † *Obsolete*

- congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state.
- CO-AGU-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. coagulo.*] To concreate; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass.
- CO-AGU-LATE, *v. i.* To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken.
- CO-AGU-LA-TED, *pp.* Concreted; curdled.
- CO-AGU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing.
- CO-AG-U-LATION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating.
- CO-AGU-LA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion. *Boyle.*
- CO-AGU-LA-TOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation.
- CO-AGU-LUM, *n.* Rennet; curd; the clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c.
- CO-AM-TI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America.
- COAK. See COKE.
- COAL, *n.* [*Sax. col., or coll.*] 1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. 2. In the language of chemists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.—3. In mineralogy, a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and, by way of distinction, called fossil coal.
- COAL, *v. t.* 1. To burn to coal, or charcoal; to char. 2. To mark or delineate with charcoal.
- COAL-BLACK, *a.* Black as a coal; very black.
- COAL-BOX, *n.* A box to carry coal to the fire. *Swift.*
- COAL-FISH, *n.* A species of *gadus*, or cod.
- COAL-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for keeping coal.
- COAL-MINE, *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.
- COAL-MINER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.
- COAL-MOUSE, *n.* A small species of tit-mouse, with a black head.
- COAL-PIT, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.—In America, a place where charcoal is made.
- COAL-SHIP, *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.
- COAL-STONE, *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.
- COAL-WORK, *n.* A coalery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.
- COAL-ER-Y, *n.* A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug.
- CO-A-LESCE, (ko-a-less) *v. i.* [*L. coalesco.*] 1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body. 2. To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction. 3. To unite in society, in a more general sense.
- CO-A-LESCENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of being united by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.
- CO-A-LESCENT, *a.* Joined; united.
- CO-A-LESCING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.
- COAL-IER, or COAL-LIER. See COLLIER.
- COA-LITE, *v. i.* To unite or coalesce. *Bolingbroke.*
- CO-A-LITION, *n.* 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass. 2. Union of individual persons, parties, or states.
- CO-AL-LY, *n.* A joint ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally*. *Kent.*
- COAL-Y, *a.* Like coal; containing coal. *Milton.*
- COAMINGS, *n.* In ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches.
- CO-AP-PRE-HEND, *v. t.* To apprehend with another. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- CO-AP-TATION, *n.* The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*
- CO-ARCT, } *v. t.* [*L. coarcto.*] 1. To press together;
CO-ARCTATE, } to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely.
2. To restrain; to confine.
- CO-ARCTATION, *n.* 1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. 2. Pressure; contraction. 3. Restraint of liberty.
- COARSE, *a.* 1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter. 2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn. 3. Not refined; not separated from grosser particles or impurities. 4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil. 5. Gross; not delicate. 6. Rude; rough; unpolished; inelegant. 7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education. 8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant.
- COARSELY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish.
- COARSENESS, *n.* 1. Largeness of size; thickness. 2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness. 3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities. 4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness. 5. Grossness; want of
- refinement or delicacy; want of polish. 6. Meanness; want of art in preparation; want of nicety.
- CO-ASSESSOR, *n.* A joint assessor.
- CO-ASSUME, *v. t.* To assume something with another.
- Walsall.
- COAST, *n.* [*L. costa; W. coast; Fr. côte.*] 1. The exterior or line, limit or border of a country. 2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the seashore. 3. A side. 4. The country near the sea-shore.—The coast is clear is a proverbial phrase, signifying, the danger is over; the enemies have marched off, or left the coast.
- COAST, *v. i.* 1. To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land. 2. To sail from port to port in the same country.
- COAST, *v. t.* 1. To sail by or near to. 2. To draw near; to approach; to follow; [*obs.*]
- COAST'ED, *pp.* Sailed by.
- COAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who sails near the shore. 2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country.
- COASTING, *ppr.* Sailing along or near a coast.
- COASTING-PILOT, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.
- COASTING-TRADE, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country.
- COASTING-VESSEL, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting; a coaster.
- COAT, *n.* [*Fr. cote.*] 1. An upper garment. 2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. 3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office. 4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast. 5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. 6. The division or layer of a bulbous root. 7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another. 8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms. 9. A coat of mail is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings. 10. A card; a coat-card is one on which a king, queen or knave is painted.
- COAT, *v. t.* 1. To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance. 2. To cover with cloth or canvas.
- COAT-AR-MOR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.
- COAT-CARD, *n.* [From the dress or coat in which the king, queen and knave are represented.] A card; called, also, court-card. *B. Jonson.*
- COATED, *pp.* 1. Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane. 2. Having concentric coats or layers.
- COATI, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the racoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes.
- COATING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.
- COATING, *n.* 1. A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense. 2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of coatings.
- COAX, (kòks) *v. t.* [*W. coacu.*] To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease or persuade by flattery and fondling. [*A low word.*]
- COAX, *n.* A dupe. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
- COAX-ATION, *n.* The art of coaxing.
- COAXED, *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.
- COAX'ER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.
- COAXING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.
- COB, *n.* [*W. cob, or cop.*] 1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin. 2. In America, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the ear. 3. [*It. gabbiano.*] A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. 4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. 5. In some parts of England, a spider. 6. A horse not castrated; a strong poney.
- COB, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board.
- CO-BALT, *n.* [*D. cobalt.*] A mineral of a reddish-gray or grayish-white color.—Cobalt-bloom, acicular arseniate of cobalt.—Cobalt-erust, earthy arseniate of cobalt.
- CO-BALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.
- COBBLE, or COBBLE-STONE, *n.* [*Eng. cobbler.*] A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg, or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English cobbler-stones, and boulder-stones, or boulders.
- COBBLE, *v. t.* 1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. 2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily. *Dryden.*
- COBBLER, *n.* 1. A mender of shoes. 2. A clumsy workman. 3. A mean person.
- COBELING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.
- COBBY, *a.* Stout; brisk. *Chaucer.*

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

COBEAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.
 COB COALS, *n.* Large round coals.
 CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.
 CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.
 COB-RON, *n.* An andiron with a knob at the top.
 CO-BISH OP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop.
 COBLE, *n.* [Sax. *coþle.*] A boat used in the herring fishery.
 COB-LOAF, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven or crusty.
 COB-NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazel-nut; the conquering nut.
 CO-BOB. See CABOB.
 CO-BOOSE. See CABOOSE.
 COBSTONE, *n.* See COBBLE.
 COB-SWAN, *n.* The head or leading swan.
 COB-WEB, *n.* [*cob*, or *coþpe*.] 1. The line, thread or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the network spread by a spider to catch its prey. 2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness.—*In this sense it is used adjectively, or in composition, for thin, flimsy, slender, feeble.* Swift.
 COB-WEBBED, *a.* 1. In botany, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence. 2. Covered with cobwebs.
 COCA. See CACOA and COCOA.
 COCA-LON, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture.
 COC-CIPER-OUS, *a.* [*L. cocculus and fero.*] Bearing or producing berries.
 COC-CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *κοκκος* and *λιθος*.] A variety of agate or pyroxene.
 COC-CU-LUS INDI-CUS. The fruit of the *menispermum cocculus*, a poisonous berry.
 COC-CYX, *n.* [*L.*] In anatomy, a bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum.
 COCH I-NEAL, *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla.*] An insect, the *coccus cacti*, of the genus *coccus*. These insects form a mass or drug, which is the proper cochineal of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine.
 COCHLE-ARY, } *a.* [*L. cochlea.*] Having the form of a
 COCHLE-ATE, } screw; spiral; turbinated.
 COCHLE-A-TED, }
 COCHLITE, *n.* [Gr. *κοχλιας*.] A fossil shell.
 COCK, *n.* [Sax. *coþ*; Fr. *coq*.] 1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls. 2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. 3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat or pipe; so named from its projection. 4. The projecting corner of a hat. 5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; called in England a *cop*. 6. The style or gnomon of a dial. 7. The needle of a balance. 8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. 9. [*It. cocca.*] The notch of an arrow. 10. The part of a musket or other fire arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire. 11. A small boat. [*W. coc; It. cocca.*] It is now called a *cock-boat*. 12. A leader; a chief man. 13. Cock-crowling; the time when cocks crow in the morning.—*Cock a hoop, or cock on the hoop*, a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting.—*Cock and a bull*, a phrase denoting tedious trifling stories.
 COCK, *v. t.* 1. To set erect; to turn up. 2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. 3. To make up hay in small conical piles. 4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire.
 COCK, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. 2. To train or use fighting cocks; [*little used.*] 3. To cocker; [*not in use.*]
 COCK-ADÉ, *n.* [Fr. *coçarde*.] A riband or knot of riband, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others.
 COCK-ADÉD, *a.* Wearing a cockade. *Young.*
 COCK-AL, *n.* A game called huckle-bone. *Kinder.*
 COCK-A-TOO, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Herbert.*
 COCK-A-TRICE, *n.* [Fr. *coçatrice*.] A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg.
 COCK-BILL. In *seamen's language*, the anchor is a *cock-bill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment.
 COCK-BÖAT, *n.* A small boat. See *Cock*, No. 11.
 COCK-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*
 COCK-BROTHER, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock.
 COCK-CHIFFER, *n.* The May-bug or dorr-beetle, a species of *scarabæus*.
 COCK-CROWING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.
 COCKER, *v. t.* [*W. cocru.*] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.
 COCKER, *n.* 1. One who follows cock-fighting. 2. A sort of spatter-dash.
 COCKER-EL, *n.* A young cock. *Dryden.*

COCKER-ING, *n.* Indulgence. *Milton.*
 COCKET, *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*
 COCKET, *n.* A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal, rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry.
 COCKET-BREAD, *n.* The finest sort of ruff bread.
 COCK-FIGHT, } *n.* A match or contest of cocks.
 COCK-FIGHTING, }
 COCK-HORSE, *a.* On horse back; triumphant; exulting.
 COCKING, *n.* Cock-fighting. *Beaumont.*
 COCKLE, *n.* [Sax. *cocele.*] A plant or weed.
 COCKLE, *n.* [Fr. *coque, coquille.*] 1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the *cardium*. 2. A mitral. 3. A young cock; [*obs*]; see *COCKREEL*.
 COCKLE, *v. i. or t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth.
 COCKLED, *pp.* 1. Contracted into folds or wrinkles winding. 2. Having shells.
 COCKLER, *n.* One that takes and sells cockles.
 COCKLE-STAIRS, *n.* Winding or spiral stairs.
 COCK-LOFT, *n.* The top-loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room.
 COCK-MAS-TER, *n.* One who breeds game cocks.
 COCK-MATCH, *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.
 COCKNEY, *n.* [most probably from *L. coquina*, a kitchen, or *coquino*, to cook.] 1. A native of Iondon, by way of contempt. 2. An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen.
 COCKNEY-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the manners of a cockney.
 COCK-PAD-DLE, *n.* The lump-fish or sea-owl. *Encyc.*
 COCK-PIT, *n.* 1. A pit or area, where game cocks fight.— 2. In ships of war, a room or apartment, in which the wounded men are dressed.
 COCK-ROACH, *n.* A genus of insects, the *blatta*.
 COCKS-COMB, *n.* 1. The caruncle or comb of a cock. 2. A plant. 3. A top, or vain silly fellow. See *COCKSOMB*.
 COCKS-HEAD, *n.* A plant, the *hedysarum* or *sainfoin*.
 COCKSHUT, *n.* The close of the day, when fowls go to roost.
 COCKSPUR, *n.* Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar.
 COCK-SURE, *a.* Confidently certain. [*A low word.*]
 COCKSWAIN, *n.* [in familiar speech, contracted into *cozen*.] An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew.
 COCK-WEED, *n.* A plant, called also *dittander* and *peppervort*.
 COCOA, (*côco*) *n.* [Sp. *coca*.] A tree belonging to the genus *coccos*, of the order of *palme*; and the fruit or nut of the tree.
 COCOA-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.
 CO-COON, *n.* [Fr. *cocon*.] An oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involutes itself.
 COETILE, *a.* [*L. coctilis.*] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.
 COETION, *n.* [*L. coctio.*] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor.—*In medicine*, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge; digestion.
 COD, or COD-FISH, *n.* A species of fish, of the genus *gadus*, inhabiting northern seas.
 COD, *n.* [Sax. *codde*.] 1. Any husk, envelop or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod. 2. A bag; the scrotum. 3. A pillow; [*not in use.*]
 † COD, *v. i.* To inclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*
 CODDED, *a.* Inclosed in a cod. *Mortimer.*
 CODDER, *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas. *Johnson*
 CODDY, *a.* Husky. *Sherwood*
 CODE, *n.* [*L. codex, or caudex*; Fr. *code*.] 1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors. 2. Any collection or digest of laws.
 CODGER, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
 COD-ILL, *n.* [*L. codicillus.*] A writing by way of supplement to a will.
 COD-ILL-LA-RY, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.
 CO-DILLE, (*co-dill*) *n.* [Fr. *codille*.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.
 COD-LE, or COD-DLE, (*kôd dl*) *v. t.* To parboil, or soften by the heat of water.
 † COD-LE, *v. t.* To make much of.
 CODLING, or COD-LIN, *n.* An apple codled; or one suitable for codling, or used for that purpose.
 CODLING, *n.* A young cod.
 CO-EFFI-ÇA-CY, *n.* Joint efficiency.
 CO-EFFI-CIEN-CY, *n.* Cooperation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end.
 CO-EFFI-CIENT, *a.* Cooperating; acting in union to the same end.
 CO-EFFI-CIENT, *n.* 1. That which unites its action with something else to produce the same effect.—3. In algebra, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied.—3. In *fuzions*, the coefficient of any

- generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.
- CO-EFFICIENT-LY**, *adv.* By cooperation.
- CO-ELDER**, *n.* An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*
- CELIAC**, or **CELIAC**, *a.* [*Gr. κοιλιακος.*] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.—*Celiac artery* is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.—*Celiac passion*, the lenty, a flux or diarrhea of undigested food.—*Celiac vein*, a vein of the *intestinum rectum*.
- CO-EMPTION**, *n.* [*L. coemptio.*] The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.
- CO-ENJOY**, *v. t.* To enjoy together. *Hovell.*
- CO-EQUAL**, *a.* [*L. con and equalis.*] Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity or power.
- CO-EQUAL**, *n.* One who is equal to another.
- CO-EQUALITY**, *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity or power.
- CO-EQUAL-LY**, *adv.* With joint equality.
- CO-ERCE**, (*co-ers*) *v. t.* [*L. coerco.*] 1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting, or transgressing; to repress. 2. To compel; to constrain. *Dwight.*
- CO-ERCED**, (*co-erst*) *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.
- CO-ERCI-BLE**, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.
- CO-ERGING**, *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.
- CO-ERCI-ON**, *n.* Restraint, check, particularly by law or moral force, as of law or authority. 2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.
- CO-ER-CIVE**, *a.* 1. That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority. 2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.
- CO-ER-CIVE-LY**, *adv.* By constraint.
- CO-ESSENTIAL**, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.
- CO-ESSEN-TIAL-I-TY**, *n.* Participation of the same essence.
- CO-ESSENTIAL-LY**, *adv.* In a coessential manner.
- CO-E-STABILISH-MENT**, *n.* Joint establishment.
- CO-E-TA-NE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. coetaneus; coetaneus* is rarely used.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time.
- CO-E-TERNAL**, *a.* Equally eternal with another.
- CO-E-TERNAL-LY**, *adv.* With equal eternity.
- CO-E-TERN-I-TY**, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.
- CO-E-VAL**, *a.* [*L. coevalis.*] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age.
- CO-EVAL**, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time.
- CO-EVOUS**, *a.* The same as *coeval*, but not used.
- CO-EX-ECU-TOR**, *n.* A joint executor.
- CO-EX-IST**, *v. i.* To exist at the same time with another.
- CO-EX-IST-ENCE**, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.
- CO-EX-IST-ENT**, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.
- CO-EX-TEND**, *v. i.* To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally.
- CO-EX-TENDED**, *pp.* Being equally extended.
- CO-EX-TENDING**, *ppr.* Extending through the same space or duration with another.
- CO-EX-TENSION**, *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended. *Hale.*
- CO-EX-TENSIVE**, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent.
- CO-EX-TENSIVE-NESS**, *n.* Equal extension or extent.
- COFFEE**, *n.* [*Fr. café; It. caffè; Sp. café.*] 1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus *coffea*, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. 2. A drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction.
- COFFEE-CUP**, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drank.
- COFFEE-HOUSE**, *n.* 1. A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments. 2. A house of entertainment; an inn; which in some cities is also an exchange.
- COFFEE-MAN**, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house.
- COFFEE-POT**, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.
- COFFER**, *n.* [*Fr. coffre.*] 1. A chest or trunk. 2. A chest of money; a treasure.—3. In *architecture*, a square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice.—4. In *fortification*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad.
- COFFER**, *v. t.* To deposit or lay up in a coffer.
- COFFERED**, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.
- COFFER-ER**, *n.* The cofferer of the king's household in Great Britain was a principal officer of the court, next under the controller.
- COFFIN**, *n.* [*Fr. coffre.*] 1 The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault. 2. A mold of paste for a pie. 3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers.—4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, which is a small spongy bone in the midst of the hoof.
- COFFIN**, *v. t.* To put in or inclose in a coffin.
- COFFINED**, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.
- COFFIN-MÄ-KER**, *n.* One who makes, or whose occupation is to make coffins.
- CO-FOUNDER**, *n.* A joint founder. *Weever.*
- COG**, *v. t.* [*W. cogiau.*] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice. 2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception.—*To cog a die*, to secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify; to cheat in playing dice.
- COG**, *v. i.* 1. To deceive; to cheat; to lie. *Shak.* 2. To wheedle.
- COG**, *n.* [*W. cocos.*] The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body.
- COG**, *v. t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.
- COG-WHEEL**, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs, by which it drives another wheel.
- COG**, or **COG-GLE**, *n.* A boat; a fishing boat.
- CO-GEN-CY**, *n.* [*L. cogens.*] Force; strength; power of compelling; literally, urgency, or driving.
- † **CO-GEN-I-AL**, for *congenial*. *Watson.*
- CO-GENT**, *a.* [*See COGENCY.*] 1. Forceful, in a physical sense. 2. Urgent; pressing on the mind; forcible; powerful; not easily resisted.
- CO-GENT-LY**, *adv.* With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly. *Locke.*
- COGGED**, *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.
- COGGER**, *n.* A flatterer, or deceiver.
- COGGER-Y**, *n.* Trick; falsehood. *Watson.*
- COG-GING**, *ppr.* Wheedling; deceiving; cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing cogs.
- COG-GING**, *n.* Cheat; deception; fallacy. *Beaumont.*
- COG-GLE-STONE**, *n.* A small pebble.
- COG-I-TA-BLE**, *a.* That may be thought on; that may be meditated on. *Johnson.*
- COG-I-TATE**, *v. i.* [*L. cogito.*] To think; to meditate [*Little used.*]
- COG-I-TATION**, *n.* 1. The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. 2. Thought directed to an object; purpose.
- COG-I-TA-TIVE**, *a.* 1. Thinking; having the power of thinking, or meditating. 2. Given to thought, or contemplation.
- COGNATE**, *a.* [*L. cognatus.*] 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth. 2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same family. 3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; uttered by the same organs.
- COGNATE**, *n.* In *Scots law*, any male relation through the mother.
- COG-NATION**, *n.* [*L. cognatio.*] 1. In the *civil law*, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as *agnation* is the relation between males only descended from the same stock. 2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original. 3. Relation; participation of the same nature.
- COG-NITION**, *n.* [*L. cognitio.*] Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience.
- COG-NI-TIVE**, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding. [*Little used.*] *South.*
- * **COG-NI-ZA-BLE**, or **COGN-I-ZA-BLE**, *a.* [*Fr. connaissable.*] 1. That falls under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried and determined. 2. That falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived or apprehended.
- * **COG-NI-ZANCE**, or **COGN-I-ZANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. connaissance.*] 1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying and determining of a cause in court. 2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.—3. In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession. 4. A badge on the sleeve of a waterman or servant, by which he is known to belong to this or that nobleman or gentleman. 5. Knowledge or notice, perception; observation. 6. Knowledge by recollection.
- * **COG-NI-ZEE**, or **COGN-I-ZEE**, *n.* One to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.
- * **COG-NI-ZOR**, or **COGN-I-ZOR**, *n.* One who acknowledges the right of the cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the *defendant*, or *deforciant*.
- COG-NOMI-NAL**, *a.* [*L. cognomen.*] 1 Pertaining to a surname. 2. Having the same name. [*Little used.*]
- † **COG-NOMI-NATE**, *v. t.* To give a name. *Cockeram.*
- COG-NOM-I-NATION**, *n.* [*L. cognomen.*] A surname, the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as, Alexander the *Great*.
- COG-NOS-CENCE**, *n.* Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. [*Little used.*]
- COG-NOS-CENTE**, *n.* [*It. plu. cognoscenti.*] One who is well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.
- † **COG-NOS-CI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.
- COG-NOS-CI-BLE**, *a.* That may be known. [*L. u.*] *Hale*

* See *Synopsis*. \bar{A} , \bar{E} , \bar{I} , \bar{O} , \bar{U} , \bar{Y} , *long*.—**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT**;—**PREY**;—**PIN**, **MARINE**, **BIRD**;— † *Obsolete.*

COG-NOSCI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing.

COGUAR, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of America.

CO-GUARD-I-AN, *n.* A joint guardian. *Kent.*

CO-HABIT, *v. i.* 1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place, or country. 2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

CO-HABI-TANT, *n.* One who dwells with another, or in the same place.

CO-HAB-I-TATION, *n.* 1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another. 2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married.

CO-HEIR, (ko-air) *n.* [*L. coheres.*] A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

CO-HEIR-ESS, (ko-air'es) *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

CO-HERE, *v. i.* [*L. coherere.*] 1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass. 2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse. 3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree.

CO-HERENCE, } *n.* 1. A sticking, cleaving or hanging
CO-HEREN-CY, } together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction. *Locke.* 2. Connection; suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse; consistency. *Locke.*

CO-HERENT, *a.* 1. Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. 2. Connected; united; by some relation in form or order. 3. Suitable, or suited; regularly adapted. 4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts.

CO-HERENT-LY, *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

CO-HE-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The tendency of one part of matter to unite with another.

CO-HE-SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

CO-HE-SION, *n.* [*It. coesione.*] 1. The act of sticking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of bodies which unite in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction. 2. Connection; dependence; as the cohesion of ideas. But in this sense, see **CONCERNANCE**.

CO-HE-SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.

CO-HE-SIVE-LY, *adv.* With cohesion.

CO-HE-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter.

CO-HIBIT, *v. t.* [*L. cohibeo.*] To restrain.

CO-HI-BITION, *n.* [*L. cohibitio.*] Hindrance; restraint.

CO-HO-BATE, *v. t.* [*Port. cohorar.*] Among chemists, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

CO-HO-BA-TED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

CO-HO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

CO-HO-BA-TION, *n.* [*Sp. cohobacion.*] The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance.

CO-HES, or **CO-HÖZE**, *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America.

CO-HORT, *n.* [*L. cohors; Fr. cohorte.*] 1. Among the Romans, a body of about five or six hundred men.—2. In poetry, a band or body of warriors.

CO-HOR-TATION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement.

COIF, *n.* [*Fr. coiffe.*] A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head.

COIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIFED, *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIF-FURE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A head-dress. *Addison.*

COIGNE, for **COIN**. See **COIN**, a corner.

COIGNE, or **COIN-Y**, *v. i.* To live by extortion. [*An Irish word.*] *Bryskett.*

COIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. cueillir.*] To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.* 1. A rope gathered into a ring. 2. A noise, tumult, bustle; [*not used.*] *Bailey.*

COILED, *pp.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent.

COILING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.* [*Fr. coin.*] 1. A corner; a jutting point, as of a wall. 2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance. 3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard.

COIN, *n.* [*Sp. cuña; Fr. coin.*] 1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures or characters.—*Current coin* is coin legally stamped, and circulating in trade.—*Ancient coins* are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks

and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.—2. In architecture, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a stair-case. 3. That which serves for payment.

COIN, *v. t.* 1. To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint. 2. To make. 3. To make, or to forge; to fabricate. *Dryden.*

COIN-AGE, or **COIN-ING**, *n.* 1. The act, art or practice of stamping money. 2. Coin; money coined; stamps and legitimated metal for a circulating medium. 3. Coins of a particular stamp. 4. The charges or expense of coining money. 5. A making; new production; formation. 6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.

CO-IN-CIDE, *v. i.* [*Low L. coincide.*] 1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines, or bodies; followed by *with*. 2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree.

CO-IN-CI-DENCE, *n.* 1. The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces or bodies in the same point. 2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement. 3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time.

CO-IN-CI-DENT, *a.* 1. Falling on the same point; meeting as lines, surfaces or bodies. 2. Concurrent; consistent agreeable to.

CO-IN-CID'ER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.

CO-IN-CID'ING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.

CO-IN-DI-CATION, *n.* [*L. con and indicatio.*] In medicine, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COIN-FD, *pp.* Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged.

COIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money. 2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin; a maker of base money. 3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

COIN-ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing; forging; fabricating.

COIN-QUI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. coinquino.*] To pollute.

CO-IN-QUI-NATION, *n.* Defilement.

COISTRIL, *n.* 1. A caward; a runaway. *Shak.* 2. A young lad.

COIT, *n.* A quoit, which see.

COIT'ING. See **QUORT**.

CO-I-TION, *n.* [*L. coitio.*] A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

CO-JOIN, *v. t.* [*L. conjungo.*] To join with another in the same office. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CO-JUR'OR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility.

COKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter, by fire.

COLAN-DER, *n.* [*L. colo.*] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In America, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In Great Britain, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers or twigs. *Dryden.*

CO-LATION, *n.* The act of straining, or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel [*Little used.*]

COLA-TURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strain.

[*Little used.*]

COL-BER-TINE, *n.* A kind of lace worn by women.

COL-CO-THAR, *n.* The brown-red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron.

COLD, *a.* [*Sax. cold.*] 1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; a relative term. 2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering, or inclined to shiver. 3. Having cold qualities. 4. Frigid; wanting passion, zeal or ardor; indifferent, unconcerned; not animated, or easily excited into action. 5. Not moving; unaffected; not animated; not able to excite feeling; spiritless. 6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate, cordial or friendly; indicating indifference. 7. Not heated by sensual desire. 8. Not hasty; not violent. 9. Not affecting the scent strongly. 10. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shak.*

COLD, *n.* [*Sax. cölde, cöl, cyle.*] 1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. 2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness. 3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold catarrh.

COLD-BLOODED, *a.* 1. Having cold blood. 2. Without sensibility, or feeling.

COLD-FINCH, *n.* A species of *motacilla*, a bird.

COLD-HEXRT-ED, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.

COLD-HEXRT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

COLDLY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion or feeling; with indifference or negligence.

* See *Synopsis*. **MOVE**, **BOOK DOVE**;—**BULL**, **UNITE**—**C** as **K**; **G** as **J**; **S** as **Z**; **CH** as **SH**; **TH** as in *this* † *Obscure*

- COLDNESS**, *n.* 1. Want of heat. 2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence. 3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness. 4. Coyness; reserve; indifference. 5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.
- COLD-SHORT**, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.
- COLLE**, *n.* [*Sax. caul, casel, or casel.*] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, *cole-wort, cauliflowr, &c.*
- COLE-MOUSE**. See **COAL MOUSE**.
- COLE-OP-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. koleos and pteron.*] The *cole-ole-op-te-ra*, *optera*, in Linne's system of entomology, are an order of insects.
- COLE-OP-TE-RAL**, *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath.
- COLE-PERCH**, *n.* A small fish.
- COLESEED**, *n.* 1. The seed of the *naveu, napus sativa*. 2. Cabbage seed. *Mortimer.*
- COLE-WORT**, *n.* A particular species of *cole, brassica*, or cabbage.
- COLIC**, *n.* [*L. colicus.*] A severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties.
- COLIC**, *n.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
- COLI-CAL**, *a.* Affecting the bowels.
- COLIN**, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind.
- COLL**, *v. t.* To embrace. [*See COLLAR.*] *Spenser.*
- COL-LAPSE**, (*kol-laps*) *v. i.* [*L. collapsus.*] To fall together as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together.
- COL-LAPSED**, (*kol-lapst*) *pp.* Fallen together; closed.
- COL-LAPSION**, *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.
- COLLAR**, *n.* [*L. collare.*] 1. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. 2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. 3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.—4. Among *seamen*, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath, to which a stay is confined.—*To slip the collar*, is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.—*A collar of brass*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.
- COLLAR**, *v. t.* 1. To seize by the collar. 2. To put a collar on.—*To collar beef* or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string.
- COLLAR-AGE**, *n.* A tax or fine, laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses.
- COLLAR-BONE**, *n.* The clavicle.
- COLLARED**, *pp.* 1. Seized by the collar. 2. Having a collar on the neck.
- COL-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. collatum, collatus.*] 1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree. 2. To confer or bestow a benefice. 3. To bestow or confer. *Taylor.*
- COL-LATE**, *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.
- COL-LATED**, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman, to a benefice.
- COL-LATER-AL**, *a.* [*L. collateralis.*] 1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.—2. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal*.—3. *Collateral security* is security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security. 4. Running parallel. 5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations. 6. Not direct, or immediate. 7. Concurrent.
- COL-LATER-AL**, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.
- COL-LATER-AL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Side by side; or by the side. 2. Indirectly. 3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.
- COL-LATER-AL-NESS**, *n.* The state of being collateral.
- COL-LATING**, *pp.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.
- COL-LATION**, *n.* 1. The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another. 2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.—3. In the *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage.—4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity. 5. In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. 6. A repast between full meals; as a cold *collation*.—*Collation of seals* denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another.
- COL-LA-TIVIOUS**, *a.* Done by the contribution of many. *Diet.*
- COL-LATIVE**, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, *collative* or donative. An advowson *collative* is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.
- COL-LATOR**, *n.* 1. One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. 2. One who collates to a benefice.
- COL-LAUD**, *v. t.* [*L. collauda.*] To unite in praising [*Little used.*] *Howell.*
- COL-LEAGUE**, (*kol'leeg*) *n.* [*L. collega; Fr. collegue.*] A partner or associate in the same office, employment or commission, civil or ecclesiastical.
- COL-LEAGUE**, (*kol-leeg*) *v. t. or i.* To unite with in the same office.
- COL-LEAGUED**, (*kol-leegd*) *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.
- COL-LEAGUE-SHIP**, *n.* Partnership in office.
- COL-LECT**, *v. t.* [*L. colligo, collectum.*] 1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together. 2. To gain by observation or information. 3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence. 4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive. 5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow or pick, and secure in proper repositories. 6. To draw together; to bring into united action. 7. To obtain from contribution.—*To collect one's self*, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed.
- COL-LECT**, *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate.
- COL-LECT**, *n.* 1. A short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion. 2. A collection or gathering of money. [*Little used.*]
- COL-LEC-TA-NE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. collectaneus.*] Gathered; collected.
- COL-LECTED**, *pp.* 1. Gathered; assembled; congregated, drawn together. 2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.
- COL-LECTED-LY**, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body.
- COL-LECTED-NESS**, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.
- COL-LECTIBLE**, *a.* 1. That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred. 2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not collectible.
- COL-LECTING**, *pp.* Gathering; drawing together; assembling.
- COL-LECTION**, *n.* 1. The act of gathering, or assembling. 2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd. 3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose. 4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess. 5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference. [*Little used.*] 6. A corollary; a consequence; a deduction from premises; consequence. 7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation.
- COL-LECTIVIOUS**, *a.* Gathered up.
- COL-LECTIVE**, *a.* [*L. collectivus.*] 1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated. 2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.—3. In *grammar*, expressing a number or multitude united.
- COL-LECTIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination.
- COL-LECTIVE-NESS**, *n.* A state of union; mass.
- COL-LECTOR**, *n.* 1. One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate. 2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book.—3. In *botany*, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science. 4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes or toll. 5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent.
- COL-LECTOR-SHIP**, *n.* 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes. 2. The jurisdiction of a collector.
- COL-LEG-A-TA-RY**, *n.* In the *civil law*, a person who has a legacy left to him in common with one or more other persons.
- COLLEGE**, *n.* [*L. collegium.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a collection, assemblage or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit.—2. In a *particular sense*, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose.—In *Great Britain* and the *United States of America*, a society of physicians is called a college. So also there are colleges of surgeons, &c. 3. An edifice appropriated to the use of students, who are acquiring the languages and sciences. 4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students.—5. In *foreign universities*, a public lecture.
- COLLEGE-LIKE**, *n.* Regulated after the manner of a college.
- COL-LEGI-AL**, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.
- COL-LEGI-AN**, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college.
- COL-LEGI-ATE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a college. 2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

* See *Synopsis*. X, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*

- 3. A collegiate church** is one that has no bishop's see, but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons and prebends.
- COL-LE-GI-ATE**, *n.* The member of a college.
- COL-LET**, *n.* [*Fr. collect.*] 1. Among jewelers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set.—2. In glass-making, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.
- 3. Anciently**, a band or collar 4. A term used by turners.
- COL-LETIVE**, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant
- COL-LETIC**, *n.* [*Gr. κολλητικός.*] An agglutinant.
- COL-LIDE**, *v. t.* [*L. collido.*] To strike or dash against each other. *Brown*
- COL-LIER**, (*col'yer*) *n.* 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine. 2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal. 3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade.
- COL-LIER-Y**, (*col'yer-y*) *n.* 1. The place where coal is dug. [*See COAL-TRAV.*] 2. The coal trade.
- COL-LI-FLOW-ER.** *See CAULIFLOWER.*
- COL-LI-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. colligo.*] To tie or bind together.
- COL-LI-GA-TED**, *pp.* Tied or bound together.
- COL-LI-GA-TING**, *pp.* Binding together.
- COL-LI-GA-TION**, *n.* A binding together.
- COL-LI-MA-TION**, *n.* [*L. collimo.*] The act of aiming at a mark; aim.
- COL-LIN-EA-TION**, *n.* [*L. collineo.*] The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object.
- COL-LING**, *n.* [*L. collum.*] An embrace; dalliance. *Chaucer.*
- COL-LIQUA-BLE**, *a.* That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt.
- COL-LIQUA-MENT**, *n.* 1. The substance formed by melting that which is melted. 2. The fetal part of an egg. 3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation.
- COL-LIQUANT**, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.
- COL-LIQUATE**, *v. i.* [*L. collipuo.*] To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid.
- COL-LIQUATE**, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve.
- COL-LIQUA-TED**, *pp.* Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance.
- COL-LIQUA-TING**, *pp.* Melting; dissolving.
- COL-LIQUA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of melting. 2. A dissolving, flowing or wasting.
- COL-LIQUA-TIVE**, *a.* Melting; dissolving; *appropriately*, indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids.
- COL-LIQUA-FAC-TION**, *n.* [*L. colliquefacio.*] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.
- COL-LUSION**, *n.* [*L. collisio.*] 1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies. 2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. 3. Opposition; interference. 4. A running against each other, as ships at sea. *Marshall.*
- COL-LO-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. colloco.*] To set or place; to set; to station.
- COL-LO-CATE**, *a.* Set; placed. *Bacon.*
- COL-LO-CATED**, *pp.* Placed.
- COL-LO-CATING**, *pp.* Setting; placing.
- COL-LO-CATION**, *n.* [*L. collocatio.*] 1. A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place. 2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else.
- COL-LO-CUTION**, *n.* [*L. collocutio.*] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.
- COL-LO-CUTOR**, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.
- COL-LOGUE**, *v. t.* To wheedle.
- COL-LOGUING**, *n.* Flattery; deceit. *Brown.*
- COL-LOP**, *n.* 1. A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh; a thick piece or fleshy lump. 2. In *burlesque*, a child.
- COL-LOQUA-L**, *a.* Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse.
- COL-LOQUIST**, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.
- COL-LOQUIY**, *n.* [*L. colloquium.*] Conversation; mutual discourse or two or more; conference; dialogue.
- COLLOW.** *See COLLY.*
- COL-LUE-TAN-CY**, *n.* [*L. collector.*] A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.
- COL-LUE-TATION**, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety.
- COL-LUDE**, *v. i.* [*L. colludo.*] To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.
- COL-LUDER**, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.
- COL-LUDING**, *pp.* Conspiring with another in a fraud.
- COL-LUDING**, *n.* A trick; collusion.
- COL-LUSION**, *n.* [*L. collusio.*] 1. In *law*, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose. 2. A secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.
- COL-LOSIVE**, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more.
- COL-LOSIVE-LY**, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.
- COL-LOSIVE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being collusive.
- COL-LOSIVY**, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.
- COLLY**, or **COLLOW**, *n.* The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.
- COLLY**, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal.
- COLLY-RITE**, *n.* [*Gr. κολλυρίον.*] A variety of clay, of a white color.
- COL-LYR-I-UM**, *n.* [*L.*] Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.
- COL-MAR**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of pear.
- COL-O-CYNTH**, *n.* [*Gr. κολοκυνθίς.*] The *coloquintida*, or bitter apple of the shops.
- CO-LOGNE-EARTH**, *n.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown color.
- CO-LOMBO**, *n.* A root from Colombo in Ceylon.
- COLON**, *n.* [*Gr. κολών.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal.—2. In *grammar*, a point or character formed thus {;}, used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon {;}, but less than that of a period.
- COLONEL**, (*ku'nel*) *n.* [*Fr. colonel.*] The chief commander of a regiment of troops.
- COLONEL-CY**, (*ku'nel-sy*) } *n.* The office, rank or
COLONEL-SHIP, (*ku'nel-ship*) } commission of a colonel. *Swift. Washington.*
- CO-LONI-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.
- CO-LONI-AL**, *a.* Relating to husbandmen. *Spelman.*
- CO-LONIST**, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.
- CO-LONI-ZA-TION**, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.
- CO-LONIZE**, *v. t.* 1. To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country, for commercial or other purposes. 2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants.
- CO-LONIZED**, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.
- CO-LONIZING**, *pp.* Planting with a colony.
- CO-LONIZ-ING**, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.
- COL-ON-NADE**, *n.* [*It. colonnata.*] 1. In *architecture*, a peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. 2. Any series or range of columns. A *polystyle colonnade* is a range of columns too great to be taken in by the eye at a single view.
- CO-LONY**, *n.* [*L. colonia.*] 1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state. 2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. 3. A collection of animals.
- CO-LO-PHON**, *n.* [from a city of Ionia.] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication.
- CO-LO-PHON-ITE**, *n.* A variety of garnet.
- * **CO-LO-PHONY**, *n.* In *pharmacy*, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried.
- CO-LO-QUINTI-DA**, *n.* [*Gr. κολοκυνθίς.*] The colocynth or bitter apple.
- COLOR**, *n.* [*L. color; It. colore; Sp., Port. color; Fr. couleur.*] 1. In *physics*, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. 2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye. 3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face. 4. Appearance to the mind. 5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right. 6. External appearance; false show; pretense; guise. 7. Kind; species; character; complexion. 8. That which is used for coloring; paint; as red lead, ochre, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c. 9. *Colors*, with a plural termination, in the *military art*, a flag, ensign or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [*See FLAG.*—10. In *law*, *color*, in *pleading*, is when the defendant in assize or trespass gives to the plaintiff a *color* or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court.—*Water-colors* are such as are used in painting with gum-water or size, without being mixed with oil.
- COLOR**, *v. t.* 1. To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. 2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse. 3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.—*To color a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.

- COLOR**, *v. i.* To wash.
- COLOR-A-BLE**, *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice.
- COLOR-A-BLY**, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance. Bacon.
- COLOR-ATE**, *a.* [*L. coloratus.*] Colored; dyed; or tinged with some color. [*Little used.*]
- COLOR-ATION**, *n.* [*L. color.*] The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored.
- COLOR-A-TURE**, *n.* In music, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable.
- COLORED**, *pp.* 1. Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted on stained. 2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues. 3. Having a specious appearance.—*Colored people*, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.
- COLOR-IFIC**, *a.* [*color*, and *L. facio.*] That has the quality of tinging; able to give color or tint to other bodies.
- COLOR-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Dyeing; staining; tinging. 2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.
- COLOR-ING**, *n.* 1. The act or art of dyeing; the state of being colored; color. 2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation.—3. Among painters, the manner of applying colors; or the mixture of light and shade, formed by the various colors employed.
- COLOR-IST**, *n.* One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs.
- COLOR-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.
- COLOSSAL**, *a.* Like a colossus; very large; huge;
- COLOSS-AN**, *a.* gigantic.
- COLOSSUS**, *n.* [*L.*] A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes.
- COLOSSUS-WISE**, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus.
- COL-STAFF**, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two on their shoulders. [*Local.*]
- COLT**, *n.* [*Sax. colt.*] 1. The young of the equine genus of animals, or horse kind.—In America, colt is equally applied to the male or female. The male is called a horse-colt, and the female is called a filly. 2. A young, foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability.
- COLT**, *v. i.* To frisk, riot or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious. Spenser.
- COLT**, *n. t.* To be fool. Shak.
- COLTS-FOOT**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *tussilago*.
- COLTS-TOOTH**, *n.* 1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses. 2. A love of youthful pleasure; [*little used.*]
- COLTER**, *n.* [*L. culter.*] The fore iron of a plough, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.
- COLTISH**, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.
- COLU-BER**, *n.* [*L.*] In zoology, a genus of serpents.
- COLU-BRINE**, *a.* [*L. colubrinus.*] Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [*Little used.*]
- COLUM-BARY**, *n.* [*L. columbarium.*] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
- CO-LUMB-ATE**, *n.* A salt, or compound of columbic acid with a base.
- CO-LUM-BI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.
- CO-LUM-BIC**, *a.* Pertaining to columbium.
- CO-LUM-BIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* Producing or containing columbium.
- CO-LUM-BINE**, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.
- CO-LUM-BINE**, *n.* [*L. columbina.*] *Aquilegia*, a genus of plants of several species.
- CO-LUM-BITE**, *n.* The ore of columbium.
- CO-LUM-BI-UM**, *n.* A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd found at New London, in Connecticut.
- CO-LUM-BO**. See **COLOMBO**.
- COLU-MEL**, *n.* In botany, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round.
- COLUMN**, (*kol'um*) *n.* [*L. columna, column.*] 1. In architecture, a long, round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft and a capital. 2. An erect or elevated structure resembling a column in architecture. 3. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base.—4. In the military art, a large body of troops drawn up in order.—5. Among printers, a division of a page, a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space.
- CO-LUM-NAR**, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.
- CO-LUM-NAR-ISH**, *a.* Somewhat resembling a column. [*A his word.*]
- COLORE**, *n.* [*Gr. κολορος.*] In astronomy and geography, the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world.
- COM**, in composition, as a prefix, *Ir. comá*, or *coimh*, *W. cym*, *ε cye*, *L. com*, or *cum*, denotes *with*, *to* or *against*.
- COMA**, *n.* [*Gr. κωμα.*] Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep.
- COMA**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. In botany, a species of *bracte*, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush.—2. In astronomy, hairiness; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet, when the earth or the spectator is between the comet and the sun.
- COMART**, *n.* A treaty; article; agreement. Shak.
- COMATE**, *a.* [*L. comatus.*] Hairy; encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair.
- COM-MATE**, *n.* A fellow mate, or companion. Shak.
- COMA-TOSE**, *a.* Preternaturally disposed to sleep.
- COMA-TOUS**, *a.* drowsy; dozing, without natural sleep lethargic.
- COMB**, *n.* [*Sax.*] A valley between hills or mountains.
- COMB**, (*kóme*) *n.* [*Sax. camb.*] 1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating, cleansing and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. 2. The crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head. 3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey. 4. A dry measure of four bushels.
- COMB**, (*kóme*) *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb.
- COMB**, *v. i.* In the language of seamen, to roll over, as the top of a wave.
- COMB-BIRD**, *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa.
- COMB-BRUSH**, *n.* A brush to clean combs.
- COMB-MA-KER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.
- COMBAT**, *v. i.* [*Fr. combattre.*] 1. To fight; to struggle or contend with an opposing force. 2. To act in opposition.
- COMBAT**, *v. t.* 1. To fight with; to oppose by force. 2. To contend against; to oppose; to resist.
- COMBAT**, *n.* 1. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle. 2. A duel; a fighting between two men; formerly, a formal trial of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons, by swords or batons.
- COM-BAT-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be disputed, or opposed [*Modern.*]
- COMBAT-ANT**, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.
- COMBAT-ANT**, *n.* 1. A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet. 2. A duelist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion. 3. A person who contends with another in argument, or controversy.
- COMBAT-ED**, *pp.* Opposed; resisted. Locke.
- COMBAT-ER**, *n.* One who fights or contends.
- COMBAT-ING**, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.
- COMBED**, *pp.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.
- COMBER**, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.
- COMBER**, *n.* Incumbrance.
- COMBER**, *n.* A long, slender fish, with a red sock found in Cornwall, England.
- COM-BINA-BLE**, *a.* Capable of combining.
- COMBI-NATE**, *a.* Espoused; betrothed. Shak.
- COM-BI-NATION**, *n.* [*Fr. combinaison.*] 1. Intimate union, or association of two or more persons or things. 2. An assemblage; union of particulars. 3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound. 4. Chemical union; union by affinity.—5. In mathematics, the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner; or the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.
- COM-BINE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. combiner.*] 1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together. 2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact; [*not usual.*] 3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyze*. 4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.
- COM-BINE**, *v. i.* 1. To unite, agree or coalesce. 2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together. 3. To unite by affinity, or natural attraction. 4. To confederate; to unite as nations.
- COM-BIN-ED**, (*kom-bin'd*) *pp.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.
- COM-BIN-ER**, *n.* The person or thing that combines.
- COMBING**, *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c.
- COMBING**, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*]
- COM-BIN-ING**, *ppr.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.
- COMB-LESS**, *a.* Without a comb or crest.
- COM-BUST**, *a.* [*L. combustus.*] When a planet is in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion.
- COM-BUSTI-BLE**, *a.* [*Fr. combustible.*] That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire.
- COM-BUSTI-BLE**, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.

* See *Synopsis*. \bar{A} , \bar{E} , \bar{I} , \bar{O} , \bar{U} , \bar{Y} , *long*.—**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT**;—**PREY**;—**PIN**, **MARINE**, **BIRD**;— † *Obsolete*

COM-BUST-I-BLE-NESS, or COM-BUST-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.*
The quality of taking fire and burning.

COM-BUSTION, (kom-bus'chun) *n.* [Low *L. combustio.*]
1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances. 2. A burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body; attended with heat, or heat and flame. 3. Conflagration; a great fire. 4. Tumult; violent agitation, with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.

COM-BUSTIVE, *a.* Disposed to take fire. *By. Gauden.*

COME, (kum) *v. t.*; *pret. came, part. comen.* [Sax. *coman.*] 1. To move towards; to advance nearer, from any distance. 2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present. 3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *came* to action. 4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? 5. To advance or move into view; to appear. 6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. 7. To become. 8. To appear or be formed, as butter. 9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go.

To *come about*, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive.—To *come about*, to turn; to change; to come round.—To *come again*, to return.—To *come after*, to follow. Also, to come to obtain.—To *come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess.—To *come away*, to depart from; to leave; to issue from.—To *come back*, to return.—To *come by*, to pass near. Also, to obtain, gain, acquire. *Dryden.*—To *come down*, to descend. Also, to be humbled or abased.—To *come for*, to come to get or obtain; to come after.—To *come forth*, to issue or proceed from. Also, to depart from; to leave. Also, to come abroad.—To *come from*, to depart from; to leave.—To *come in*, to enter, as into an inclosure; to comply; to yield; to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; to become fashionable; to be brought into use; to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition; to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield.—To *come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share.—To *come into*, to join with; to bring help; to agree to; to comply with.—To *come near*, to approach.—To *come nigh* is used in like senses.—To *come no near*, in seamanship, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.—To *come of*, to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.—To *come off*, to depart from; to remove from one. *Bacon.* To escape; to get free.—To *come off from*, to leave; to quit.—To *come on*, to advance; to proceed; to fall on; to happen to.—To *come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another; to pass from one party, side or army, to another; to change sides.—To *come out*, to depart or proceed from; to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered.—To *come out of*, to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.—To *come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose.—To *come short*, to fail; not to accomplish.—To *come to*, to consent or yield; to amount to; to recover, as from a swoon.—To *come together*, to meet or assemble.—To *come to pass*, to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected.—To *come up*, to ascend; to rise; to spring; to come into use.—To *come up the capstern*, in seamanship, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—To *come up the tackle fall*, is to slacken it gently.—To *come up to*, to approach near; to amount to; to advance to; to rise to.—To *come up with*, to overtake.—To *come upon*, to fall on; to attack or invade.—To *come*, in futurity; to happen hereafter.—*Come, come*, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

COME, *n.* A sprout. *Mortimer.*

COME-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

CO-ME-DI-AN, *n.* 1. An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general; male or female. 2. A writer of comedy.

COM-E-DY, *n.* [L. *comedia.*] A dramatic composition intended to represent human characters, which are to be imitated in language, dress and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators.

COM-E-LI-LY, (kum'le-ly) *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

COM-E-LI-NESS, (kum'le-nes) *n.* That which is becoming, fit or suitable, in form or manner.

COM-ELY, (kum'ly) *a.* 1. Properly, becoming; suitable; whence, handsome; graceful. 2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COM-ELY, (kum'ly) *adv.* Handsomely; gracefully.

COM-ER, *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present.

COM-ES-SA-TION, *n.* [L. *comessatio.*] Feasting or reveling.

CO-MES-TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Eatable. *Wotton.*

COM-ET, *n.* [L. *cometa.*] An opaque, spherical, solid body, like a planet, but accompanied with a train of light, performing revolutions about the sun, in an elliptical orbit, having the sun in one of its foci.

COM-ET, *n.* A game at cards. *Southerne.*

COM-ET-A'R-I-UM, } *n.* A machine exhibiting an idea of
COM-ET-A-RY, } the revolution of a comet round the sun.

COM-ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a comet. *Chayne.*

CO-MET-I-C, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COM-ET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet. *Shak.*

COM-ET-OG-RAP-HY, *n.* [*comet*, and Gr. *γραφω.*] A description or treatise of comets.

COM-FIT, or COM-FIT-TURE, *n.* [D. *konfyt*; Fr. *confit*, *confiture.*] A dry sweet-meat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried.

COM-FIT, *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

COM-FIT-MA-KER, *n.* One who makes or prepares confits.

COM-FORT, *v. t.* [Low *L. conforto.*] 1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to cheer or enliven. 2. To strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to console; to give new vigor to the spirits; to cheer, or relieve from depression, or trouble.—3. In *law*, to relieve, assist or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact.

COM-FORT, *n.* 1. Relief from pain; ease; rest or moderate pleasure after pain, cold, or distress, or uneasiness of body. 2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation or affliction ceases; consolation. 3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress or danger. 4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity.—5. In *law*, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement. 6. That which gives security from want, and furnishes moderate enjoyment.

COM-FORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment, as a person after sickness or pain. *This is the most common use of the word in the United States.*

2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort. 3. Giving comfort; affording consolation. 4. Placing above want, and affording moderate enjoyment.

COM-FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

COM-FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give comfort or consolation. 2. With comfort, or cheerfulness; without despair.

COM-FORT-ED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

COM-FORT-ER, *n.* 1. One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger. 2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

COM-FORT-FUL, *a.* Full of comfort.

COM-FORT-ING, *ppr.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling.

COM-FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort.

COM-FORT-RESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

COM-FREY, } *n.* A genus of plants, the *symphytum.*

COM-FREY, }

COM-I-C, *a.* [L. *comicus.*] 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. 2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

COM-I-CAL, *a.* 1. Relating to comedy; comic. 2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll.

COM-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner befitting comedy. 2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.

COM-I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth.

COM-ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing nearer, or nigh; approaching; moving towards; advancing. 2. *a.* Future; yet to come. 3. Forward; ready to come.

COM-ING, *n.* 1. The act of coming; approach. 2. The state of being come; arrival.

CO-MING-LE. See COMMINGLE.

COM-ING-IN, *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. Beginning; commencement. 3. Income; revenue; [not now used.] 4. Compliance; submission; [not in use.]

CO-MIT-TAL, *a.* [L. *comitia.*] 1. Relating to the *comitia* or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws. 2. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

COM-I-TY, *n.* [L. *comitas.*] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding.

COM-MA, *n.* [Gr. *κομμα.*] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading.—2. In *music*, an enharmonic interval, being the eighth part of a tone, or the difference between a major and a minor semitone. 3. Distinction.

COM-MAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *commander*; *com*, or *com*, and *L. mando.*] 1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge; to imply authority, and power to control, and to require obedience. 2. To govern, lead or direct; to have or to exercise supreme authority over. 3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over. 4. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction. 5. To direct; to send. 6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over.

COM-MAND, *n. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

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* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in this. † Obsolete

2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway.
 3. Cogent or absolute authority. 4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given. 5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction. 6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting. 7. That which is commanded; control. *Marshall*.
- COM-MANDA-BLE, *a.* That may be commanded.
- COM-MAN-DANT', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.
- COM-MANDA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of a command.
- COM-MANDED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.
- COM-MAND'ER, *n.* 1. A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. 2. One on whom is bestowed a benefice or commandry. 3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c. 4. An instrument of surgery.
- COM-MAND'ER-Y, } *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*.] A kind of benefice or commandry, }
 COM-MANDRY, } fee or fixed revenue, belonging to a military order, conferred on knights of merit.
- COM-MANDING, *ppr.* 1. Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction. 2. *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity.
- COM-MANDING-LY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.
- COM-MANDMENT, *n.* 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept. 2. *By way of eminence*, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai. 3. Authority; coercive power.
- COM-MANDRESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority.
- COM-MARK, *n.* [Fr. *comarque*.] The frontier of a country.
- COM-MA-TE-RI-AL, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another thing. *Bacon*.
- COM-MA-TE-RI-AL-I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same matter.
- COMMA-TISM, *n.* Briefness; conciseness in writing. *Ep. Horsley*.
- COM-MEAS-U-RABLE, (*kom-mezh'ur-a-bl.*) *a.* Reducible to the same measure. But *commensurable* is generally used.
- COM-ME-LINE, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, *commelina*.
- COM-MEMO-RABLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. See MEMORABLE.
- COM-MEMO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *commemorare*.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.
- COM-MEMO-RATED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.
- COM-MEMO-RATING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.
- COM-MEM-O-RATION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration.
- COM-MEMO-RATIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something.
- COM-MEMO-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.
- COM-MENCE, (*kom-mens'*) *v. i.* [Fr. *commencer*.] 1. To begin to take rise or origin; to have first existence. 2. To begin; to be, as in a change of character. 3. To take a degree or the first degree in a university or college.
- COM-MENCE, *v. t.* 1. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act. 2. To begin; to originate; to bring.
- COM-MENCED, (*kom-mens'*) *pp.* Begun; originated.
- COM-MENCEMENT, *n.* 1. Beginning; rise; origin; first existence. 2. The time when students in colleges commence bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred on students who have finished a collegiate education. In *Cambridge*, (*Eng.*) the day when masters of arts and doctors complete their degrees.
- COM-MEN-CING, *ppr.* Beginning; entering on; originating.
- COM-MEND', *v. t.* [L. *commendare*.] 1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend. 2. To commit; to intrust or give in charge. 3. To praise; to mention with approbation. 4. To make acceptable or more acceptable. 5. To produce or present to favorable notice. 6. To send or bear to.
- COM-MEND', *n.* Commendation. *Shak.*
- COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [Formerly accented improperly on the first syllable.] That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.
- COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commendable.
- COM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praise-worthy manner.
- COM-MEND'AM, *n.* In *ecclesiastical law*, in England, a benefice or living commended, by the king or head of the
- church, to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. *Blackstone*.
- COM-MEND'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire*.] One who holds a living in commendam.
- COM-MEND-ATION, *n.* [L. *commendatio*.] 1. The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem. 2. Ground of esteem, approbation; or praise; that which presents a person or thing to acceptance. 3. Service; respects; message of regard.
- COM-MEND-A-TOR, *n.* He who holds a benefice in commendam usually with a bishopric.
- COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Which serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise. 2. Holding a benefice in commendam.
- COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *n.* A commendator. *enology*.
- COM-MENDE'D, *pp.* Praised; represented favorably; commended in charge.
- COM-MENDER, *n.* One who commends or praises.
- COM-MENDING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favorably; committing, or delivering in charge.
- COM-MENS'AL, *n.* [L. *com* and *mensa*.] One that eats at the same table. *Chaucer*.
- COM-MEN-SAL-I-TY, *n.* [Sp. *commensalia*.] Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table [Little used.] *Brown*, *Gillies*.
- COM-MEN-SATION, *n.* Eating at the same table.
- COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité*.]
 COM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure.
- COM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That have a common measure; reducible to a common measure.
- COM-MEN-SU-RATE, *a.* [L. *commensurare*.] 1. Reducible to one and the same common measure. 2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent.
- COM-MEN-SU-RATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.
- COM-MEN-SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing. 2. With equal measure or extent.
- COM-MEN-SURATION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure.
- COM-MENT, *v. i.* [L. *commentor*.] 1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to expound; to annotate. 2. To make verbal remarks, or observations.
- COM-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To explain. 2. To feign; to devise; (*obs.*)
- COM-MENT, *n.* 1. A note, intended to illustrate a writing, or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition. 2. That which explains or illustrates. 3. Remark; observation.
- COM-MEN-TA-RY, *n.* 1. A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author. 2. A book of comments or annotations. 3. A historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions.
- COM-MEN-TA-RY, *v. i.* To write notes upon. [L. *u.*]
- COM-MEN-TATE, *v. i.* To annotate; to write notes upon. *Pursuits of Lit.*
- COM-MEN-TA-TOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator.
- COM-MENT-ER, *n.* 1. One that writes comments; an annotator. 2. One who makes remarks.
- COM-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.
- COM-MEN-TI-TIOUS, *a.* [L. *commentitius*.] Invented; feigned; imaginary.
- COM-MERCE, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*.] 1. In a general sense, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffick. 2. Intercourse between individuals. 3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes. 4. Interchange; reciprocal communications.
- COM-MERCE, *v. i.* 1. To traffick; to carry on trade. 2. To hold intercourse with.
- COM-MER-CER, *n.* One who trafficks or holds intercourse with another.
- COM-MER-CIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to commerce or trade. 2. Carrying on commerce. 3. Proceeding from trade.
- COM-MER-CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a commercial view.
- COM-MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *commigro*.] To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Little used.]
- COM-MI-GRATION, *n.* The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another with a view to permanent residence.
- COM-MI-NATION, *n.* [L. *comminatio*.] 1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance. 2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the liturgy of the church of England.
- COM-MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment.

* See *Synopsis*. \bar{A} , \bar{E} , \bar{I} , \bar{O} , \bar{U} , \bar{Y} , *long*.—*FAR*, *FALL*, *WHAT*;—*PREY*;—*PIN*, *MARINE*, *BIRD*;— † *Obsolete*

COM-MINGLE, *v. t.* To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend.

COM-MINGLE, *v. i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances. *Bacon.*

†COM-MINU-ATE, *v. t.* To grind.

COM-MINU-IBLE, *a.* Reducible to powder.

COM-MINUTE, *v. t.* [*L. minutus.*] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.

COM-MINU-TED, *pp.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.

COM-MINU-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.

COM-MINU-TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization. 2. Attenuation.

COM-MISER-ABLE, *a.* Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow. [*Little used.*]

COM-MISER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. commiseror.*] 1. To pity; to compassionate; to feel sorrow, pain or regret for another in distress. 2. To regret; to pity; to be sorry for.

COM-MISER-ATE-D, *pp.* Pitied.

COM-MISER-A-TING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.

COM-MISER-A-TION, *n.* Pity; compassion; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or distresses of another.

†COM-MISER-A-TIVE, *a.* Compassionate.

COM-MISER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* From compassion.

COM-MISER-A-TOR, *n.* One who pities.

COM-MIS-SARI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary. *Smollett* uses *commissarial*; but this is not authorized.

COM-MIS-SARI-ATE, *n.* [*Sp. comisariato.*] The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissary's department.

COM-MIS-SARY, *n.* [*Fr. commissaire.*] 1. A commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty or office.—2. In *ecclesiastical* law, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese.—3. In a *military* sense, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army. 4. An officer who musters the army, receives and inspects its muster-rolls, and keeps an account of its strength.

COM-MIS-SARI-AT, *n.* The commissary department.

COM-MIS-SARY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary.

COM-MISSION, *n.* [*Fr. commission.*] 1. The act of committing, doing, performing or perpetrating. 2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. 3. The thing committed, intrusted or delivered; letters patent, or any writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty. 4. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.—5. By a *metonymy*, a number of persons joined in an office or trust. 6. The state of that which is intrusted.—7. In *commerce*, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. 8. The allowance made to a factor or commission-merchant for transacting business.

COM-MISSION-MER-CHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling.

COM-MISSION, *v. t.* 1. To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission. 2. To send with a mandate or authority. 3. To authorize or empower.—[*Note.* *Commissionate*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]

COM-MISSION-AL, } *a.* Appointed by warrant. [*Little*

COM-MISSION-ARY, } *used.*

COM-MISSION-ATE, *v. t.* To commission. *Whitby.*

COM-MISSIONED, *pp.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.

COM-MISSION-ER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business.

COM-MISSION-ING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing.

*COM-MIS-SURE, *n.* [*L. commissura.*] 1. A joint, seam or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or lamellæ.—2. In *architecture*, the joint of two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another.—3. In *anatomy*, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.

COM-MIT, *v. t.* [*L. committo.*] 1. To give in trust; to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust. 2. To put into any place for preservation; to deposit. 3. To put or send to, for confinement. 4. To do; to effect or perpetrate. 5. To join or put together, for a contest; to match; followed by *with*; a Latinism. 6. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled. 7. To engage; to pledge; or to pledge by implication

Marshall. 8. To refer or intrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report; a term of legislation.

†COM-MIT, *v. i.* To be guilty of incontinency. *Shak.*

COM-MIT-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of committing; a sending to prison; a putting into prison; imprisonment. 2. An order for confining in prison. But more generally we use *mitimus*. 3. The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration; a term in legislation. 4. The act of delivering in charge, or intrusting. 5. A doing, or perpetration, as of sin or a crime; commission. 6. The act of pledging or engaging; or the act of exposing or endangering. *Hamilton.*

COM-MIT-TED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; given in charge deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged exposed; referred to a committee.

COM-MIT-TEE, *n.* One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together.

COM-MIT-TEE-SHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees.

COM-MIT-TER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.

COM-MIT-TI-BLE, *a.* That may be committed. [*L. u.*]

COM-MIT-TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.

COM-MIX, *v. t.* [*L. commisceo.*] To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances.

COM-MIX, *v. i.* To mix; to mingle. *Shak.*

COM-MIX'ED, (*kom mixt*) *pp.* Mixed; blended.

COM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.

COM-MIX'TION, *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

COM-MIX-TURE, *n.* 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound. 2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.—3. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property, by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors.

COM-MODE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. commodus.*] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.

COM-MO-DI-OUS, *a.* [*Fr. commode.*] Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities.

COM-MO-DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness.

COM-MO-DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness, suitability for its purpose.

COM-MODI-TY, *n.* [*L. commoditas.*] 1. Primarily, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. In this sense nearly obsolete. 2. That which affords ease, convenience or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures.—*Staple commodities* are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.

COM-MO-DRE, *n.* [*It. comandatore.*] 1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships. 2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. 3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

COM-MOD-U-LATION, *n.* [*L. con and modulatio.*] Measure; agreement. [*Little used.*]

†COM-MOIGNE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A monk of the same convent.

COMMON, *a.* [*L. communis; Fr. commun.*] 1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely. 2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. 3. General; serving for the use of all. 4. Universal; belonging to all. 5. Public; general; frequent. 6. Usual; ordinary. 7. Of no rank or superior excellence, ordinary. Applied to men, it signifies, not noble. 8. Prostitute; lewd.—9. In *grammar*, such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called *common*; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parents*.

Common law, in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the *unwritten law*, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written* or *statute law*.—*Common Pleas*, in *Great Britain*, one of the king's courts, now held in Westminster Hall. In some of the *American states*, a court of *common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a *county court*.—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy of the church of England, which all the clergy of the church are enjoined to use.

COMMON, *n.* 1. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number.—2. In *law*, an open ground, or that soil the

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

COM-MON, *v. t.* 1. To have a joint right with others in common ground. 2. To board together; to eat at a table in common.

COM-MON, *adv.* Commonly.

COM-MON-COUN-CIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.

COM-MON-COUN-CIL-MAN, *n.* 1. One who communicates in council with others. 2. A member of the common-council of London. *B. Jonson.*

COM-MON-CRIFER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COM-MON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COM-MON-LAW-YER, *n.* One versed in common law.

COM-MON-PLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic.

COM-MON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.—*Commonplace-book*, a book in which are registered such facts, opinions or observations as are deemed worthy of notice or remembrance, so disposed that any one may be easily found. Hence *commonplace* is used as an epithet to denote what is common or often repeated, or trite.

COM-MON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Held in common. 2. That may be pastured on common land.

COM-MON-AGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COM-MON-AL-TY, *n.* 1. The common people. In *Great Britain*, all classes and conditions of people, who are below the rank of nobility. 2. The bulk of mankind.

COM-MON-ER, *n.* 1. One of the lower rank, or common people; one under the degree of nobility. 2. A member of the house of commons. 3. One who has a joint right in common ground. 4. A student of the second rank in the universities in England; one who eats at a common table. 5. A prostitute. *Shak.* 6. A partaker.

COM-MON-ITION, *n.* [*L. commotio.*] Advice; warning; instruction. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON-ITIVE, *a.* Warning; monitory. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON-LY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

COM-MON-NESS, *n.* 1. Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual. 2. Equal participation by two or more. [*Little used.*]

COM-MONS, *n. plu.* 1. The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar. *Dryden.* 2. In *England*, the lower house of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs and counties. This body is called the *House of Commons*. 3. Common grounds; land possessed or used by two or more persons in common. 4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall.—*Doctors Commons*, in *London*, a college founded by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians *common* together.

† COM-MON-STRATE, *v. t.* To teach. *Cockeram.*

COM-MON-TY, *n.* In *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or moor, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage.

COM-MON-WEAL, *n.* 1. An established form of government or civil polity; or, more generally, a state; a body politic; properly, a free state.

COM-MON-WEALTH, *n.* 1. The whole body of people in a state; the public. 2. The territory of a state; as, all the land within the limits of the *commonwealth*. *Massachusetts.*

COM-MON-WEALTH'S-MAN, *n.* One who favors the commonwealth, or a republican government.

COM-MON-RANCE, *n.* [*L. commorans.*] A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

COM-MO-RANT, *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

† COM-MO-RATION, *n.* A staying, or tarrying. *Cockeram.*

COM-MO-RIENT, *a.* [*L. commoriens.*] Dying at the same time.

COM-MO-THER, *n.* A godmother. [*Little used.*]

COM-MOTION, *n.* [*L. commotio.*] 1. Agitation; as the commotion of the sea. 2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount at times to sedition or insurrection. 3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.

COM-MOTION-ER, *n.* One who excites commotion. [*Little used.*]

COM-MOVE, *v. t.* [*L. commoveo.*] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; a poetic word. *Thomson.*

COM-MUNE, *v. i.* [*Fr. communier.*] 1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse. 2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation. 3. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion; a common use of the word in *America*.

COM-MONE, *n.* A small territorial district in France—one

of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution.

COM-MUN-I-BUS AN-NIS, *n.* One year with another; on an average.—*Communibus locis.* One place with another; on a medium.

COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another.

COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another. 2. That may be recounted. 3. Communicative; ready to impart; [*not used.*]

COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Being communicable.

COM-MU-NI-CANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lord's supper.

COM-MU-NI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. communico.*] 1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker. to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use or enjoy. 2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of. 3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs or signals. 4. To deliver; to give.

COM-MU-NI-CATE, *v. i.* 1. To partake of the Lord's supper. *Taylor* 2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another. 3. To have intercourse; applied to persons. 4. To have, enjoy or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another.

COM-MU-NI-CATE-D, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COM-MU-NI-CATE-TING, *ppr.* 1. Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering. 2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. 3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel. 4. Having intercourse by words, letters or messages; corresponding.

COM-MU-NI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of imparting, conferring or delivering, from one to another. 2. Intercourse by words, letters or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means. 3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men. 4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place. 5. That which is communicated or imparted.—6. In *rhetoric*, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you*.

COM-MU-NI-CATIVE, *a.* 1. Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. 2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

COM-MU-NI-CATIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve.

COM-MU-NI-CATE-TO-RY, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COM-MUN-ING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COM-MUN-ING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse. *E. T. Fitch.*

COM-MUN-ION, *n.* [*L. communio*; *Fr. communion.*] 1. Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions, or offices; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord. 2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline. 3. The body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. 4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. 5. Union of professing Christians in a particular church.—*Communion-service*, in the Liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

COM-MUN-ION-IST, *n.* One who is of the same communion. *Dury.*

COM-MU-NI-TY, *n.* [*L. communitas.*] 1. Properly, common possession or enjoyment. 2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests; or living under the same laws and regulations; a commonwealth or state, a body politic. 3. Commonness; frequency; [*obs.*]

COM-MU-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put, one in the place of the other.

COM-MU-TA-BLE, *a.* [*L. commutabilis.*] That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another.—In *philology*, that may pass from one into another.

COM-MU-TATION, *n.* [*L. commutatio.*] 1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another. 2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.—3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

COM-MU-TATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. commutatif.*] Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another.

* See Synopsis A. E. I. O. U, long.—F&R, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

COM-MÚT-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange.

COM-MÚTE, *v. t.* [*L. commuto.*] 1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.—2. in *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

COM-MÚTE, *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of.

COM-MÚT-U-AL, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal; used in *poetry*.

COM-PACT, *a.* [*L. compactus.*] 1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. 2. Composed; consisting. 3. Joined; held together. [*Little used.*] 4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose.

COMPACT, *n.* [*L. compactum.*] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederations.

COM-PACT, *v. t.* 1. To thrust, drive or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body. 2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system. 3. To league with. 4. To compose or make out of.

COM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Pressed close; firmly united, or connected.

COM-PACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Closely. *Loveless.*

COM-PACT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness.

COM-PACT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be joined.

COM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

COM-PACT'ION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact.

COM-PACT'LY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COM-PACT'NESS, *n.* Firmness; close union of parts; density.

COM-PACTURE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining.

COM-PAGES, *n.* [*L.*] A system or structure of many COM-PAGES, *n.* parts united.

COM-PAG'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To set together that which is broken.

COM-PAG-I-NATION, *n.* [*L. compago.*] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture. [*Little used.*]

COM-PAN-A-BLE, *a.* Companionable. *Chaucer.*

COM-PAN-I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Sidney.*

COM-PAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Social. *Bacon.*

COM-PAN'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Hall.*

COM-PAN'ION, (*kom-pan'yun*) *n.* [*Fr. compagnon.*] 1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates, and converses. 2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and traveling together are called *companions*. 3. A partner; an associate. 4. A fellow; a mate. 5. A sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair-case of the cabin in merchant ships. Hence the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *companion ladder*.

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion.

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

COM-PAN'ION-SHIP, *n.* 1. Fellowship; association. 2. Company; train.

COM-PAN'Y, *n.* [*It. compagna.*] 1. In *military affairs*, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment. 2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, in a *very indefinite sense*. 3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity; a party collected by invitation or otherwise. 4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society. 5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying; fellowship; society. 6. A number of persons united for the same purpose, or in a joint concern. 7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.—*To bear company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with.—*To keep company*, to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually.

COM-PAN'Y, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to.

COM-PAN'Y, *v. i.* 1. To associate with; to frequent the company of. 2. To be a gay companion; [*obs.*] 3. To have commerce with the other sex.

COM-PAR-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. comparabilis.*] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

COM-PAR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.

COM-PAR-ATES, *n.* In *logic*, the two things compared to one another.

COM-PAR-A-TIVE, *a.* [*L. comparativus.*] 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. 2. Having the power of comparing different things.—3. In *grammar*, expressing more or less. The *comparative degree* of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as *brighter*.—*Comparative anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of other animals than man, with a view to compare their structure with that of human beings.

COM-PAR-A-TIVE, *n.* One who is equal or pretends to be an equal. *Shak.*

COM-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely or in itself.

COM-PARE, *v. t.* [*L. comparo.*] 1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement. 2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration. 3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities or qualities.—4. In *grammar*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as, *blackish, black, blacker, blackest*. 5. To get; to procure; to obtain; as in *Latin*; [*obs.*]

COM-PARE, *v. i.* 1. To hold comparison; to be like or equal. 2. To vie; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PARE, *n.* 1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison, or being considered as equal. 2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

COM-PAR'ED, (*kom-pard'*) *pp.* Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

COM-PAR'ER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

COM-PAR'ING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of things to each other; likening.

COM-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [*It. comparazione; Fr. comparaison.*] 1. The act of comparing. 2. The state of being compared. 3. Comparative estimate; proportion.—4. In *grammar*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification. 5. A simile, similitude, or illustration by similitude.—6. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both.

COM-PART, *v. t.* [*Fr. partager.*] To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions. *Wotton.*

COM-PART, *n.* A member. *Scott.*

COM-PART'ED, *pp.* Divided into parts or apartments.

COM-PART'ING, *ppr.* Dividing or disposing into parts.

COM-PAR-TI-TION, *n.* 1. The act of dividing into parts. 2. Division; part divided; a separate part. *Wotton.*

COM-PART'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. compartiment.*] 1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a ground-plot. 2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament.

COM-PART'NER, *n.* A sharer. *Pearson.*

COMPASS, *n.* [*Fr. compas.*] 1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included. 2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit. 3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits. 4. The extent or limit of the voice or of sound. 5. An instrument for directing or ascertaining the course of ships at sea, consisting of a circular box, containing a paper card marked with the thirty-two points of direction, fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted.—6. *Compass* or *compasses*, an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. 7. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed in the main like the mariner's compass.

COMPASS, *v. t.* 1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; to inclose, encircle, grasp or seize. 2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides. 3. To go or walk round. 4. To besiege; to beleaguer; to block up. 5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish. 6. To pur-pose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as we say, to go about to perform, but in mind only.

COMPASS-SAW, *n.* A species of saw, whose office is to cut round.

COMPASSED, *pp.* Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined.

COMPASS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.—2. In *ship-building*, incurved; arched.

COMPASS'ION, *n.* [*It. compassione.*] A suffering with another; painful sympathy; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; commiseration.

COM-PASS'ION, *v. t.* To pity. *Shak.*

COM-PASS'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of pity. [*L. u.*] *Barrow*

- † COM-PASSION-A-RY, *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*
 COM-PASSION-ATE, *a.* Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants and infirmities of others.
 COM-PASSION-ATE, *v. t.* To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.
 COM-PASSION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully. *Clarendon.*
 COM-PASSION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.
 COM-PATER-NI-TY, *n.* The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.
 COM-PAT-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitableness.
 COM-PAT-I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *compatible.*] 1. Consistent; that may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable.
 COM-PAT-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as *compatibility*, which is generally used.
 COM-PAT-I-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.
 COM-PAT-I-ENT, *a.* Suffering together. [*Little used.*]
 * COM-PAT-RI-OT, or COM-PAT-RI-OT, *n.* [It. *compatriotta.*] A fellow patriot; one of the same country.
 * COM-PAT-RI-OT, *a.* Of the same country.
 * COM-PEER, *n.* [L. *compar.*] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.
 COM-PEER, *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with. *Shak.*
 COM-PEL, *v. t.* [L. *compello.*] 1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate. 2. To force; to take by force, or violence; to seize. 3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company; a Latinism, *compellere gregem.* 4. To seize; to overpower; to hold; [*unusual.*] 5. To call forth; [*obs.*]
 COM-PELLA-BLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced or constrained.
 COM-PELLA-BLY, *adv.* By compulsion.
 COM-PELLA-TION, *n.* [L. *compellatio.*] Style or manner of address; the word of salutation.
 † COM-PELLA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of compelling; compulsory. *Cavendish.*
 COM-PELL-ED, (kom-peld') *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.
 COM-PELL-ER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.
 COM-PELL-ING, *pp.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.
 COM-PEND, or COM-PEND-I-UM, *n.* [L. *compendium.*] An abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition.
 COM-PEN-DI-ARI-OUS, *a.* Short; contracted. [L. *u.*]
 † COM-PEN-DI-ATE, *v. t.* To sum or collect together.
 † COM-PEN-DI-OS-I-TY, *n.* Shortness.
 COM-PEN-DI-OUS, *a.* 1. Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass. 2. Short; direct; near; not circuitous.
 COM-PEN-DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.
 COM-PEN-DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.
 COM-PENS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compensated. [L. *u.*]
 * COM-PEN-SATE, or COM-PEN-SATE, *v. t.* [L. *compensare.*] 1. To recompense; to give an equivalent. 2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.
 * COM-PEN-SATE, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent.—This word is generally accented on the second syllable, most unfortunately, as any ear will determine by the feebleness of the last syllables in the participles, *com-pens-a-ted*, *com-pens-a-ting*.
 * COM-PEN-SA-TED, *pp.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.
 * COM-PEN-SA-TING, *pp.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating.
 COM-PEN-SA-TION, *n.* 1. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; remuneration; recompense.—2. In law, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.
 COM-PEN-SA-TIVE, *a.* Making amends or compensation.
 COM-PEN-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.
 † COM-PENSE, *v. t.* To recompense
 † COM-PE-REN-DI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *comperendiao.*] To delay.
 † COM-PE-REN-DI-NATION, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.
 COM-PETE, *v. i.* [L. *competo.*] 1. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry. 2. To strive or claim to be equal. *Milner.*
 COM-PETE-NCE, } *n.* [L. *competens.*] 1. Sufficiency;
 COM-PETE-N-CY, } such a quantity as is sufficient;
 property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property. 3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness. 4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause. 5. Fitness; adequacy; suitableness; legal sufficiency.
 COM-PET-ENT, *a.* 1. Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate. 2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power. 3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right.
 COM-PET-ENT-LY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably.
 † COM-PET-I-BLE. See COMPATIBLE.
 † COM-PET-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; fitness.
 COM-PET-ING, *pp.* Striving in rivalry.
 COM-PET-I-TION, *n.* [Low L. *competitio.*] 1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority. 2. A state of rivalry; a state of having equal claims. 3. A state claim; claim of more than one to the same thing.
 COM-PET-I-TOR, *n.* 1. One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival. 2. An opponent.
 COM-PET-I-TOR-Y, *a.* Rivaling; acting in competition
Dangers of the Country.
 COM-PET-I-TRESS, }
 COM-PET-I-TRIX, } *n.* A female competitor.
 COM-PI-LA-TION, *n.* 1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book or pamphlet. 2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate.
 † COM-PI-LA-TOR, *n.* A collector.
 COM-PILE, *v. t.* [L. *compilo.*] 1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws or customs, in a book, code or system. 2. To write; to compose. 3. To contain; to comprise; [*not used.*] 4. To make up; to compose; [*not used.*] 5. To put together; to build; [*not used.*]
 COM-PI-LED, (kom-pild') *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.
 COM-PILE-MENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; coevocation. [*Little used.*]
 COM-PI-LE-R, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers.
 COM-PILING, *pp.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.
 COM-PLA-CENCE, } *n.* [L. *complacens.*] 1. Pleasure; sat-
 COM-PLA-CEN-CY, } isfaction; gratification. 2. The
 cause of pleasure or joy. 3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.—the latter sense, *complaisance*, from the French, is now used. See COMPLAISANCE.
 COM-PLA-CENT, *a.* Civil; complaisant. *Burke.*
 COM-PLA-CENT-IAL, *a.* Marked by complaisance; accommodating. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
 COM-PLA-CENT-LY, *adv.* Softly; in a complaisant manner.
 COM-PLAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *complaignre.*] 1. To utter expressions of grief; to lament. 2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur, to find fault. 3. To utter expressions of uneasiness or pain. 4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer. 5. To represent injuries particularly in a writ of *audita querela*.
 COM-PLAIN, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.
 † COM-PLAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be complained of.
 COM-PLAIN-ANT, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*] 1. A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender. 2. The plaintiff in a writ of *audita querela*.
 COM-PLAIN-ER, *n.* One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.
 † COM-PLAIN-FUL, *a.* Full of complaint.
 COM-PLAIN-ING, *pp.* Expressing grief, sorrow or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense.
 COM-PLAINING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.
 COM-PLAIN-T', *n.* [Fr. *complainte.*] 1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault. 2. The cause or subject of complaint, or murmuring. 3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness in the body; a malady; a disease, usually applied to disorders not violent. 4. Accusation; a charge against an offender. 5. Representation of injuries, in a general sense; and, appropriately, in a writ of *audita querela*.
 COM-PLAI-SANCE, (kom-pla-zance) *n.* [Fr. *complaisance.*] 1. A pleasing deportment; courtesy; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleas-

* See Synopses. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, F, ALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolète

- ire, civility; obliging condescension; kind and affable reception and treatment of guests; exterior acts of civility.
2. Condescension; obliging compliance with the wishes or humors of others. 3. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige.
- COMPLAISANT, (kom'pla-zant) *a.* 1. Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please. 2. Civil; courteous; polite.
- COMPLAISANT-LY, (kom'pla-zant-ly) *adv.* In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.
- COMPLAISANT-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. [*Little used.*]
- COMPLA-NATE, } *v. t.* [*L. complans.*] To make level;
COM-PLANE, } to reduce to an even surface.
- COM-PLA-TIV', *See* COMPLETE.
- COM-PLE-MENT, *n.* [*L. complementum.*] 1. Fulness; completion; whence, perfection. 2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited. 3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [*See* COMPLIMENT].—4. In *geometry*, what remains of the quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any arch has been taken from it.—5. In *astronomy*, the distance of a star from the zenith.—6. *Arithmetical complement* of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.—7. In *fortification*, the complement of the curtain is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.
- COM-PLEMENTAL, *a.* Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.
- COM-PLEMENTA-RY, *n.* One skilled in compliments.
- COM-PLÈTE, *a.* [*L. completus.*] 1. Having no deficiency; perfect. 2. Finished; ended; concluded.—3. In *botany*, a complete flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla; or having all the parts of a flower.
- COM-PLÈTE, *v. t.* 1. To finish; to end; to perfect. 2. To fill; to accomplish. 3. To fulfill; to accomplish; to perform.
- COM-PLÈT'ED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected; fulfilled; accomplished.
- COM-PLÈTE-LY, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.
- COM-PLÈTE-MENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing.
- COM-PLÈTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.
- COM-PLÈT'ING, *pp.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.
- COM-PLÈTION, *n.* 1. Fulfillment; accomplishment. 2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state.
- COM-PLÈTIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete. *Harris.*
- COM-PLÈ-TO-RY, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.
- COM-PLÈ-TO-RY, *n.* The evening service; the complin of the Romish church.
- COM-PLEX, or COM-PLÈX'ED, *a.* [*L. complexus.*] 1. Composed of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected. 2. Involved; difficult.
- COM-PLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication. [*Little used.*]
- COM-PLÈX-ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state.
- COM-PLÈX-ION, (kom-plex-yun) *n.* 1. Involution; a complex state; [*little used.*] 2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; the color of the external parts of a body or thing. 3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character.
- COM-PLÈX-ION-AL, *a.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion.
- COM-PLÈX-ION-AL-LY, *adv.* By complexion. *Brown.*
- COM-PLÈX-ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.
- COM-PLÈX-ION-ED, *a.* Having a certain temperament or state.
- COM-PLÈX-IV-ITY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexity.
- COM-PLÈX-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.
- COM-PLÈX-NESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved.
- COM-PLÈX-URE, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.
- COM-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* That can bend or yield.
- COM-PLI-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand or proposal; concession; submission. 2. A disposition to yield to others. 3. Obedience; followed by *with*. 4. Performance; execution.
- COM-PLI-ANT, *a.* 1. Yielding, bending. 2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.
- COM-PLI-ANT-LY, *adv.* In a yielding manner.
- COM-PLI-CA-CY, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.
- COM-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. complicus.*] 1. Literally, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts. 2. To make intricate.
- COM-PLI-CATE, *a.* 1. Complex; composed of two or more parts united.—2. In *botany*, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.
- COM-PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.
- COM-PLI-CATE-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner.
- COM-PLI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity.
- COM-PLI-CA-TING, *pp.* Interweaving; infolding; uniting.
- COM-PLI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved or intimately blended. 2. The integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.
- COM-PLICE, *n.* [*It. complice.*] One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an accomplice. The latter is now used. *See* ACCOMPLICE.
- COM-PLI-ED, (kom-plide') *pret.* of comply.
- COM-PLI-ER, *n.* One who complies, yields or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper.
- COM-PLI-MENT, *n.* [*Fr. id.; It. complimento.*] 1. An expression of civility, respect or regard. 2. A present or favor bestowed.
- COM-PLI-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To praise; to flatter by expressions of approbation, esteem or respect. 2. To congratulate; as, to compliment a prince on the birth of a son. 3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favor.
- COM-PLI-MENT, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.
- COM-PLI-MENT-AL, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.
- COM-PLI-MENT-AL-LY, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility, or ceremony.
- COM-PLI-MENT-A-RY, *a.* Complimentary; gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering.
- COM-PLI-MENT-ER, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.
- COM-PLINE, or COM-PLIN, *n.* [*Fr. complice.*] The last division of the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset.
- COM-PLISH, for accomplish, is not now used.
- COM-PLI-RE, *v. i.* [*L. comploro.*] To lament together.
- * COM-PLI-T, *n.* [*con, com, and plat.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.
- COM-PLI-T, *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.
- COM-PLI-T'ED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.
- COM-PLI-T'ING, *pp.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.
- COM-PLI-T'LY, *v. i.*; *pret.* complied. [*It. compiacere.*] 1. To comply with, to fulfill; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute. 2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit.
- COM-PLI-T'ING with, *pp.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.
- COM-PO-ND-ER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. compondero.*] To weigh together.
- COM-PO-NE, } In *heraldry*, a bordure componse is that
COM-PO-NED, } formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors.
- COM-PO-NENT, *a.* [*L. componens.*] Literally, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound.
- COM-PORT, *v. i.* [*It. comportare; Fr. comporter.*] To comport with, literally, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord.
- COM-PORT, *v. t.* 1. With the reciprocal pronoun, to behave; to conduct. *Burke.* [*Little used.*] 2. To bear; to endure. [*Not used.*]
- * COM-PORT, *n.* Behavior; conduct; manner of acting [*Rarely used.*]
- COM-PORT-A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; consistent.
- COM-PORT-ANCE, *n.* Behavior; deportment.
- COM-PORT-ATION, *n.* An assemblage.
- COM-PORT-MENT, *n.* Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting. *Addison.*
- COM-POS-MEN-TIS, [*L. con and pos.*] Possessed of mind in a sound state of mind.
- COM-POSE, *v. t.* [*Fr. composer.*] 1. To form a compound or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things parts or individuals. 2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing, to write, as an author. 3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole. 4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to

* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † Obsolete

tranquillize; that is, to set or lay. 5. To settle; to adjust. 6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state. 7. To settle into a quiet state. 8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for any purpose.—9. In *printing*, to set types or characters in a composing stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.—10. In *music*, to form a tune or piece of music with notes, arranging them on the staff in such a manner as, when sung, to produce harmony.

COM-POS'ED, (kom-pōzd') *pp.* 1. Set together, or in due order; formed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted. 2. *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free from agitation.

COM-POS'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; seriously; sedately.

COM-POS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.

COM-POS'ER, *n.* 1. One who composes; one who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author; also, one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not. 2. One who quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.

SOM-POS'ING, *ppr.* Placing together; forming; constituting; writing an original work; quieting; setting; adjusting; setting types.

COM-POS'ING-STICK, *n.* Among *printers*, an instrument on which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

COM-POS'ITE, *a.* In *architecture*, the Composite order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders or columns.—*Composite numbers* are such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3.

COM-PO-SI'TION, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the act of composing, or that which is composed; the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts or ingredients; or the whole body, mass or compound, thus formed.—2. In *literature*, the act of inventing or combining ideas, clothing them with words, arranging them in order, and, in general, committing them to paper, or otherwise writing them. 3. A written or printed work; a writing, pamphlet or book.—4. In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes; or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other musical piece. 5. The state of being placed together; union; conjunction; combination. 6. The disposition or arrangement of figures connected in a picture. 7. Adjustment; orderly disposition. 8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions. 9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required. 10. Consistency; congruity; [*little used.*] 11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception; opposed to *analysis*. 12. The joining of two words in a compound, as in *book-case*; or the act of forming a word with a prefix or affix, which varies its signification; as *return*, from *turn*. 13. The synthetical method of reasoning; synthesis; a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved.—14. In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.—15. In *chemistry*, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity.

COM-POS'I-TOR, *n.* 1. In *printing*, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms. 2. One who sets in order.

*COM-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding.

COM-POS'SESSOR, *n.* A joint possessor.

†COM-POS'SIBLE, *a.* Consistent.

COM-POST, *n.* [*It. composta.*] In *agriculture*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

COM-POST, *v. t.* To manure with compost.

†COM-POST'URE, *n.* Soil; manure.

COM-POS'URE, (kom-pōzhur) *n.* 1. The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition. 2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order; [*little used.*] 3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts. 4. Frame; make; temperament. 5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. 6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [*Little used.*]

COM-PO-TATION, *n.* [*L. compositio.*] The act of drinking or tipping together.

COM-PO-TA-TOR, *n.* One who drinks with another.

COM-POUND, *v. t.* [*L. compono.*] 1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body. 2. To unite or combine. 3. To compose; to constitute; [*not used.*]—

4. In *grammar*, to unite two or more words; to form one word of two or more. 5. To settle amicably; to adjust

by agreement; as a difference or controversy. 6. To pay by agreement; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required.—*To compound felony*, is for the person robbed agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber.

COM-POUND, *v. i.* 1. To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. 2. To bargain in the lump; to agree. 3. To agree. 4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and to discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law.—*To compound with a felon*, is to take the goods stolen, or other amounts, upon an agreement not to prosecute him.

COMPOUND, *a.* 1. Composed of two or more ingredients.—2. In *grammar*, composed of two or more words.—3. In *botany*, a compound flower is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, on a common receptacle.

COMPOUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition.

COM-POUNDA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COM-POUNDED, *pp.* Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COM-POUNDER, *n.* 1. One who compounds or mixes different things. 2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement; [*little used.*]

COM-POUNDING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

COM-PRE-HEND, *v. t.* [*L. comprehendo.*] 1. To contain; to include; to comprise. 2. To imply; to contain or include by implication or construction. 3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea.

COM-PRE-HENDED, *pp.* Contained; included; implied; understood.

COM-PRE-HENDING, *ppr.* Including; comprising; understanding; implying.

COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE, *a.* [*L. comprehensibilis.*] 1. That may be comprehended, or included; possible to be comprised. 2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being understood.

COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of significance; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

COM-PRE-HEN-SION, *n.* [*L. comprehensio.*] 1. The act or quality of comprehending, or containing; a comprising; a summary; an epitome or compend. 3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing.—In *rhetoric*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent; extensive. 2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace.

COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive, or of including much extent. 2. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

†COM-PRE-HENSOR, *n.* One who has obtained knowledge. *Hall.*

COM-PRES-BY-TE-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical administration.

COM-PRESS, *v. t.* [*L. compressus.*] 1. To press together by external force; to force, urge or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd. 2. To embrace carnally. 3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

COM-PRESS, *n.* In *surgery*, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing.

COM-PRESSED, (kom-press) *pp.* 1. Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.—2. In *botany*, flattened; having the two opposite sides plane or flat.

COM-PRESS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass.

COM-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; giving way to a force applied.

* See *Synopsis*. *A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.*—*FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—* † *Obsolete.*

COM-PRESS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

COM-PRESSION, *n.* 1. The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union or density, by the application of force. 2. The state of being compressed.

COM-PRESSIVE, *a.* Having power to compress.

COM-PRESSURE, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

†COM-PRĪEST, *n.* A fellow priest. *Milton.*

COM-PRINT, *v. i.* [See PRINT.] To print together. It is taken, in *law*, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [Little used.]

COM-PRIS'AL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending. *Barrow.*

COM-PRISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *compris.*] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be comprised in a few words.

COM-PRISED, (*kom-prīz'd*) *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

COM-PRIS'ING, *pp.* Containing; including; comprehending.

COM-PRO-BATE, *v. i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony. *Elyot.*

COM-PRO-BATION, *n.* [L. *comprobatio.*] Proof; joint attestation. [Little used.]

COM-PRO-MISE, *n.* [L. *compromissum.*] 1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators. 2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions. 3. Mutual agreement; adjustment.

COM-PRO-MISE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with concessions of claims by the parties; to compound. 2. To agree; to accord. 3. To commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration.

†COM-PRO-MISE, *v. i.* To agree; to accord. *Fuller.*

COM-PRO-MISED, *pp.* Settled by agreement with mutual concessions.

COM-PRO-MIS-ER, *n.* One who compromises.

COM-PRO-MIS-ING, *pp.* Adjusting by agreement.

COM-PROM-IS-SO'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a compromise.

COM-PRO-MIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compromettre.*] To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence, to put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled.

COM-PRO-MIT-ED, *pp.* Pledged by some previous act or declaration.

COM-PRO-MIT-ING, *pp.* Pledging; exposing to hazard.

COM-PRO-VINCIAL, *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

†COMPT, (*comt*) *n.* [Fr. *compte.*] Account; computation.

†COMPT, *v. t.* To compute. See COUNT.

†COMPT, *a.* [L. *comptus.*] Neat; spruce.

†COMPT-BLE, *a.* Accountable; subject; submissive.

†COMPTLY, *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

†COMPTNESS, *n.* Neatness. *Sherwood.*

COMP-TON-ITE, *n.* A newly-discovered mineral.

COMP-TROLL, from Fr. *compter*, L. *computo*, to count or compute, and *rolle*, a register. If this word were of genuine origin, both the verb and its derivative, *comptroller*, as applied to a public officer, would not be sense. But there is no such legitimate word in English, nor in any other known language. See CONTROL.

COM-PUL-SA-TIVE, or COM-PUL-SA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *compulsus.*] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force.

COM-PUL-SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

COM-PULSION, *n.* [Low L. *compulsio.*] 1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible. 2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

COM-PULSIVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining; applying force.

COM-PULSIVE-LY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

COM-PULSIVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COM-PULSO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

COM-PULSO-RY, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining.

COM-PUNCT, *a.* Pricked; stimulated.

COM-PUNCTION, *n.* [L. *compunctio.*] 1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation. 2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse, proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.

COM-PUNCTIOUS, *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed.

COM-PUNCTIVE, *a.* Causing remorse.

COM-PUGIL, *n.* A fellow pupil. [Little used.]

COM-PUR-GATION, *n.* [L. *compurgo.*] In *law*, the act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others, who swear to their belief of his veracity.

COM-PUR-GATOR, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

COM-PUTA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being computed, numbered or reckoned.

†COM-PU-TATE, *v. t.* To account; to reckon. *Cocheraa.*

COM-PU-TATION, *n.* [L. *computatio.*] 1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated or compared. 2. The sum, quantity or amount ascertained by computing or reckoning. 3. Calculation.

COM-PUTE, *v. t.* [L. *computo.*] 1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate. 2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data. 3. To calculate.

†COM-PUTE, *n.* Computation. *Brown.*

COM-PUTED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COM-PUTEER, *n.* One who computes, a reckoner; a calculator. *Swift.*

COM-PUTING, *pp.* Counting; numbering; reckoning, estimating.

†COM-PU-TIST, *n.* A computer. *Wotton.*

†COM-RADE, *n.* [Fr. *camarade.*] A fellow; a mate or companion; an associate in occupation.

†COM-ROGUE, *n.* A fellow rogue.

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. In compounds, it is changed into *i* before *l*, as in *colligo*, to collect, and into *m* before a labial, as in *comparo*, to compare. Before a vowel or *h*, the *n* is dropped; as in *coalesce*, to coalesce, to cooperate; *cohibeo*, to restrain. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*; or opposition, as in *conflict*, *contend*.

CON. [abbreviated from Latin *contra*, against.] In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, *con* denotes the negative side of a question. As a *noun*, a person who is in the negative; as, the *pros* and *cons*.

CON, *v. t.* [Sax. *cennan*, *connan*, *cunnan.*] 1. To know; [obs.] 2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind, or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson. *Milton* — *To con thanks*, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank [obs.] *Shak.*

CON-NAT'US, *n.* [L.] 1. Effort; attempt. 2. The tendency of a body towards any point. *Paley.*

CON-CAMER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *concamero.*] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over.

CON-CAMER-ATED, *pp.* Arched over.

CON-CAMER-ATION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault.

CON-CATE-NATE, *v. t.* [It. *concatenare.*] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

CON-CATE-NATED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

CON-CAT-E-NATION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other.

†CON-CAUSE, *n.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*

CON-CAUSATION, *n.* The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, *a.* [L. *concavus.*] 1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body. 2. In *botany*, a concave leaf is one whose edge stands above the disk.

CONCAVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault; as, the ethereal concave.

CONCAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Seward.*

CONCAVE-NESS, *n.* Hollowness.

CON-CAVITY, *n.* [It. *concavità.*] Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body.

CON-CAVO-CONCAVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other.

CONCAVOUS, *a.* [L. *concavus.*] Concave, which see.

CONCAVOUS-LY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CON-CEAL, *v. t.* [Low L. *concelo.*] 1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration. 2. To hide, *o* *whisper*, from observation; to cover or keep from sight.

CON-CEAL-ABLE, *a.* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close.

CON-CEAL'ED, (*kon-seeld'*) *pp.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CON-CEAL'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be detected.

†CON-CEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* Privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CON-CEALER, *n.* One who conceals.

CON-CEALING, *pp.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.

CON-CEAL'ING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

* See Synopsis MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † Obsolete.

- CON-CEALMENT**, *n.* 1. Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret. 2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight. 3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as, a project formed in concealment. 4. The place of hiding; a secret place; retreat from observation; cover from sight.
- CON-CEDE**, *v. t.* [*L. concedo.*] 1. To yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed. 2. To allow; to admit to be true.
- CON-CEDE**, *v. i.* To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*
- CON-CEDED**, *pp.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact or statement is *conceded*.
- CON-CEDEING**, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.
- CON-CEIT**, *n.* [*It. conceitto.*] 1. Conception; that which is conceived, imagined or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image. 2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as, a man of quick *conceit*; [*nearly antiquated.*] 3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; as, a strange or odd *conceit*. 4. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination. 5. A striking thought; affected or unnatural conception. 6. Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments.—*Out of conceit with*, not having a favorable opinion of; no longer pleased with.
- CON-CEIT**, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.
- † **CON-CEIT**, *v. i.* To form a notion; to conceive.
- CON-CEITED**, *pp.* 1. Conceived; imagined; fancied. 2. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy or imagination; [*obs.*] 3. *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments; vain.
- CON-CEITED-LY**, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.
- CON-CEITED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments.
- † **CON-CEITLESS**, *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension. *Shak.*
- CON-CEIVABLE**, *a.* [*Fr. conceivable.*] 1. That may be imagined or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination. 2. That may be understood or believed.
- CON-CEIVABLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.
- CON-CEIVABLE-LY**, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.
- CON-CEIVE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. concevoir.*] 1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal. 2. To form in the mind; to imagine; to devise. 3. To form an idea in the mind; to understand; to comprehend. 4. To think; to be of opinion; to have an idea; to imagine.
- CON-CEIVE**, *v. i.* 1. To have a fetus formed in the womb; to breed; to become pregnant. 2. To think; to have a conception or idea. 3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of.
- CON-CEIVED**, (*kon-seevd*) *pp.* Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined; understood.
- CON-CEIVER**, *n.* One that conceives; one that comprehends.
- CON-CEIVING**, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.
- CON-CEIVING**, *n.* Apprehension; conception.
- † **CON-CELEBRATE**, *v. t.* To celebrate together.
- CON-CENT**, *n.* [*L. concentus.*] 1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony. 2. Consistency; accordant.
- CON-CENTED**, *part. a.* Made to accord. *Spenser.*
- CON-CENTRAL**, *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*
- CON-CENTRATE**, *v. t.* 1. To bring to a common centre, or to a closer union; to cause to approach nearer to a point or centre; to bring nearer to each other. 2. To increase the specific gravity of bodies. 3. To free from extraneous matter; as, to *concentrate* an acid.
- CON-CENTRA-TED**, *pp.* Brought to a point or centre; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.
- CON-CENTRA-TING**, *ppr.* Bringing to a point, or to closer union; collecting into a closer body or narrow compass.
- CON-CENTRATION**, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.
- CON-CENTRE**, *v. i.* [*Fr. concentrer.*] To come to a point, or to meet in a common centre; [*used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.*]
- CON-CENTRE**, *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common centre; to bring to a point, as two or more lines or other things.
- CON-CENTRED**, *pp.* Brought to a common centre; united in a point.
- CON-CENTRIC**, *a.* [*It. concentrico.*] Having a common centre.
- CON-CENTRING**, *ppr.* Tending to a common centre; bringing to a centre.
- CON-CENTU-AL**, *a.* Harmonious; accordant.
- CON-CEPTACLE**, *n.* [*L. conceptaculum.*] 1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle.—2. In *botany*, a follicle; a vessel; a receiver or opening longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it.
- † **CON-CEPTIBLE**, *a.* That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible.
- CON-CEPTION**, *n.* [*L. conceptio.*] 1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal. 2. The state of being conceived.—3. In *pneumatology*, apprehension of any thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind. 4. *Conception* may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say a thing is not within our *conception*. 5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act. 6. Apprehension; knowledge. 7. Conceit; affected sentiment or thought.
- † **CON-CEPTIOUS**, *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant. *Shak.*
- CON-CEPTIVE**, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
- CON-CERN**, *v. t.* [*Fr. concern.*] 1. To relate or belong to. 2. To relate or belong to in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to. 3. To interest or affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment. 4. To disturb; to make uneasy; [*little used.*] 5. To intermeddle.
- CON-CERN**, *n.* 1. That which relates or belongs to one business; affair. 2. Interest; importance; moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness. 3. Affection regard; careful regard; solicitude; anxiety. 4. Persons connected in business; or their affairs in general.
- CON-CERNED**, (*kon-sernd*) *pp.* or *a.* 1. Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare or happiness. 2. Interested in business; solicitous; anxious.
- CON-CERNED-LY**, *adv.* With affection or interest.
- CON-CERNING**, *ppr.* [*commonly, but not correctly, classed among prepositions.*] Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.
- † **CON-CERNING**, *n.* Business. *Shak.*
- CON-CERNMENT**, *n.* 1. The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest. 2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment. 3. Concern; interposition; meddling. 4. Emotion of mind; solicitude.
- CON-CERT**, *v. t.* [*It. concertare.*] To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions, to settle or adjust.
- CON-CERT**, *n.* 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony. 2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united. 3. A singing in company. 4. Accordance; harmony.
- CON-CERTATION**, *n.* Strife; contention. [*Little used.*]
- † **CON-CERTATIVE**, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Diet.*
- CON-CERTO**, *n.* [*It.*] A piece of music for a concert. *Mason.*
- CON-CESION**, *n.* [*L. concessio.*] 1. The act of granting or yielding. 2. The thing yielded.—3. In *rhetoric* or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot be denied, or to show that, even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds. 4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.
- CON-CESION-ARY**, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.
- CON-CESIVE**, *a.* Implying concession.
- CON-CESIVE-LY**, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable. *Brown.*
- † **CON-CETTO**, *n.* [*It.*] Affected wit; conceit. [*Not English.*]
- CONCH**, *n.* [*L. concha.*] A marine shell.
- CON-CHIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. concha and fero.*] Producing or having shells.
- CON-CHILIOUS**, *a.* Of or belonging to shells.
- CONCHITE**, *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell.
- CON-CHOID**, *n.* [*conch*, and *Gr. εδος.*] The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor, Nicomedes.
- CON-CHOIDAL**, *a.* In *mineralogy*, resembling a conch or marine shell; having convex elevations, and concave depressions, like shells.
- CON-CHOLOGICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to conchology.

CON-CHOL/O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells or shell-fish; one who studies the nature, properties and habits of shells and their included animals.

CON-CHOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *κολλη* and *λογος*.] The doctrine or science of shells and shell-fish.

CON-CHOM-E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *κολλη* and *μετροω*.] An instrument for measuring shells.

CON-CHY-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.

CON-CHYL-I-OL/O-GIST, } Sometimes used as synonyms
CON-CHYL-I-OL/O-GY, } of the preceding words; but they are words of inconvenient length, and useless.

CON-CIA-TOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them.

CON-CIERGE, *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of a palace; a house-keeper.

† CON-CIL-I-A-BLE, *n.* [L. *conciliabulum*.] A small assembly. *Bacon*.

CON-CIL-I-AR, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a council. [*Little used*.]

CON-CIL-I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *concilio*.] 1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain or engage, as the affections, favor or good will. 2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance.

CON-CIL-I-A-TED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CON-CIL-I-A-TING, *ppr.* 1. Winning; engaging; reconciling. 2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favor.

CON-CIL-I-A-TION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.

CON-CIL-I-A-TOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CON-CIL-I-A-TOR-Y, *a.* Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

† CON-CIN-NATE, *v. t.* To make fit. *Cockeram*.

CON-CIN-NI-TY, *n.* [L. *concinnitas*.] 1. Fitness; suitability; neatness; [*little used*]. 2. A jingling of words.

CON-CIN-NOUS, *a.* [L. *concinnus*.] Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant.

† CON-CIO-NA'TOR, *n.* A preacher.

CON-CIO-NA-TOR-Y, *a.* [L. *concinatorius*.] Used in preaching, or discourses to public assemblies.

CON-CISE, *a.* [L. *concisus*.] Brief; short, applied to language or style; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only.

CON-CISE-LY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CON-CISE-NESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

CON-CIS-ION, *n.* [Low L. *concisio*.] Literally, a cutting off. Hence, in *Scripture*, the Jews, or those who adhered to circumcision.

CON-CI-TA-TION, *n.* [L. *concitatio*.] The act of stirring up, exciting or putting in motion.

† CON-CITE, *v. t.* [L. *concito*.] To excite.

CON-CLA-M'ATION, *n.* [L. *conclamatio*.] An outcry or shout of many together.

CON-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *conclave*.] 1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the cardinals of the Romish church meet in privacy, for the election of a pope. 2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope. 3. A private meeting; a close assembly.

CON-CLU-DE, *v. t.* [L. *concludo*.] 1. To shut. 2. To include; to comprehend. 3. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring. 4. To decide; to determine; to make a final judgment or determination. 5. To end; to finish. 6. To stop or restrain, or, as in *law*, to stop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind.

CON-CLU-DE, *v. i.* 1. To infer, as a consequence; to determine. 2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment. 3. To end.

CON-CLU-DED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished; determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound.

CON-CLU-DE-N-CY, *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises.

CON-CLU-DENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive.

CON-CLU-DER, *n.* One who concludes.

CON-CLU-DING, *ppr.* 1. Shutting; ending; determining; inferring; comprehending. 2. *a.* Final; ending; closing; as, the concluding sentence of an essay.

CON-CLU-DING-LY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [*Little used*.]

CON-CLU-S-I-BLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [*Little used*.]

CON-CLU-S-ION, *n.* [L. *conclusio*.] 1. End; close; the last part. 2. The close of an argument, debate or reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result. 3. Determination; final decision. 4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particular deduction from propositions, facts, experience,

or reasoning. 5. The event of experiments; experiment [*little used*]. 6. Confinement of the thoughts; silence [*not used*.]

† CON-CLU-S-ION-AL, *a.* Concluding. *Hooper*.

CON-CLU-S-IVE, *a.* [It. *conclusivo*.] 1. Final; decisive. 2. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act. 3. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate. 4. Regularly consequential.

CON-CLU-S-IVE-LY, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination.

CON-CLU-S-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or settling a question.

CON-CO-AG-U-LATE, *v. t.* To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

CON-CO-AG-U-LA-TED, *ppr.* Curdled; congealed.

CON-CO-AG-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Concreting; curdling.

CON-CO-AG-U-LATION, *n.* A conglutating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

CON-CO-E'T, *v. t.* [L. *concoquo, concoctum*.] 1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter. 3. To ripen.

CON-CO-E'T-ED, *ppr.* Digested; purified; ripened.

CON-CO-E'T-ING, *ppr.* Digesting; purifying; ripening.

CON-CO-E'T-ION, *n.* [L. *concoctio*.] 1. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle. 2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off. 3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing towards perfection.

CON-CO-E'T-IVE, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening.

† CON-CO-LOR, *a.* Of one color. *Brown*.

CON-COM-I-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *con* and *comitor*.] A being

CON-COM-I-TAN-CY, } together, or in connection with another thing.

CON-COM-I-TANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

CON-COM-I-TANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected.

CON-COM-I-TANT-LY, *adv.* In company with others.

† CON-COM-I-TATE, *v. t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected. *Harvey*

CON-CORD, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia*.] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests; peace; harmony. 2. Agreement between things; suitability; harmony.—3. In *music*, concert of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See *CHORD*.]

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty. 5.—In *law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court.—6. In *grammar*, agreement of words in construction.—*Form of concord, in ecclesiastical history*, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgaw in 1576

† CON-CORD, *v. i.* To agree. *Lord Clarendon*.

CON-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Agreeing; harmonious.

CON-CORD'A-BLY, *adv.* With agreement. *Rogers*.

CON-CORD'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *concordance*.] 1. Agreement.—2. In *grammar*, concord; [*not used*]. 3. A dictionary in which the principal words used in the Scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter and verse in which each word occurs are noted.

CON-CORD'AN-CY, *n.* Agreement

CON-CORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.

CON-CORD'ANT, *n.* That which is accordant.

CON-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In conjunction.

CON-CORD'AT, *n.* In the *canon law*, a compact, covenant or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion and the like. In particular, an agreement made by a prince with the pope relative to the collation of benefices.

CON-CORD'IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance. *Ch Observer*.

† CON-COR-POR-AL, *a.* Of the same body. *Dict*.

CON-COR-POR-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *concorporo*.] To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [*Little used*.]

CON-COR-POR-ATE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body

CON-COR-POR-ATION, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

CON-CO'URSE, *n.* [Fr. *concourse*.] 1. A moving, flowing or running together; confluence. 2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. 3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies. *Newton*.

CON-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To create with, or at the same time.

CON-CRE-ATED, *pp.* Created at the same time, or in union with.

* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE —C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

CON-CREDIT, *v. t.* To intrust. *Barrow.*
CON-CRE-MATION, *n.* [*L. concreo.*] The act of burning different things together. [*Little used.*]
CONCRE-MENT, *n.* [*Low L. concretum.*] A growing together; the mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*
CON-CRE-S-CENCE, *n.* [*L. concre-scentia.*] Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles. *Raleigh.*
CON-CRE-S-CIBLE, *a.* Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.
CONCRETE, *a.* [*L. concretus.*] 1. Literally, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form. —2. In logic, applied to a subject; not abstract.—A concrete number expresses or denotes a particular subject, as three men.
CONCRETE, *n.* 1. A compound; a mass formed by concretion.—2. In philosophy, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.—3. In logic, a concrete term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists.
CON-CRE-TE, *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process.
CON-CRE-TE, *v. t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.
CON-CRE-TED, *pp.* United into a solid mass; congealed; inspissated; clotted.
CON-CRE-TELY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. *Norris.*
CON-CRE-TENESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; conglutination.
CON-CRE-TING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.
CON-CRE-TION, *n.* 1. The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid or hard. 2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation or induration; a clot; a lump.
CON-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles.
CON-CRE-TURE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion.
CON-CREW, *v. i.* To grow together. *Spenser.*
CON-CUBI-NAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage.
CON-CUBI-NARY, *a.* Relating to concubinage
CON-CUBI-NATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness.
CON-CUBI-NINE, *n.* [*Fr.; L. concubina.*] 1. A woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress. 2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition.
CON-CUL-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. conculco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot. *Mountagu.*
CON-CUL-GATION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Not much used.*]
CON-CU-PIS-CENCE, *n.* [*L. concupiscentia.*] Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.
CON-CU-PIS-CENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous.
CON-CU-PIS-CENTIAL, *a.* Relating to concupiscentia.
CON-CU-PIS-CIBLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good.
CON-CUR, *v. i.* [*L. concurro.*] 1. To meet in the same point; to agree. 2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind. 3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object.
CON-CUR-RENCE, *n.* 1. A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction. 2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation. 3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances or events. 4. Agreement; consent; approbation. 5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence. 6. A meeting as of claims, or power; joint rights; implying equality in different persons or bodies.
CON-CUR-REN-CY, *n.* The same as concurrence; but little used.
CON-CURRENT, *a.* 1. Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with. 2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant. 3. Joint and equal; existing together, and operating on the same objects.
CON-CURRENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

CON-CURRENT-LY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly
CON-CUR-RIN, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.
CON-CUS-SATION, *n.* [*See CONCUSSION.*] A violent shock or agitation.
CON-CUSSED, *a.* Shaken. *Cockeram.*
CON-CUSSION, *n.* [*L. concussio.*] 1. The act of shaking, particularly and properly, by the stroke or impulse of another body. 2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as for shaking or agitation of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general.
CON-CUS-SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking. *Johnson.*
COND, *v. t.* [*Fr. conduire.*] In seamen's language, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer.
CON-DEMN, (*kon-dem'*) *v. t.* [*L. condemnno.*] 1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. 2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove. 3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice. 4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom. 5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine. 6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service. 7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited.
CON-DEMN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*
CON-DEMN-ATION, *n.* [*L. condemnatio.*] 1. The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment. 2. The state of being condemned. 3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. *John iii.*
CON-DEMN-A-TORY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.
CON-DEMNED, (*kon-demd'*) *pp.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.
CON-DEMN-ER, *n.* One who condemns or censures.
CON-DEMN-ING, *ppr.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.
CON-DEN-S-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state.
CON-DEN-S-ATE, *v. t.* To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.
CON-DEN-S-ATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close or hard.
CON-DEN-S-ATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.
CON-DEN-S-ATION, *a.* [*L. condensatio.*] The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed.
CON-DEN-S-A-TIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.
CON-DENSE, (*kon-dens'*) *v. t.* [*L. condenseo.*] 1. To make more close, thick or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. 2. To make thick; to inspissate. 3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd.
CON-DENSE, (*kon-dens'*) *v. i.* To become close, or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.
CON-DENSE, (*kon-dens'*) *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensed. *See DENSE*, which is generally used.
CON-DENSED, (*kon-densd'*) *pp.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.
CON-DENS-ER, *n.* He or that which condenses; particularly a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed.
CON-DEN-S-ITY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [*The latter are generally used.*]
COND'ER, *n.* [*Fr. conduire.*] 1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen, by signs, the course of the shoals of fish. 2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.
CON-DE-SC-ENCE, *n.* Descent from superiority. *Puller.*
CON-DE-SC-END, *v. i.* [*It. condescendere.*] 1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to submit or yield, as to an inferior. 2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require. 3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete