

- [CON-CREDIT, *v. t.* To intrust. *Barrow.*
- CON-CRE-MATION, *n.* [L. *concremo.*] The act of burning different things together. [*Little used.*]
- CON-CRE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *concrementum.*] A growing together; the mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*
- CON-CRE-S-CENCE, *n.* [L. *concresecencia.*] 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.
- CON-CRE-TE, *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.
- CON-CRE-TE, *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, conglutination 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-CO-BI-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-CO-BI-NARY, *a.* Relating to concubinage
- † CON-CO-BI-NATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness.
- CON-CO-BINE, *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-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *conculco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot. *Montagu.*
- CON-CUL-CATION, *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 concupiscentence.
- 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-RENCY, *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-CUS-SION, *n.* [L. *concusio.*] 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 the concussion 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-DEM-N, (kon-dem') *v. t.* [L. *condemno.*] 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 pronounce to be unfit for use or service. 6. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited.
- CON-DEM-N-A-BLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*
- CON-DEM-NATION, *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-DEM-N-A-TO-RY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.
- CON-DEM-NED, (kon-dem'd) *pp.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.
- CON-DEM-NER, *n.* One who condemns or censures.
- CON-DEM-NING, *ppr.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.
- CON-DENS-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state.
- CON-DENS-ATE, *v. t.* To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.
- CON-DENS-ATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close or hard.
- CON-DENS-ATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.
- CON-DEN-SATION, *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-SA-TIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.
- CON-DENSE, (kon-dens') *v. t.* [L. *condenso.*] 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-dens't) *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-SITY, *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-SCEN-CE, *n.* Descent from superiority. *Puller.*
- CON-DE-SCEND, *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, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

CON-DESCEND'ENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

CON-DESCEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding. 2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CON-DESCEND'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously.

CON-DESCEN'SION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require.

CON-DESCEN'SIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous.

† CON-DESCENT', *n.* Condescension. *Sp. Hall.*

CON-DIGN', (kon-dine') *a.* [L. *condignus.*] Deserved; worthy; merited; suitable.

CON-DIGN'ITY, *n.* Merit; desert.—*In school divinity,* the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice.

CON-DIGN'LY, (kon-dine'ly) *adv.* According to merit.

CON-DIGN'NESS, (kon-dine'nes) *n.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitability.

CON-DIMENT', *n.* [L. *condimentum.*] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

CON-DISCIP'LE, *n.* [L. *discipulus.*] A school fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CON-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *condio, conditum.*] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle. *Taylor.* [Little used.]

CON-DIT'EMENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [Little used.]

CON-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Preserving. [Little used.]

CON-DIT'ION, *n.* [L. *conditio.*] 1. State; a particular mode of being; applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things. 2. Quality; property; attribute. 3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. 4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. 5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property. 6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established or proposed. 7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and, in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred. 8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act.

CON-DIT'ION, *v. i.* To make terms; to stipulate.

CON-DIT'ION, *v. t.* To contract; to stipulate.

CON-DIT'ION-AL, *a.* 1. Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.—2. *In grammar and logic,* expressing a condition or supposition.

CON-DIT'ION-AL, *n.* A limitation. *Bacon.*

CON-DIT'ION-AL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

CON-DIT'ION-AL-LY, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

† CON-DIT'ION-A-RY, *a.* Conditional; stipulated.

† CON-DIT'ION-ATE, *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

† CON-DIT'ION-ATE, *v. t.* To qualify; to regulate.

CON-DIT'IONED, *pp.* 1. Stipulated; containing terms to be performed. 2. *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. *This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term.*

† CON-DIT'ION-LY, *adv.* On certain terms.

CON-DOLE', *v. i.* [L. *condoleo.*] To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortune of another.

CON-DOLE', *v. t.* To lament or bewail with another, or on account of another's misfortune. [Unusual.]

CON-DOLEMENT', *n.* Grief; pain of mind at another's loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning.

CON-DOLENCE, *n.* Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress or misfortune of another.

CON-DOL'ER, *n.* One who condoles.

CON-DOL'ING, *ppr.* Grieving at another's distress.

CON-DOL'ING, *n.* Expression of grief for another's loss.

CON-DO-MA, *n.* An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color.

CON-DO-NATION', *n.* [L. *condono.*] The act of pardoning. [Little used.]

CON'DOR, *n.* The largest species of fowl hitherto discovered; a native of South America.

CON-DOCE', *v. i.* [L. *conduco.*] To lead or tend; to contribute.—*In the transitive sense, to conduct,* it is not authorized.

† CON-DOCE', *v. t.* To conduct; to accompany in the way.

CON-DOCEMENT', *n.* A leading or tending to; tendency. *Gregory.*

CON-DOCE'NT, *a.* Tending or contributing to.

CON-DOCI-BLE, *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*] Leading or tending

to; having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward.

CON-DOCI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of leading or contributing to any end.

CON-DOCI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner promoting an end.

CON-DOCI-VIVE, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

CON-DOCI-VIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conducting or tending to promote. *Boyle.*

CONDUCT', *n.* [Sp. *conducta.*] 1. Literally, the act of leading; guidance; command. 2. The act of conveying, or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection. *Shak.* 3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort. *Shak.*—1. *In a general sense,* personal behavior; course of actions; department; applicable equally to a good or bad course of actions. 5. Exact behavior; regular life. *Swift.* 6. Management; mode of carrying on. 7. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton college in England.

CONDUCT', *v. t.* [Sp. *conducir.*] 1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way. 2. To lead; to direct or point out the way. 3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility. 4. To give a direction to; to manage; applied to things. 5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command. 6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to conduct one's self, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to conduct, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. 7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.

CONDUCTED, *pp.* Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CONDUCT'ING, *ppr.* Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CON-DUCT'ION, *n.* 1. The act of training up; [obs.] 2. Transmission by a conductor.

CON-DUC-TI-TIOUS, *a.* [L. *conductitius.*] Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* 1. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way. 2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people. 3. A director; a manager.—4. *In surgery,* an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistulas; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb.—5. *In electrical experiments,* any body that receives and communicates electricity. 6. A metallic rod, erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.

CON-DUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CONDUIT', (kon'dit) *n.* [Fr. *conduit.*] 1. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. 2. A vessel, that conveys the blood or other fluid. 3. A conductor. 4. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor. 5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer or drain.

CON-DU'PLIC-ATE, *a.* [L. *conduplicatus.*] Doubled or folded over or together.

CON-DU'PLIC-ATE, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

CON-DU'PLIC-ATED, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

CON-DU-PLI-CATION', *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*] A doubling, a duplicate.

CON'DYL, *n.* [L. *condylus.*] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle.

CON'DY-LOID, *n.* [Gr. *κοτύλος* and *εἶδος.*] The condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw.

CON'DY-LOID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone.

CONE, *n.* [Fr. *cone*; Gr. *κωνος.*] 1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar-loaf.—2. *In botany,* the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar and cypress.

CONEPATE, or CONEPATL, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind in America.

CON'EY. See CONY.

CON-FAB'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *confabular.*] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle. [Little used.] *Cowper.*

CON-FAB-U-LA-TION', *n.* [L. *confabulatio.*] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation.

CON-FAB'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [Little used.]

† CON-FA-MIL'IAR, *a.* Very familiar.

CON-FAR-RE-A'TION, *n.* [L. *confarreatio.*] The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour, with salt and water.

† CON-FATED, *a.* Fated together.

† CON-FECT', *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. See COMFIT.

CON-FECT', *n.* [L. *confectus.*] Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots and the like, a sweetmeat.

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

- CONFECTIO**, *n.* [*L. confectio.*] 1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved. 2. A composition or mixture. 3. A soft electuary.
- CONFECTIO-N-E-R-Y**, or **CONFECTIO-N-E-R**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or to sell sweetmeats, &c.
- CONFECTIO-N-E-R-Y**, *n.* 1. A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold. 2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.
- CONFECTOR**, *n.* [*L.*] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous.
- CONFECTOR-Y**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.
- CONFEDERACY**, *n.* [*Low L. confederatio.*] 1. A league, or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact. 2. The persons, states or nations united by a league.—3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act.
- CONFEDERATE**, *a.* [*Low L. confederatus.*] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.
- CONFEDERATE**, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. *See* *idem*.
- CONFEDERATE**, *v. i.* [*Fr. confederer.*] To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.
- CONFEDERATE**, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.
- CONFEDERATED**, *pp.* United in a league.
- CONFEDERATING**, *pp.* Uniting in a league.
- CONFEDERATION**, *n.* [*Fr. confederation.*] 1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations or states. 2. The United States of America are sometimes called the confederation.
- CONFERR**, *v. i.* [*Fr. conferrer.*] To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk, or light, familiar conversation.
- CONFERR**, *v. t.* 1. To give, or bestow; followed by *on*. 2. To compare; to examine by comparison; *literally*, to bring together; [*obs.*] [*See* **COMPARE**.] 3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to; [*obs.*]
- CONFERENCE**, *n.* [*Fr. conference.*] 1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion. 2. A meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction. 3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison; [*obs.*]
- CONFERRER**, (*kon-ferd'*) *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.
- CONFERRER**, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.
- CONFERRING**, *pp.* Conversing together; bestowing.
- CONFERRING**, *n.* 1. The act of bestowing. 2. Comparison; examination.
- CONFERRVA**, *n.* In *botany*, hairweed.
- CONFESS**, *v. t.* [*Fr. confesser.*] 1. To own, acknowledge or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest, or reputation.—2. In the *Catholic church*, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun. 3. To own, avow or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to. 4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends or children. 5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to *deny*. 6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest. 7. To hear or receive the confession of another.
- CONFESS**, *v. i.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience.
- CONFESSANT**, *n.* One who confesses to a priest.
- CONFESSARY**, *n.* One who makes a confession.
- CONFESSED**, (*kon-fest'*) *pp.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.
- CONFESSEDLY**, *adv.* 1. By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. 2. With avowed purpose.
- CONFESSING**, *pp.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.
- CONFESSION**, *n.* 1. The acknowledgment of a crime, fault, or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c. 2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession. 3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called *auricular confession*. 4. A formula in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed. 5. The acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.
- CONFESSIO-N-AL**, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-chair.
- CONFESSIO-N-ARY**, *n.* [*Sp. confesionario.*] A confession-chair, as above.
- CONFESSIO-N-ARY**, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.
- CONFESSIO-N-IST**, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith. *Mountagu.*
- \* **CONFESSOR**, *n.* [*Fr. confesseur; Sp. confesor.*] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins. 2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. The word is appropriately used to denote one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in defiance of persecution and torture. 3. A priest, one who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.
- CONFEST**, *pp.* Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.
- CONFESTLY**, *adv.* [*for confessedly.*] Avowedly; indisputably. [*Little used.*]
- † **CONFICIENT**, *a.* [*L. conficiens.*] That causes or procures.
- \* **CONFIDENT**, } *n.* [*The latter is the regular English or*  
**CONFIDENT**, } *thography, as sanctioned by Mitford*  
and others.] One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.
- CONFIDE**, *v. t.* [*L. confido.*] To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted, or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance.
- CONFIDE**, *v. i.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person intrusted; to deliver into possession of another.
- CONFIDED**, *pp.* Intrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.
- CONFIDENCE**, *n.* [*L. confidentia.*] 1. A trusting, or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact. 2. Trust; reliance; belief in one's own competency. 3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports. 4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security. 5. Boldness; courage. 6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities or excellencies.
- CONFIDENT**, *a.* 1. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured. 2. Positive; dogmatical. 3. Trusting; without suspicion. 4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.
- CONFIDENT**, *n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend. *Mitford.*
- CONFIDENTIAL**, *a.* 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted. 2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private. 3. Admitted to special confidence.
- CONFIDENTIAL-LY**, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance or secrecy.
- CONFIDENT-LY**, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively.
- CONFIDENT-NESS**, *n.* Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.
- CONFIDER**, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.
- CONFIGURATE**, *v. i.* [*L. configuro.*] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other.
- CONFIGURATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body. 2. Aspects of the planets; or the face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time. 3. Resemblance of one figure to another.
- CONFIGURE**, *v. t.* [*L. configuro.*] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure or shape.
- CONFINE-ABLE**, *a.* That may be confined or limited.
- CONFINE**, *n.* [*L. confinis.*] Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural.
- CONFINE**, *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary.
- CONFINE**, *v. i.* [*Fr. confiner.*] To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom or state to another.
- CONFINE**, *v. t.* [*Sp. confinar.*] 1. To bound or limit; to restrain within limits; hence, to imprison; to shut up; to restrain. 2. To immerse; to keep close, by a voluntary act. 3. To limit or restrain voluntarily, in some act or practice. 4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close. 5. To restrain by a moral force.
- CONFINED**, (*kon-find'*) *pp.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.
- CONFINE-LESS**, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end.
- CONFINEMENT**, *n.* 1. Restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity. 2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion. 3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice. 4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by child-birth.

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

**CON-FIN-ER**, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

**CON-FIN-ER**, *n.* 1. A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country. 2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbor; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous.

**CON-FIN-ING**, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting; imprisoning.

**CON-FIN-L-ITY**, *n.* [*L. confinitus.*] Contiguity; nearness; neighborhood. *Dict.*

**CON-FIRM'**, *v. t.* [*L. confirmo.*] 1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen. 2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish. 3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt. 4. To fix; to radicate. 5. To strengthen; to ratify. 6. To make more firm; to strengthen. 7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of hands.

**CON-FIRMA-BLE**, *a.* That may be confirmed, established or ratified; capable of being made more certain.

**CON-FIRM-A-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing or making more certain or firm; establishment. 2. The act of ratifying. 3. The act of giving new strength. 4. The act of giving new evidence. 5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.—6. In *law*, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right in *esse*, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—7. In *church affairs*, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. 8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges.

**CON-FIRM-A-TIVE**, *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

**CON-FIRM-A-TOR**, *n.* He or that which confirms.

**CON-FIRM-A-TO-RY**, *a.* 1. That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force or stability, or additional assurance or evidence. 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

**CON-FIRMED**, (*kon-fermd'*) *pp.* 1. Made more firm; strengthened; established. 2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

**CON-FIRMED-NESS**, *n.* A fixed state.

**CON-FIRMER**, *n.* He or that which confirms, establishes or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attestor.

**CON-FIRMING**, *ppr.* Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing.

**CON-FIRMING-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to strengthen or make firm.

**CON-FISCA-BLE**, *a.* That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Brown.*

\* **CON-FIS-CATE**, or **CON-FIS-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. confisco.*] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury.

\* **CON-FIS-CATE**, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

\* **CON-FIS-CATED**, *pp.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

\* **CON-FIS-CATING**, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

**CON-FIS-CATION**, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury.

**CON-FIS-CATOR**, *n.* One who confiscates.

**CON-FIS-CATO-RY**, *a.* Consigned to forfeiture. *Burke.*

**CONFIT**, *n.* A sweetmeat. See **CONFECT**.

**CONFIT-ENT**, *n.* [*L. confitens.*] One who confesses his sins and faults. [*Not much used.*]

**CONFITURE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sweetmeat; confection; comfit. *Bacon.*

**CON-FIX'**, *v. t.* [*L. configo.*] To fix down; to fasten. *Shak.*

**CON-FIX-ED**, (*kon-fikst'*) *pp.* Fixed down or to; fastened.

**CON-FIX-ING**, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

**CON-FIX-URE**, *n.* The act of fastening.

**CON-FLA-GRANT**, *a.* [*L. conflagrans.*] Burning together; involved in a common flame.

**CON-FLA-GRATION**, *n.* [*L. conflagratio.*] 1. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or a forest. 2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things.

**CON-FLATION**, *n.* [*L. conflatio.*] 1. The act of blowing two or more instruments together. 2. A melting or casting of metal. [*Little used.*]

† **CON-FLEX-URE**, *n.* A bending.

**CONFLICT**, *n.* [*L. conflictus.*] 1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances. 2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies. 3. Contention; strife; contest. 4. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose, or overcome. 5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. 6. The last struggle of life; agony. 7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.

**CON-FLIET'**, *v. i.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence. 2. To drive or strike against, as contending men or armies; to fight; to contend with violence. 3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome. 4. To be in opposition, or contradictory.

**CON-FLICT-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Striking or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome. 2. *a.* Being in opposition; also, contrary; contradictory.

**CON-FLU-ENCE**, *n.* [*L. confluentia.*] 1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting. 2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse. 3. A collection; meeting; assemblage.

**CON-FLU-ENT**, *a.* [*L. confluentis.*] 1. Flowing together meeting in their course, as two streams.—2. In *medical science*, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body.—3. In *botany*, united at the base; growing in tufts.

**CONFLUX**, *n.* [*Low L. confluzio.*] 1. A flowing together, a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid. 2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected.

**CON-FLUX-I-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

**CON-FORM'**, *a.* [*L. conformis.*] Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*

**CON-FORM'**, *v. t.* [*L. conformo.*] 1. To make like, in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; with to. 2. *More generally*, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions or moral qualities. 3. To make agreeable; to square with a rule or directory.

**CON-FORM'**, *v. i.* To comply with, or yield to; to live or act according to. 2. To comply with; to obey.

**CON-FORM-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Corresponding; having the same or similar external form or shape; like; resembling. 2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions, or moral qualities. 3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent. 4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obedient; peaceable; disposed to obey.

**CON-FORM-A-BLY**, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

**CON-FORM-ATION**, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure. 2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitability, or conformity.—3. In *medical science*, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual.

**CON-FORM-ED**, (*kon-formd'*) *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

**CON-FORMER**, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

**CON-FORM-ING**, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

**CON-FORM-IST**, *n.* One who conforms or complies; *appropriately*, one who complies with the worship of the church of England, or of the established church, as distinguished from a *Dissenter*, or *Nonconformist*.

**CON-FORM-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity with something else. 2. Consistency; agreement.—3. In *theology*, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with customs.

† **CON-FOR-TATION**, *n.* The act of comforting or giving strength. *Bacon.*

**CON-FOUND'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. confondre.*] 1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals cannot be distinguished. 2. To throw into disorder. 3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another. 4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words. 5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed. 6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw into consternation; to stupify with amazement. 7. To destroy; to overthrow.

**CON-FOUNDED**, *pp.* 1. Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished. 2. *a.* Enormously; [*vulgar.*]

**CON-FOUNDED-LY**, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully. [*A low word.*]

**CON-FOUNDED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being confounded. *Milton.*

**CON-FOUNDER**, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, confutes, frustrates and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

**CON-FOUNDING**, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

**CON-FRATER-NAL-ITY**, *n.* [*It. confraternità.*] A brotherhood; a society or body of men, united for some purpose or in some profession.

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

**CON-JURATION**, *n.* The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts.

**CON-JURE**, *v. t.* [*L. conjuro.*] 1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity. 2. To bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design. Hence, *intransitively*, to conspire; [*not usual.*]

**CON-JURE**, *v. t.* To expel, to drive or to affect in some manner, by magic arts, as by invoking the Supreme Being, or by the use of certain words, characters or ceremonies, to engage supernatural influence.

**CON-JURE**, *v. i.* 1. To practice the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act.—2. In a *vulgar sense*, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

**CON-JURED**, (*kon-jård'*) *pp.* Bound by an oath.

**CON-JUREMENT**, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*

**CON-JURER**, *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers. *Ironically*, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

**CON-JURING**, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.

**CON-NASCENCE**, *n.* [*L. con and nascor.*] 1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. 2. A being born or produced with another. 3. The act of growing together, or at the same time.

**CON-NATE**, *a.* [*L. con and natus.*] 1. Born with another; being of the same birth.—2. In *botany*, united in origin; growing from one base; united into one body.

**CON-NATU-RAL**, *a.* 1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another. 2. Participating of the same nature.

**CON-NATU-RAL-I-TY**, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.

**CON-NATU-RAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To connect by nature; to make natural. *Scott.*

**CON-NATU-RAL-LY**, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

**CON-NATU-RAL-NESS**, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson.*

**CON-NECT**, *v. t.* [*L. connecto.*] 1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together. 2. To join or unite; to conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation.

**CON-NECT**, *v. i.* To join, unite or cohere; to have a close relation.

**CON-NECTION**, *n.* [*L. connexio.*] The act of joining, or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series; a word of very general import.

**CON-NECTIVE**, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

**CON-NECTIVE**, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. *Harris.*

**CON-NECTIVE-LY**, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift.*

† **CON-NEX**, *v. t.* [*L. connexum.*] To link together; to join. *Hall.*

**CON-NEXION**, *n.* Connection. [But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *connection*, as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion*.]

**CON-NEXIVE**, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive. [*Little used.*]

† **CON-NIC-TATION**, *n.* [*L. connicto.*] A winking. *Dict.*

**CON-NIV-ANCE**, *n.* Properly, the act of winking. Hence, *figuratively*, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

**CON-NIVE**, *v. i.* [*L. conniveo.*] 1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly. 2. In a *figurative sense*, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault.

**CON-NIV-EN-CY**, *n.* Connivance, *quod vide.*

**CON-NIV-ENT**, *a.* 1. Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see.—2. In *anatomy*, the *conivert* valves are those wrinkles, cellules and vasculæ, which are found on the inside of the two intestines, *ilium* and *jejunum*.—3. In *botany*, closely united; converging together. *Eaton.*

**CON-NIVER**, *n.* One who connives.

**CON-NIVING**, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncorrected.

\* **CON-NOIS-SECR'**, (*kon-nis-sære'*, or *ko-nis-sæur'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

**CON-NOIS-SEURSHIP**, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

**CON-NO-TATE**, *v. t.* [*con and noto; L. noto.*] To designate with something else; to imply. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

**CON-NO-TATION**, *n.* The act of designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference. [*Little used.*]

**CON-NOTE**, *v. t.* [*L. con and noto.*] To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [*Little used.*]

**CON-NU-BI-AL**, *a.* [*L. connubialis.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife.

**CON-NU-MER-ATION**, *n.* A reckoning together.

**CON-NU-SANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. connoissance.*] Knowledge. *See* **COGNIZANCE.**

**CON-NU-SANT**, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprized. *Brown.*

**CON-NY**, *a.* [*W. cono.*] Brave; fine. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

**CON-NOID**, *n.* [*Gr. κονοειδης.*] 1. In *geometry*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.—2. In *anatomy*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain.

**CON-NOIDIC**, *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

**CON-QUASSATE**, *v. t.* [*L. conquasso.*] To shake. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

† **CON-QUASSATION**, *n.* Agitation; concussion.

**CON-QUER**, (*kon'ker*) *v. t.* [*Fr. conquerir.*] 1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. 2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over. 3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion or other influence. 4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever opposes. 5. To gain or obtain by effort.

**CON-QUER**, *v. i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

**CON-QUER-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome or subdued.

**CON-QUER-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Possibility of being overcome

**CON-QUERED**, *pp.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

**CON-QUER-ESS**, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.

**CON-QUER-ING**, *ppr.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

**CON-QUER-OR**, *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence.

**CON-QUEST**, *n.* [*Fr. conquête.*] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. 2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition. 3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral. 4. In a *feudal sense*, acquiescence; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance. *Blackstone.*—5. In the *law of nations*, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms. 6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort.

**CON-SAN-GUINE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. consanguineus.*] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

**CON-SAN-GUIN-I-TY**, *n.* [*L. consanguinitas.*] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

**CON-SAR-CINATION**, *n.* The act of patching together. *Dict.*

**CON-SCIENCE**, (*kon'shens*) *n.* [*Fr., from L. conscientia.*] 1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them.—It is called by some writers the *moral sense*. 2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty. 3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth. 4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts. *This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly, obsolete.* 5. Knowledge of the actions of others. 6. In *judicious language*, reason or reasonableness.—*To make conscience, or a matter of conscience, is to act according to the dictates of conscience.*—*Court of conscience*, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London, and other trading cities and districts.

**CON-SCIENCED**, *a.* Having conscience.

† **CON-SCIENC'**, *a.* Conscious. *Bacon.*

**CON-SCI-ENTIOUS**, (*kon-she-en-shus*) *a.* 1. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong. 2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience.

**CON-SCI-ENTIOUS-LY**, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

**CON-SCI-ENTIOUS-NESS**, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates.

**CON-SCION-A-BLE**, *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

**CON-SCION-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Reasonableness; equity

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

**CONSCION-ABLY**, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

**CONSCIOUS**, *a.* [*L. conscius.*] 1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts, or mental operations. 2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information. 3. Knowing by conscience, or internal perception or persuasion.

**CONSCIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

**CONSCIOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object. 2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence. 3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience.

**CONSCRIPT**, *a.* [*L. conscriptus.*] Written; enrolled; as, conscript fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.

**CONSCRIPT**, *n.* An enrolled soldier; a word used in France.

**CONSCRIPTION**, *n.* [*L. conscriptio.*] 1. An enrolling or registering. 2. Soldiers or forces levied by enrolling.

**CONSECRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. consecro.*] 1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God. 2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods. 3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist. 4. To render venerable; to make respected.

**CONSECRATE**, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

**CONSECRATED**, *pp.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

**CONSECRATING**, *ppr.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

**CONSECRATION**, *n.* 1. The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. 2. Canonization; the act of translating into heaven, and enrolling or numbering among the saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. 3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion.

**CONSECRATOR**, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes.

**CONSECRATORY**, *a.* Making sacred. *Ep. Milton.*

**CONSECUTORY**, *a.* [*L. consecutus.*] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible.

**CONSECUTORY**, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary.

**CONSECUTION**, *n.* [*L. consecutio.*] 1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. 2. Succession; series of things that follow each other.—3. In astronomy, consecution month is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.

**CONSECUTIVE**, *a.* [*It. consecutivo.*] 1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession. 2. Following; consequential; succeeding. 3. Consecutive chords, in music, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.

**CONSECUTIVE-LY**, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession.

† **CONSEMINATE**, *v. t.* [*L. conseminio.*] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

**CONSENESCENCE**, *n.* [*L. consenesco.*] A growing

**CONSENESCENCY**, *n.* old; decay from age. *Ray.*

**CONSENSION**, *n.* [*L. consensio.*] Agreement; accord. [*Little used.*]

**CONSENT**, *n.* [*L. consensus.*] 1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed. 2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion. 3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities or operation. 4. In the animal economy, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part.

**CONSENT**, *v. i.* [*L. consentio.*] 1. Literally, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. More generally, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition, to withhold or refuse to grant. 2. To agree. 3. To assent.

**CONSENTANEOUS**, *a.* [*L. consentaneus.*] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

**CONSENTANEOUS-LY**, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

**CONSENTANEOUSNESS**, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *Dict.*

**CONSENT'ER**, *n.* One who consents.

**CONSENTIENT**, *a.* [*L. consentiens.*] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

**CONSEQUENCE**, *n.* [*L. consequentia.*] 1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.—2. In logic, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction. 3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution. 4. Influence; tendency, as to effects. 5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction.—*In consequence*, by means of; as the effect of.

**CONSEQUENT**, *a.* [*L. consequens.*] 1. Following, as the natural effect. 2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction.

**CONSEQUENT**, *n.* 1. Effect; that which follows a cause. 2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argument; a conclusion or inference.

**CONSEQUENTIAL**, *a.* 1. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes. 2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive. 3. Important. 4. Conceited; pompous; applied to persons.

**CONSEQUENTIAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. 2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. 3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect. 4. With assumed importance; with conceit.

**CONSEQUENTIAL-NESS**, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse.

**CONSEQUENT-LY**, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

**CONSEQUENT-NESS**, *n.* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. [*Little used.*]

**CONSERTION**, *n.* [*L. conservo.*] Junction; adaptation. *Young.*

**CONSERVABLE**, *a.* That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

**CONSERVANCY**, *n.* [*L. conservans.*] A court of conservancy is held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

**CONSERVANT**, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

**CONSERVATION**, *n.* [*L. conservatio.*] The act of preserving, guarding or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

**CONSERVATIVE**, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury.

**CONSERVATOR**, *n.* 1. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. Appropriately, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community. 2. In Connecticut, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

**CONSERVATORY**, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury.

**CONSERVATORY**, *n.* 1. A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury. 2. A large green-house for exotics, in which the plants are planted in beds and borders, and not in tubs, or pots, as in the common green-house.

**CONSERVE**, (*kon-serv'*) *v. t.* [*L. conservo.*] To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste or injury; to defend from violation.

**CONSERVE**, *n.* 1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.—2. In pharmacy, a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. 3. A conservatory; [*not usual.*]

**CONSERVED**, (*kon-serv'd*) *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected, prepared with sugar.

**CONSERVER**, *n.* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves.

**CONSERVING**, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

**CONSESSION**, *n.* [*L. consessio.*] A sitting together. [*Little used.*]

**CONSESSOR**, *n.* One that sits with others. [*Little used.*]

**CONSIDER**, *v. t.* [*L. considero.*] 1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on. 2. To view attentively; to observe and examine. 3. To attend to; to relieve. 4. To have regard to; to respect. 5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates

6. In the *imperative*, *consider* is equivalent to think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. 7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.

**CON-SIDER**, *v. i.* 1. To think seriously, maturely or carefully; to reflect. 2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind; as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers. 3. To doubt; to hesitate.

**CON-SIDER-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr., Sp.] 1. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked or attended to. [*This primary use of the word is very rarely used.*] 2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. 3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction. 4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject.

**CON-SIDER-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

**CON-SIDER-A-BLY**, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant.

† **CON-SIDER-ANCE**, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

**CON-SIDER-ATE**, *a.* [L. *consideratus*.] 1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent. 2. Having respect to; regardful; [*Little used.*] 3. Moderate; not rigorous.

**CON-SIDER-ATE-LY**, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

**CON-SIDER-ATE-NESS**, *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation.

**CON-SIDER-ATION**, *n.* [L. *consideratio*.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice. 2. Mature thought; serious deliberation. 3. Contemplation; meditation. 4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability. 5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct. 6. Reason; that which induces to a determination.—7. In *law*, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation.

**CON-SIDER-A-TIVE**, *a.* Taking into consideration. [L. *u.*]

**CON-SIDER-A-TOR**, *n.* He who is given to consideration. *Brown*.

**CON-SIDER-ED**, *pp.* Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

**CON-SIDER-ER**, *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection.

**CON-SIDER-ING**, *ppr.* Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.—[*Note.* We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for *considered*, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature."] ]

**CON-SIDER-ING**, *n.* The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation.

**CON-SIDER-ING-LY**, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

**CON-SIGN**, (*kon-sine'*) *v. t.* [L. *consigno*.] 1. To give, send or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another; or into a different state, with the sense of finality in that state, or permanence of possession. 2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to commit. 3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation. 4. To appropriate.

† **CON-SIGN**, (*kon-sine'*) *v. i.* To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent.

† **CON-SIGNA-TA-RY**, *n.* One to whom is consigned any trust or business.

**CON-SIGN-ATION**, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state. [*Little used.*]

**CON-SIGNA-TURE**, *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

**CON-SIGN-ED**, (*kon-sind'*) *pp.* Delivered; committed for keeping, or management; deposited in trust.

**CON-SIG-NEE**, (*kon-se-nee'*) *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

**CON-SIGN-ER**, } *n.* The person who consigns; one who  
**CON-SIGN-OR**, } sends, delivers, or commits goods to  
another for sale, or a ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, &c.

**CON-SIG-NI-F-I-CATION**, *n.* Joint signification.

**CON-SIG-NI-F-I-CATIVE**, *a.* Having a like signification, or jointly significantive.

**CON-SIGN-ING**, *ppr.* Delivering to another in trust; sending, or committing.

**CON-SIGN-MENT**, (*kon-sine'ment'*) *n.* 1. The act of consigning; consignment; the act of sending or committing as a charge for safe-keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale. 2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale. 3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

**CON-SIMI-LAR**, *a.* Having common resemblance. [L. *u.*]

**CON-SI-MILI-TUDE**, *n.* Resemblance. [*Little used.*]

† **CON-SI-MILI-TY**, *n.* Resemblance. *Aubrey*.

**CON-SIST**, *v. i.* [L. *consisto*.] 1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained. 2. To stand or be; to lie; to be contained. 3. To be composed.—*To consist together*, to coexist; to have being concurrently.—*To consist with*, to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.

**CON-SIST-ENCE**, } *n.* 1. A standing together; a being  
**CON-SIST-EN-CE**, } fixed in union, as the parts of a body;  
that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed. 2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite. 3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution. 4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity. 5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease remain for a time at a stand.

**CON-SIST-ENT**, *a.* [L. *consistens*.] 1. Fixed; firm; not fluid. 2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed.

**CON-SIST-ENT-LY**, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably.

**CON-SIS-TORI-AL**, or **CON-SISTO-RY**, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop.

**CON-SIS-TORI-AN**, *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

\* **CON-SISTO-RY**, *n.* [L. *consistorium*.] 1. Primarily, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice. 2. A place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes. 3. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome. 4. A solemn assembly or council. 5. A place of residence; [*not used.*] 6. In the reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.

**CON-SOCI-ATE**, *n.* [L. *consociatus*.] An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. *Hayward*.

**CON-SOCI-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *consociatus*.] 1. To unite; to join; to associate. 2. To cement, or hold in close union. 3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches. *Saybrook Platform*.

**CON-SOCI-ATE**, *v. i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce. 2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers. *Saybrook Platform*.

**CON-SOCI-ATION**, *n.* 1. Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. *Watson*. 2. Fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches. *Trumbull*.

**CON-SOCI-ATION-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Trumbull*.

**CONSOL**, *n.* Consols, in *England*, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. *Crabbe*.

**CON-SOLA-BLE**, *a.* That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

† **CON-SO-LATE**, *v. t.* To comfort.

**CON-SO-LATION**, *n.* [L. *consolatio*.] 1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits. 2. That which comforts, or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.

**CON-SO-LA-TOR**, *n.* One who comforts.

\* **CON-SOLA-TO-RY**, *a.* [L. *consolatorius*.] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.

**CON-SOLA-TO-RY**, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton*.

**CON-SOLE**, *v. t.* [L. *consolor*.] To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress.

**CON-SOLE**, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a bracket or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch.

**CON-SOLED**, (*kon-sold'*) *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

**CON-SOL-ER**, *n.* One that gives comfort.

**CON-SOLI-DANT**, *a.* Having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh.

**CON-SOLI-DANT**, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. *Coze*.

**CON-SOLI-DATE**, *v. t.* [It. *consolidare*.] 1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm. 2. To unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. 3. To unite two parliamentary bills in one.—4. In *law*, to combine two benefices in one.

**CON-SOLI-DATE**, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

**CON-SOLI-DATE**, *a.* Formed into a solid mass.

**CON-SOLI-DA-TED**, *pp.* Made solid, hard, or compact. *united*.

**CON-SOLI-DA-TING**, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

\* See *Synopsis* A, E, I, O, C, S, T, long.—**FAR, FALL, WHAT, —PREY, —PIN, MARINE, BIRD, —** † *Obsolete.*

**CON-SOL-I-DATION**, *n.* 1. The act of making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm, compact mass, body or system. 2. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation. 3. The combining of two benefices in one. 4. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

† **CON-SOL-I-DATIVE**, *a.* Having the quality of healing.

**CON-SOL-I**, *n.* A kind of transferable stocks.

**CON-SONANCE**, *n.* [Fr. from *L. consonantia*.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds.—In *music*, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear. 2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness.

**CON-SONANT**, *a.* 1. Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent.—2. In *music*, composed of consonances.

**CON-SONANT**, *n.* A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel.

**CON-SONANT-LY**, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

**CON-SONANT-NESS**, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

**CON-SONOUS**, *a.* [*L. consonus*.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

† **CON-SOPI-ATE**, *v. t.* To lull asleep.

† **CON-SO-PI-ATION**, *n.* A lulling asleep.

† **CON-SON-PI-TE**, *v. t.* [*L. consopio*.] To compose; to lull to sleep.

† **CON-SON-PI-TE**, *a.* Calm; composed. *Moré.*

**CON-SORT**, *n.* [*L. consors*.] 1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. 2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation. 3. Union; conjunction; concurrence. 4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense, *concert* is now used.—5. In *navigation*, any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regent*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

**CON-SORT**, *v. i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company.

**CON-SORT**, *v. t.* 1. To join; to marry. 2. To unite in company. 3. To accompany; [*not used*.]

**CON-SORT-A-BLE**, *a.* Suitable. *Wotton*.

**CON-SORT'ED**, *pp.* United in marriage.

**CON-SPI-CU-ITY**, *n.* Uniting in company with; associating.

† **CON-SORT-ION**, *n.* Fellowship. *Brown*.

**CON-SORT-SHIP**, *n.* Fellowship; partnership.

**CON-SOUND**, *n.* The name of several species of plants.

† **CON-SPEC-TA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. conspectus*.] Easy to be seen.

**CON-SPI-CU-ITY**, *n.* Conspicuousness; brightness. [*Little used*.] *Shak*.

**CON-SPI-CU-OUS**, *a.* [*L. conspicuus*.] 1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest. 2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived or understood. Hence, eminent; famous; distinguished.

**CON-SPI-CU-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

**CON-SPI-CU-OUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance. 2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished.

**CON-SPI-R-A-CY**, *n.* [*L. conspiratio*.] 1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement, between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a state; a plot.—2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. 3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.

**CON-SPI-RANT**, *a.* [*L. conspirans*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime.

**CON-SPI-R-ATION**, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.

**CON-SPI-R-A-TOR**, *n.* 1. One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.—2. In *law*, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.

**CON-SPI-RE**, *v. i.* [*L. conspira*.] 1. To agree, by oath, covenant or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.—2. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. 3. To agree; to concur to one end.

**CON-SPI-RER**, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator. *Shak*.

**CON-SPI-RING**, *pp.* 1. Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting; uniting or concurring to one end.—2. In *mechanics*, conspiring powers are such as act in a direction not opposite to one another; cooperating powers.

**CON-SPI-RING-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy. *Milton*.

**CON-SPI-SATION**, *n.* [*L. conspissatus*.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness.

† **CON-SPUR-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. conspurco*.] To defile.

† **CON-SPUR-CATION**, *n.* [*L. conspurcatus*.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

**CON-STABLE**, *n.* [*Sp. conestable*; *It. conestabile*; *Fr. connetable*; *L. comes stabuli*.] 1. The lord high constable of England, the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war; being a judge of the court of chivalry, now called the *court of honor*. 2. An officer of the peace.—In *England*, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. Their duty is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.—3. In the *United States*, constables are town-officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions.—*To overrun the constable*, to spend more than a man is worth or can pay; a *vulgar phrase*.

† **CON-STABLE-RY**, *n.* The district called also *constable-wick*.

**CON-STABLE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a constable.

**CON-STABLE-WICK**, *n.* The district to which a constable's power is limited. *Fable*.

**CON-STAN-CY**, *n.* [*L. constantia*.] 1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state. 2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; lasting affection, stability in love or friendship. 3. Certainty; veracity; reality.

**CON-STANT**, *a.* [*L. constans*.] 1. Fixed; firm; opposed to fluid. [*In this sense not used*.] 2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable. 3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection or principle; unshaken; unmoved. 4. Certain; steady; firmly adherent.

**CON-STAN-TI-NO-POLI-TAN**, *a.* Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe.

**CON-STANT-LY**, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

**CON-STAT**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. In *England*, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer, to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record, respecting the matter in question. 2. An exemplification, under the great seal, of the enrollment of any letters patent.

\* **CON-STEL-LATE**, *v. i.* [*Low L. constellatus*.] To join lustre; to shine with united radiance, or one general light. [*Little used*.]

\* **CON-STEL-LATE**, *v. t.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [*Little used*.]

\* **CON-STEL-LA-TED**, *pp.* 1. United in one splendor. 2. Starry; set or adorned with stars or constellations. *J. Barlow*.

**CON-STEL-LATION**, *n.* 1. A cluster of fixed stars; an asterism; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. 2. An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

**CON-STERNATION**, *n.* [*L. consternatio*.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder or surprise.

**CON-STI-PATE**, *v. t.* [*L. constipio*.] 1. To crowd or crum into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense. 2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion. 3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive.

**CON-STI-PATION**, *n.* 1. The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation. 2. *Moré generally*, a crowding or filling to harden the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation.

**CON-STI-TU-ENT**, *a.* [*L. constituens*.] Setting; constituting. Hence, necessary or essential; elemental; forming, composing or making an essential part.

**CON-STI-TU-ENT**, *n.* 1. He or that which sets, fixes or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes. 2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part. 3. One who appoints or elects another to an office or employment. *Burke*.

**CON-STI-TUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. constituo*.] 1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish. 2. To form or compose; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is. 3. To appoint, depute or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower.

† **CON-STI-TUTE**, *n.* An established law.

**CON-STI-TU-TED**, *pp.* Set; fixed; established; made elected; appointed.

**CON-STI-TU-TER**, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

**CON-STI-TU-TING**, *pp.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

**CON-STI-TUTION**, *n.* 1. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing or appointing. 2. The state of being that form of being, or peculiar structure and connection of

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

parts, which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution*. 3. The frame or temper of mind, affections or passions. 4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles and ordinances for the government of a state or nation. 5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical. 6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

**CONSTITUTIONAL**, *a.* 1. Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind. 2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal. 3. Relating to the constitution. *Paley*.

**CONSTITUTIONALIST**, *n.* 1. An adherent to the constitution of government. 2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the new constitution in France.

**CONSTITUTIONALITY**, *n.* 1. The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame. *Coxe*. 2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

**CONSTITUTIONALLY**, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.

**CONSTITUTIONIST**, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country.

\* **CONSTITUTIVE**, *a.* 1. That constitutes, forms or composes; elemental; essential. 2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.

**CONSTRAIN**, *v. t.* [*Fr. contraindre*.] 1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect. 2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress. 3. To hold by force; to press; to confine. 4. To constringe; to bind. 5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine. 6. To necessitate. 7. To force; to ravish; [*not used*]. 8. To produce in opposition to nature.

**CONSTRAINABLE**, *a.* That may be constrained, forced or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint.

**CONSTRAINED**, (*kon-strain'd*) *pp.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

**CONSTRAINEDLY**, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

**CONSTRAINER**, *n.* One who constrains.

**CONSTRAINING**, *ppr.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

**CONSTRINT**, *n.* [*Fr. contrainte*.] Irresistible force, or its effect; any force, or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

**CONSTRINTIVE**, *a.* Having power to compel. *Caraw.*

**CONSTRICP**, *v. t.* [*L. constringo*.] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink.

**CONSTRICPED**, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

**CONSTRICPING**, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

**CONSTRICTION**, *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies.

**CONSTRICTOR**, *n.* 1. That which draws together or contracts.—In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body. 2. A species of serpents, the black snake of the United States. Also, the *boa constrictor*, the largest of known serpents.

**CONSTRINGE**, (*kon-strinj'*) *v. t.* [*L. constringo*.] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

**CONSTRINGED**, (*kon-strinj'd*) *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

**CONSTRINGENT**, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding or compressing.

**CONSTRINGING**, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

**CONSTRUCT**, *v. t.* [*L. construo, constructum*.] 1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form. 2. To devise and compose; as, to construct a new system. 3. To interpret or understand.

**CONSTRUCTED**, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; completed.

**CONSTRUCTOR**, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

**CONSTRUCTING**, *ppr.* Building; framing; composing.

**CONSTRUCTION**, *n.* [*L. constructio*.] 1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication. 2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure;

confirmation.—3. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers. 4. *Sense*; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. 5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.—6. In *algebra*, the construction of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

**CONSTRUCTIONAL**, *a.* Pertaining to construction. [*Unusual*.]

**CONSTRUCTIVE**, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred.

**CONSTRUCTIVELY**, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

**CONSTRUCTURE**, *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric. *Blackmore*.

\* **CONSTRUE**, *v. t.* [*L. construo*.] 1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence hence, to interpret; and, when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English. 2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

**CONSTRUED**, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

**CONSTRUING**, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

**CONSTUFRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. constupro*.] To violate; to debase; to defile.

**CONSTUPRATION**, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Sp. Hall*.

**CONSUBSIST**, *v. i.* To subsist together.

**CONSUBSTANTIAL**, *a.* [*L. consubstantialis*.] Having the same substance or essence; co-essential. 2. Of the same kind or nature.

**CONSUBSTANTIALIST**, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow*.

**CONSUBSTANTIALITY**, *n.* 1. The existence of more than one in the same substance. *Hammond*. 2. Participation of the same nature.

**CONSUBSTANTIATE**, *v. t.* [*L. con and substantia*.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

**CONSUBSTANTIATION**, *v. i.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden*.

**CONSUBSTANTIATION**, *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation*, or *impanation*.

**CONSUL**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year.—2. In *modern usage*, the name *consul* is given to a person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country. 3. An adviser; [*not authorized*]. *Bacon*.

**CONSUL-AGE**, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs. *Eton*.

**CONSULAR**, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.

**CONSULATE**, *n.* [*L. consulatus*.] 1. The office of a consul. 2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority.

**CONSULSHIP**, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office.

**CONSULT**, *v. i.* [*L. consulto*.] 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment. 2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries and reasonings; to deliberate in common. 3. To consider with deliberation.

**CONSULT**, *v. t.* 1. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment. 2. To seek for information, or facts, in something. 3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of. 4. To plan, devise or contrive; [*this sense is unusual*].

\* **CONSULT**, *n.* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly. *Dryden*. [This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry.]

**CONSULTATION**, *n.* 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision. 2. The persons who consult together; a number of persons seeking mutually each other's opinions and advice; a council for deliberation.—*Writ of consultation*, in *law*, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a

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

cause, which had been removed by prohibition from the court Christian, to its original jurisdiction.

CON-SULT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

CON-SULT'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired of for opinion or advice; regarded.

CON-SULT'ER, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information.

CON-SULT'ING, *pp.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and inquiring mutually; regarding.

CON-SOM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted or spent.

CON-SOME, *v. t.* [*L. consumo.*] 1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. 2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander. 3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time. 4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly. 5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.

CON-SOME, *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

CON-SOM'ED, (*kon-sūm'd*) *pp.* Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

CON-SOM'ER, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes or destroys; that which consumes.

CON-SUM'ING, *pp.* 1. Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring. 2. *a.* That destroys.

\* CON-SUM-MATE, *v. t.* [*L. consummo, consummatus.*] To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

CON-SUM-MATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree.

\* CON-SUM-MATE'D, *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

CON-SUM-MATE-LY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

\* CON-SUM-MATE-TING, *pp.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

CON-SUM-MATION, *n.* [*L. consummatio.*] 1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process or scheme. 2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world. 3. Death; the end of life.—*Consummation of marriage*, the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the conjugal relation.

CON-SUMPTION, *n.* [*L. consumptio.*] 1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, slow decay, or by passing away, as time. 2. The state of being wasted, or diminished.—3. In medicine, a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; *a word of extensive signification.* But particularly, the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis*, pulmonary consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, &c.

CON-SUMPTIVE, *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating. 2. Affected with a consumption or pulmonary disease, as, *consumptive lungs*; or inclined to a consumption; tending to the *phthisis pulmonalis*.

CON-SUMPTIVE-LY, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

CON-SUMPTIVE-NESS, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

† CON-SUT'LE, *a.* [*L. consutilis.*] That is sewed or stitched together.

CON-TAB-U-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. contabulo.*] To floor with boards.

CON-TAB-U-LATION, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

CONTACT, *n.* [*L. contactus.*] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies.

CON-TACT'ION, *n.* The act of touching.

CON-TAG'ION, *n.* [*L. contagio.*] 1. Literally, a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. *More generally*, that subtil matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person. 2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief. 3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations.

CON-TAG'IOUS, *a.* 1. Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtil excreted matter. 2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion. 3. Containing mischief that may be propagated. 4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.

CON-TAG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CON-TAIN, *v. t.* [*L. contineo.*] 1. To hold, as a vessel; to have capacity; to be able to hold. 2. To comprehend; to hold within specified limits. 3. To comprehend; to comprise. 4. To hold within limits prescribed; to restrain; to withhold from trespass or disorder; [*obs.*] 5. To include. 6. To inclose.

CON-TAIN, *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity. *Arbutanot.*

CON-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained, or comprised.

CON-TAIN'ED, (*kon-tānd'*) *pp.* Held; comprehended comprised; included; inclosed.

CON-TAIN'ING, *pp.* Holding; having capacity to hold, comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. contamino.*] To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* Polluted; defiled; corrupt.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled; tarnished.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TING, *pp.* Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.

CON-TAM-I-NATION, *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

CON-TEEK, *n.* Quarrel; contention. [*Not English.*]

† CON-TECTION, *n.* [*L. contego.*] A covering. *Sir T. Browne.*

† CON-TEMER-A-TED, *a.* Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

CON-TEMN, (*kon-tem*) *v. t.* [*L. contemno.*] 1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn. 2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

CON-TEMN'ED, (*kon-temd'*) *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CON-TEMN'ER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CON-TEMN'ING, *pp.* Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CON-TEMP'ER, *v. t.* [*Low L. contempero.*] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

CON-TEMP'ER-A-MENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperance.

CON-TEMP'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate.

CON-TEMP'ER-A-TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering. 2. Temperament; proportionate mixture. [*Instead of these words, temper and temperament are now generally used.*]

\* CON-TEM-PLATE, *v. t.* [*L. contemplan.*] 1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on. 2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend. *Hamilton.*

\* CON-TEM-PLATE, *v. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

\* CON-TEM-PLA-TED, *pp.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.

\* CON-TEM-PLA-TING, *pp.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

CON-TEM-PLATION, *n.* [*L. contemplatio.*] 1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject. 2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things.—*To have in contemplation*, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

CON-TEM-PLA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful. 2. Employed in study. 3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit. 4. Having the power of thought or meditation.

CON-TEM-PLA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

\* CON-TEM-PLA-TOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-ous, *a.* [*See COTEMPORARY.*] Living or being at the same time.

CON-TEMPO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence at the same point of time. *Hocell.*

CON-TEMPO-RA-RY, *a.* [*It., Sp. contemporaneo; Fr. contemporain.*] For the sake of easier pronunciation, this word is often changed to *cotemporary.* Coetaneous; living at the same time; being or existing at the same time. *See COTEMPORARY*, the preferable word.

CON-TEMPO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

† CON-TEMPO-RISE, *v. t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time.

CON-TEMPT, *n.* [*L. contemptus.*] 1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile and worthless; disdain; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. 2. The state of being despised; whence, in a *Scriptural sense*, shame, disgrace.—*In law*, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.

CON-TEMPTI-BLE, *a.* [*L. contemptibilis.*] 1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. 2. Apt to despise; contemptuous; [*not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

CON-TEMPTI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being con-

temple, or of being despised, despicableness; meanness; vilness.

CON-TEMPTI-BLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.

CON-TEMPTU-OUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; haughty; insolent.

CON-TEMPTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitely.

CON-TEMPTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CON-TEND, *v. t.* [*L. contendere.*] 1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle, in opposition. 2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve. 3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate. 4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim. 5. To strive in opposition; to punish. 6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle.—To contend for, to strive to obtain.

CON-TEND, *v. t.* To dispute; to contest. This transitive use of contend is not strictly legitimate.

CON-TENDED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested.

CON-TENDENT, *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

CON-TENDER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion. *Locke.*

CON-TENDING, *pp.* 1. Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarreling. 2. *a.* Clashing; opposing; rival.

CON-TEN-E-MENT, *n.* Land, or freehold contiguous to a tenement. *Blackstone.*

CON-TENT, *a.* [*L. contentus.*] Literally, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

CON-TENT, *v. t.* 1. To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation. 2. To please or gratify.

CON-TENT, *n.* 1. Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition. 2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination. 3. The term used in the house of lords in England, to express an assent to a bill or motion.

CON-TENT, *n.* 1. Often in the plural, contents. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included or comprehended within a limit; as, the contents of a book.—2. In geometry, the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. 3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits. *Bacon.*

CON-TEN-TATION, *n.* Content; satisfaction.

CON-TENTED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing or demanding more.

CON-TENTED-LY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

CON-TENTED-NESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

CON-TENTFUL, *a.* Full of contentment.

CON-TENTION, *n.* [*L. contentio.*] 1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim or injury; contest; quarrel. 2. Strife in words or debate; quarrel; angry contest; controversy. 3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation. 4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor; [obs.]

CON-TENTIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. contentieux.*] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse. 2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties. 3. Exciting or adapted to provoke contention or disputes.

CON-TENTIOUS JURIS-DICTION, *a.* A court which has power to judge and determine differences between contending parties.

CON-TENTIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsome; perversely.

CON-TENTIOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

CON-TENTLESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

CON-TENTLY, *adv.* In a contented way.

CON-TENTMENT, *n.* [*Fr. contentement.*] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. 2. Gratification.

CON-TERM-IN-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. con and terminus.*] Capable of the same bounds.

CON-TERM-IN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds. *B. Johnson.*

CON-TERM-IN-OUS, *a.* [*L. continens.*] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

CON-TER-RANE-AN, *a.* [*L. contreraneus.*] Being of the same country.

CON-TER-RANE-OUS, *a.* the same country.

CON-TES-SER-ATION, *n.* Assembly; collection.

CON-TEST, *v. t.* [*Fr. contester.*] 1. To dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. 2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question.

CON-TEST, *v. i.* 1. To strive; to contend. 2. To vie; to emulate.

CON-TEST, *n.* 1. Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. 2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

CON-TEST-A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; convertible.

CON-TEST-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CON-TES-TATION, *n.* 1. The act of contesting; strife; dispute. 2. Testimony; proof by witnesses.

CON-TES-TU-LY, *adv.* In a contending manner.

CON-TES-TU-LESS, *a.* Not to be disputed. *Hill.*

CON-TEXT, *v. t.* To weave together. *Boyle.*

CON-TEXT, *n.* [*L. contextus.*] The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it.

CON-TEXT, *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm.

CON-TEXT, *v. t.* To knit together.

CON-TEXTURE, *n.* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution.

CON-TEXTU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame.

CON-TIG-NATION, *n.* [*L. contignatio.*] 1. A frame of beams; a story. 2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric.

CON-TIG-GU-ITY, *n.* Actual contact of bodies; a touching. *Hale.*

CON-TIGU-OUS, *a.* [*L. contiguus.*] Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border.

CON-TIGU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.

CON-TIGU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

CON-TIN-ENCE, } *n.* [*L. continentia.*] 1. In a general  
CON-TI-NEN-CY, } sense, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command. 2. Appropriately, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures; hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as chastity is to females. 3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. 4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment. 5. Continuity; uninterrupted course; [not now used.]

CON-TI-NENT, *a.* [*L. continens.*] 1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste. 2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. 3. Opposing; restraining. 4. Continuous; connected; not interrupted. *Brerewood.*

CON-TI-NENT, *n.* 1. In geography, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as the eastern and western continent. 2. That which contains any thing; [not used.] *Shak.*

CON-TI-NENT-AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent.—In America, pertaining to the United States, as continental money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states; a word much used during the revolution.

CON-TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chaste; moderately; temperately.

CON-TINGE, *v. i.* [*L. contingo.*] To touch; to happen.

CON-TINGENCE, } *n.* [*L. contingens.*] 1. The quality  
CON-TINGEN-CY, } of being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass. 2. Casualty; accident; fortuitous event.

CON-TINGENT, *a.* 1. Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual.—2. In law, depending on an uncertainty.

CON-TINGENT, *n.* 1. A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design, foresight or expectation. 2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; an equal or suitable share; proportion.

CON-TINGENT-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CON-TINGENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

CON-TINU-AL, *a.* [*Fr. continué; L. continuus.*] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; unceasing; not intermitting; used in reference to time. 2. Very frequent; often repeated.—3. Continual fever, or continued fever, a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever.—4. Continual claim, in law, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard. 5. Perpetual.

CON-TINU-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without pause or cessation unceasingly. 2. Very often; in repeated succession from time to time.

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

**CON-TINU-AL-NESS**, *n.* Permanence. *Hales.*  
**CON-TINU-ANCE**, *n.* 1. A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting. 2. Perseverance. 3. Abode; residence. 4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence. 5. Progression of time.—6. In law, the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. 7. In the *United States*, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another. 8. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; [not used.]  
**CON-TINU-ATE**, *v. t.* To join closely together. *Potter.*  
**CON-TINU-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *continuatus*.] 1. Immediately united; holding together. [Little used.] 2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [Little used.]  
**CON-TINU-ATE-LY**, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [Little used.]  
**CON-TINU-ATION**, *n.* [L. *continuatio*.] 1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted. 2. Extension or carrying on to a further point. 3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length.  
**CON-TINU-A-TIVE**, *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.—2. In *grammar*, a word that continues.  
**CON-TINU-A-TOR**, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.  
**CON-TINUE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *continuer*; L. *continuo*.] 1. To remain in a state, or place; to abide for any time indefinitely. 2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent. 3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.  
**CON-TINUE**, *v. t.* 1. To protract; not to cease from or to terminate. 2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. 3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use. 4. To hold to or unite; [not used.]  
**CON-TINUED**, *pp.* 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption. 2. a. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing.—Continued proportion, in arithmetic, is where the consequent of the first ratio is the same with the antecedent of the second, as 4 : 8 : 8 : 16, in contradistinction from discrete proportion.  
**CON-TINU-ED-LY**, *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*  
**CON-TINU-ER**, *n.* One who continues; one that has the power of perseverance.  
**CON-TINU-ING**, *pp.* 1. Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length. 2. a. Permanent.  
**CON-TINU-I-TY**, *n.* [L. *continuitas*.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.  
**CON-TINU-OUS**, *a.* [L. *continuus*.] Joined without intervening space.  
**CON-TORT**, *v. t.* [L. *contorqueo*, *contortus*.] To twist together; to writhe.  
**CON-TORTED**, *pp.* Twisted together.  
**CON-TORTION**, *n.* [Fr. *contorsion*.] 1. A twisting; a contortion. 2. a. Wrestling; a wrestling; a twist; wry motion.—2. In medicine, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck.  
**CON-TOUR**, *n.* [Fr. *contour*.] The outline; the line that defines or terminates a figure.  
**CON-TOUR-NI-A-TED**, *a.* Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe.  
**CONTRA** A Latin preposition signifying *against*, in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words.  
**CONTRA-BAND**, *a.* [It. *contrabando*; Fr. *contrebande*.] Prohibited.—*Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties.  
**CONTRA-BAND**, *n.* 1. Prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state or of nations. 2. Illegal traffick.  
**CONTRA-BAND**, *v. t.* To import goods illegally.  
**CONTRA-BAND-IST**, *n.* One who trafficks illegally.  
**CONTRACT**, *v. t.* [L. *contraho*, *contractum*.] 1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen. 2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle. 3. To betroth; to affianc. 4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain. 5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable. 6. To epitomize; to abridge.  
**CONTRACT**, *v. i.* 1. To shrink; to become shorter or narrower. 2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons.  
**CONTRACT**, *pp.* Affianced; betrothed. *Shak.*  
**CONTRACT**, *n.* 1. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons; a mutual promise upon lawful con-

sideration or cause, which binds the parties or a performance; a bargain; a compact. 2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other. 3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions.  
**CONTRACTED**, *pp.* 1. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained. 2. a. Narrow; mean; selfish.  
**CONTRACTED-LY**, *adv.* In a contracted manner.  
**CONTRACTED-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being contracted. 2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.  
**CONTRACT-I-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.  
**CONTRACT-I-BLE**, *a.* Capable of contraction.  
**CONTRACT-I-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility. *Dict.*  
**CONTRACT-ILE**, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening, or of drawing into smaller dimensions.  
**CON-TRACT-I-L-I-TY**, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.  
**CONTRACTING**, *pp.* 1. Shortening or narrowing drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing. 2. a. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating.  
**CONTRACTION**, *n.* [L. *contractio*.] 1. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing or lessening extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted. 2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means.—3. In *grammar*, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable. 4. A contract; marriage contract; [not used.] 5. Abbreviation.  
**CONTRACTOR**, *n.* 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain, one who covenants to do any thing for another. 2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies, or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.  
**CONTRA-DANCE**, *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse*.] A dance in COUNTER-DANCE, } which the partners are arranged in position, or in opposite lines.  
**CONTRA-DICT**, *v. t.* [L. *contradico*.] 1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed. 2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.  
**CONTRA-DICTED**, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.  
**CONTRA-DICTER**, *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. *Swift.*  
**CONTRA-DICTING**, *pp.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.  
**CONTRA-DICTION**, *n.* [L. *contradictio*.] 1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration. 2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches or attempts to defeat. 3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts or propositions.  
**CONTRA-DICTION-AL**, *a.* Inconsistent.  
**CONTRA-DICTIOUS**, *a.* 1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. 2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil. 3. Opposite; inconsistent.  
**CONTRA-DICTIOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. 2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.  
**CONTRA-DICTO-R-I-LY**, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others.  
**CONTRA-DICTO-R-I-NESS**, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.  
**CONTRA-DICTO-RY**, *a.* 1. Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted. 2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary.  
**CONTRA-DICTO-RY**, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.  
**CONTRA-DIS-TINCT**, *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.  
**CONTRA-DIS-TINCTION**, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.  
**CONTRA-DIS-TINCTIVE**, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites. *Harris.*  
**CONTRA-DIS-TINGUISH**, *v. t.* To distinguish, not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.  
**CONTRA-DIS-TINGUISHED**, *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.  
**CONTRA-DIS-TINGUISH-ING**, *pp.* Distinguishing by opposites.  
**CONTRA-FISSURE**, *n.* In *surgery*, a fissure or fracture in the *cranium*, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.  
**CONTRA-INDI-CANT**, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way. *Burke.*

\* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DÓVE;—B[ILL], UNITE.—C as K • Gas J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † Obsolete

- CON-TRA-INDI-CATE**, *v. t.* In *medicine*, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which is the main scope of the malady points out.
- CON-TRA-INDI-CATION**, *n.* An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires.
- CON-TRA-MURE**, *n.* An out wall. See **COUNTERMURE**.
- CON-TRA-NATU-RAL**, *a.* Opposite to nature. [*L. u.*]
- CON-TRA-NI-TEN-CY**, *n.* Reaction; resistance to force.
- CON-TRA-PO-SE**, *v. t.* [*L. contrapositus.*] To place against; to set in opposition.
- CON-TRA-PO-SITION**, *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.
- CON-TRA-PUN-TIST**, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.
- CON-TRA-REG-U-LAR-I-TY**, *n.* Contrariety to rule, or to regularity.
- CON-TRA-RI-ANT**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [*Little used.*]
- CON-TRA-RIES**, *n. plu.* In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but in which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.
- CON-TRA-RI-E-TY**, *n.* [*L. contrarietas.*] 1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality or principle; repugnance. 2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.
- CON-TRA-RI-LY**, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.
- CON-TRA-RI-NESS**, *n.* Contrariety to rule, or to regularity.
- CON-TRA-RI-OUS**, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant.
- CON-TRA-RI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. *Shak.*
- CON-TRA-RI-WISE**, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.
- CON-TRA-RY**, *a.* [*L. contrarius.*] 1. Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction. 2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.—This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened contrary to my expectations.
- CON-TRA-RY**, *n.* 1. A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities. 2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—*On the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose, or fact.
- CON-TRA-RY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. contrarier.*] To contradict or oppose.
- CON-TRA-RY-MIND-ED**, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion. *Hall.*
- CON-TRAST**, *v. t.* [*Fr. contraster.*] 1. To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude. 2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by position or difference of position. 3. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.
- CON-TRAST**, *n.* 1. Opposition or dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other. 2. Opposition, or difference of position, attitude, &c., of figures, or of their several members; as in painting and sculpture. 3. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage.
- CON-TRAST-ED**, *pp.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.
- CON-TRAST-ING**, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.
- CON-TRA-TEN-OR**, *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter.
- CON-TRATE-WHEEL**, *n.* In *watchwork*, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels, whence its name.
- CON-TRA-VAL-LATION**, *n.* [*Fr. contrevallation.*] In *fortification*, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison.
- CON-TRA-VENE**, *v. t.* [*L. contravenio.*] To oppose; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat.
- CON-TRA-VEN-ED**, (*kon-tra-veend'*) *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.
- CON-TRA-VEN-ER**, *n.* One who opposes.
- CON-TRA-VEN-ING**, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.
- CON-TRA-VEN-TION**, *n.* Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect.
- CON-TRA-VER-SION**, *n.* [*L. contra and versio.*] A turning to the opposite side; antitrophe.
- CON-TRA-YER-VA**, *n.* [*Sp.*] The genus of plants *dorstenia*.
- CON-TREE-FAC-TION**, *n.* [*L. contractatio.*] A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*
- CON-TRIBU-TA-RY**, *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.
- CON-TRIBU-TE**, *v. t.* [*L. contribuo.*] 1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; to pay a share. 2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose.
- CON-TRIBU-TE**, *v. i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.
- CON-TRIBU-TED**, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock or purpose; paid as a share.
- CON-TRIBU-TING**, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.
- CON-TRIBU-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense. 2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many.—3. In a *military sense*, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretences.
- CON-TRIBU-TIVE**, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.
- CON-TRIBU-TOR**, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund.
- CON-TRIBU-TORY**, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.
- CON-TRIS-TATE**, *v. t.* [*L. contristo.*] To make sorrowful. *Bacon.*
- CON-TRIS-TATION**, *n.* The act of making sad. *Bacon.*
- CON-TRITE**, *a.* [*L. contritus.*] Literally, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent.
- CON-TRITE-LY**, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.
- CON-TRITE-NESS**, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.
- CON-TRITION**, *n.* [*L. contritio.*] 1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. 2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having offended an infinitely holy and benevolent God.
- CON-TRIV-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.
- CON-TRIV-ANCE**, *n.* 1. The act of inventing, devising, or planning. 2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design. 3. Artifice; plot; scheme.
- CON-TRIVE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. contriver.*] 1. To invent; to devise; to plan. 2. To wear out; [*obs.*] Spenser.
- CON-TRIVE**, *v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme.
- CON-TRIV-ED**, (*kon-trivd'*) *pp.* Invented; planned; devised.
- CON-TRIVEMENT**, *n.* Contrivance; invention.
- CON-TRIVER**, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.
- CON-TRIV-ING**, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.
- CON-TROLL**, (*n.* [*Fr. controlle.*] 1. Primarily, a book, register or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. Hence, check, restraint. 2. Power; authority; government; command. 3. He or that which restrains. *Burke.*
- CON-TROLL**, (*v. t.* 1. To keep under check by a coun-  
**CON-TROLL**, } ter-register or double account. 2. To check; to restrain; to govern. 3. To overpower; to subject to authority; to counteract; to have under command. 4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have superior force or authority over.
- CON-TROLL-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command.
- CON-TROLL-ED**, (*kon-trold'*) *pp.* Checked; restrained; governed.
- CON-TROLL-ER**, *n.* [*Norm. countre-rouler.*] 1. One who controls or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control. 2. An officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, or to oversee, control or verify the accounts of other officers; as, in *Great Britain*, the controller of the hanaper, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells.—In the *United States*, the duty of the controller of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts.
- CON-TROLL-ER-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a controller.
- CON-TROLL-MENT**, (*n.* 1. The power or act of control  
**CON-TROLL-MENT**, } ing; the state of being restrained  
control; restraint. 2. Opposition; resistance; counter-  
action; refutation.
- CON-TRO-VER-SA-RY**, *a.* Disputatious. *Ep. Hall.*

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

† **CON-TRO-VERSE**, *n.* and *v.* Controversy, and to dispute.  
 † **CON-TRO-VERS-ER**, or † **CON-TRO-VERS-OR**, *n.* A disputant. *Montagu*  
**CON-TRO-VERSIAL**, *a.* Relating to disputes; as, a controversial discourse.  
**CON-TRO-VERSIAL-IST**, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.  
 † **CON-TRO-VERS-I-LESS**, *a.* Not admitting controversy; questionable.  
**CON-TRO-VER-SY**, *n.* [*L. controversia.*] 1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing. *Johnson*. 2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal. 3. Dispute; opposition carried on. 4. Opposition; resistance.  
**CON-TRO-VER-SY-WRIT-ER**, *n.* A controversialist.  
**CON-TRO-VERT**, *v. t.* [*L. controvert.*] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny, and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions.  
**CON-TRO-VERT-ED**, *pp.* Disputed; opposed in debate.  
**CON-TRO-VERT-ER**, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer. *B. Jonson*.  
**CON-TRO-VERT-I-BLE**, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion.  
**CON-TRO-VERT-ING**, *pp.* Disputing; denying, and attempting to refute.  
**CON-TRO-VERT-IST**, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.  
**CON-TU-MACIOUS**, *a.* [*L. contumax.*] 1. Literally, swelling against; haughty. Hence, obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; disobedient.—2. In law, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.  
**CON-TU-MACIOUS-LY**, *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.  
**CON-TU-MACIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.  
**CON-TU-MAC-Y**, *n.* [*L. contumacia.*] 1. Stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy; inflexibility.—2. In law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court.  
**CON-TU-ME-LIOUS**, *a.* [*L. contumeliosus.*] 1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic. 2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude. 3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.  
**CON-TU-ME-LIOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.  
**CON-TU-ME-LIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.  
**CON-TU-ME-LY**, *n.* [*L. contumelia.*] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.  
 † **CON-TUMU-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. contumulo.*] To bury; to lay in the grave.  
**CON-TUND**, *v. t.* [*L. contundo.*] To beat; to bruise by beating. [*Little used.*]  
**CON-TUSE**, *v. t.* [*L. contusus.*] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance.  
**CON-TUSION**, *n.* [*L. contusio.*] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised. 2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating.—3. In surgery, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body by a blunt instrument, or by a fall.  
**CON-NUN-DRUM**, *n.* A low jest; a mean conceit.  
 † **CON-U-SA-BLE**, *a.* Liable to be tried or judged.  
**CON-U-SANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. connoissance.*] Cognizance; knowledge; notice.  
**CON-U-SANT**, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.  
**CON-VA-LES-CENCE**, *n.* [*L. convalesco.*] Renewal of **CON-VA-LES-CEN-CY**, *n.* health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.  
**CON-VA-LES-CENT**, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.  
**CON-VAL-LA-RY**, *n.* A genus of plants, *convallaria*.  
**CON-VEN-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be convened or assembled. 2. Consistent; [*obs.*] *Spenser*.  
**CON-VENE**, *v. i.* [*L. convenio.*] 1. To come together; to meet; to unite, as things; [*unusual.*] 2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble, as persons.  
**CON-VENE**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. 2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.  
**CON-VEN-ED**, (*kon-veend'*) *pp.* Assembled; convoked.  
**CON-VEN-ER**, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others; one who calls together.

**CON-VENIENCE**, *n.* [*L. convenientia.*] 1. Fitness  
**CON-VENIEN-CY**, *n.* suitability; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances. 2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty. 3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity. 4. Fitness of time or place.  
**CON-VENI-ENT**, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious.  
**CON-VENI-ENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. 2. Commodiously; with ease without trouble or difficulty.  
**CON-VEN-ING**, *pp.* Coming together; calling together.  
**CON-VEN-ING**, *n.* The act of coming together; convention.  
**CON-VEN-T**, *n.* [*L. conventus.*] 1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns. 2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.  
**CON-VEN-T**, *v. t.* [*L. conventus.*] To call before a judge or judicator. *Shak*.  
 † **CON-VEN-T**, *v. i.* To meet; to concur.  
 \* **CON-VEN-T-I-CLE**, *n.* [*L. conventiculum.*] 1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. Hence, an assembly, in contempt.—In the *United States*, this word has no appropriate application. 2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots.  
 \* **CON-VEN-T-I-CLE**, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle.  
 \* **CON-VEN-T-I-CLER**, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles. *Dryden*.  
**CON-VEN-TION**, *n.* [*L. conventio.*] 1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals. 2. Union; coalition. 3. An assembly. In this sense the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes. 4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies, an agreement previous to a definitive treaty.  
**CON-VEN-TION-AL**, *a.* [*Fr. conventionnel.*] Stipulated; formed by agreement.  
**CON-VEN-TION-A-RY**, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional.  
**CON-VEN-TION-ER**, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.  
**CON-VEN-TION-IST**, *n.* One who makes a contract.  
**CON-VEN-TU-AL**, *a.* [*Fr. conventuel.*] Belonging to a convent; monastic.  
**CON-VEN-TU-AL**, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. *Addison*.  
**CON-VERGE**, (*kon-vej'*) *v. i.* [*Low L. convergo.*] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge*.  
**CON-VERGENCE**, *n.* The quality of converging; ten-  
**CON-VERGEN-CY**, *n.* dency to one point.  
**CON-VERGENT**, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.  
**CON-VERG-ING**, *pp.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.—*Converging rays*, in optics, those rays of light, which, proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet and cross, and become diverging rays.—*Converging series*, in mathematics, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes. *Encyc.*  
**CON-VERS-A-BLE**, *a.* [*It. conversabile; Fr. conversable.*] Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.  
**CON-VERS-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.  
**CON-VERS-A-BLY**, *adv.* In a conversable manner.  
 \* **CON-VER-SANT**, *a.* [*It. conversante.*] 1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted. 2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. 3. Concerning; having concern or relation to; having for its object.  
**CON-VER-SATION**, *n.* 1. General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals. 2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. 3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance. 4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference.  
 † **CON-VER-SATION-ED**, *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life.  
**CON-VER-SATION-IST**, *n.* One who distinguishes him self in conversation. *A modern word*.  
**CON-VERS-A-TIVE**, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men.  
**CON-VER-SA-ZI-ONE**, *n.* [*It.*] A meeting of company. *Gray*.  
**CON-VERSE**, (*kon-vers'*) *v. i.* [*L. conversor.*] 1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted. 2. To have sexual

commerce. 3 To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally.

**CONVERSE**, *n.* 1. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions. 2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity.—3. In *mathematics*, an opposite proposition.

**CONVERSE**, *a.* Opposite or reciprocal.

**CONVERSE-LY**, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

**CONVERSION**, *n.* [L. *conversio*.] 1. In a general sense, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation.—2. In *military affairs*, a charge of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.—3. In a *theological or moral sense*, a change of heart, or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life. 4. Change from one side or party to another. 5. A change from one religion to another. 6. The act of appropriating to private use.—*Conversion of equations*, in *algebra*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—*Conversion of proposition*, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition.—*Conversion of the ratios*, in *arithmetic*, is the comparing of the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and consequent, in two equal ratios or proportions.

† **CON-VERSIVE**, *a.* Convertible.

**CON-VERT**, *v. t.* [L. *converto*.] 1. To change or turn into another substance or form. 2. To change from one state to another. 3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another. 4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God, and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life. 5. To turn toward a point; [unusual.] 6. To turn from one use or destination to another. 7. To appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit. 8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. 9. To turn into another language.

**CON-VERT**, *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

**CONVERT**, *n.* 1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system or party, and embraces another. 2. In a more strict sense, one who is turned from sin to holiness.—3. In *monasteries*, a lay-friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.

**CON-VERTED**, *pp.* Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

**CON-VERTER**, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

**CON-VERT-I-BILI-TY**, *n.* 1. The quality of being possible to be converted or changed from one substance, form or state to another. *Burke*. 2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another.

**CON-VERTI-BLE**, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. 2. So much alike that one may be used for another. 3. That may be changed, as one letter for another.

**CON-VERTI-BLY**, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

† **CON-VERT-I-TTE**, *n.* A convert.

**CONVEX**, *a.* [L. *convexus*.] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to *concave*, which expresses a round form of the interior surface.

**CONVEX**, *n.* A convex body; as, heaven's *convex*.

**CONVEXED**, *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

**CON-VE-X-ED-LY**, *adv.* In a convex form.

**CON-VE-X-I-TY**, *n.* [L. *convexitas*.] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

**CON-VE-X-LY**, *adv.* In a convex form.

**CON-VE-X-NESS**, *n.* Convexity, which see.

**CON-VE-X-O-CON-CAVE**, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface.

**CON-VE-X-O-CONVEX**, *a.* Convex on both sides.

**CON-VE-Y**, *v. t.* [L. *conveho*.] 1. To carry, bear or transport, either by land or water, or in air. 2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit. 3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed, assignment or otherwise. 4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium. 5. To manage; to cause to carry on; [not used.] 6. To impart; to communicate.

† **CON-VE-Y**, *v. i.* To play the buffoon.

**CON-VEY-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.

*Burke*.

**CON-VEY-ANCE**, *n.* 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium. 2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates or claims, from one person to another; transmission; transference; assignment. 3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person. 4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying. 5. Management; artifice; secret practices; [obs.]

**CON-VEY-AN-CER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

**CON-VEY-AN-CING**, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

**CON-VEY-ER**, *n.* 1. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits or transfers from one person or place to another. 2. A juggler.

**CON-VEY-ING**, *pp.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

**CON-VI-CINI-TY**, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity. *Warrior*.

**CON-VICT**, *v. t.* [L. *convincio, convictum*.] 1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty. 2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience. 3. To confute; to prove or show to be false; [obs.] 4. To show by proof or evidence; [obs.]

**CON-VICT**, *pp.* for *convicted*. Proved or found guilty.

*Shak.*

**CON-VICT**, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

**CON-VICT-ED**, *pp.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

**CON-VICT-ING**, *pp.* Proving or finding guilty.

**CON-VICT-ION**, *n.* 1. The act of proving, finding or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal. 2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convicting of sin or sinfulness: the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt. 3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alleged.

**CON-VICTIVE**, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

**CON-VICTIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

**CON-VIN-CE**, *v. t.* [L. *convincio*.] 1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue by the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent. 2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty. 3. To evince; to prove; [obs.] *Shak.* 4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish; [obs.] *Shak.*

**CON-VIN-CE-D**, (kon-vinst) *pp.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

**CON-VIN-CE-MENT**, *n.* Conviction. [Little used.]

**CON-VIN-CER**, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest.

**CON-VIN-CI-BLE**, *a.* 1. Capable of conviction. 2. Capable of being disproved or refuted; [little used.]

**CON-VIN-CING**, *pp.* 1. Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting. 2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent.

**CON-VIN-CING-LY**, *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.

**CON-VIN-CING-NESS**, *n.* The power of convincing.

† **CON-VIT-I-OS**, *a.* [L. *convitior*.] Reproachful.

† **CON-VIT-VE**, *v. t.* To entertain; to feast. *Shak.*

**CON-VIVI-AL**, *a.* [L. *convivalis*.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

**CON-VIV-I-AL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. The good humor or mirth indulged in an entertainment. 2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

**CON-VO-CATE**, *v. t.* [L. *convoco*.] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

**CON-VO-CATION**, *n.* [L. *convocatio*.] 1. The act of calling or assembling by summons. 2. An assembly.—3. In *England*, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. 4. An academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.

**CON-VÖKE**, *v. t.* [L. *convoco*.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

**CON-VÖK-ED**, (kon-vökt) *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.

**CON-VÖK-ING**, *pp.* Summoning to convene; assembling.

**CON-VO-LUTE**, *a.* Rolled together, or one part on another.

**CON-VO-LU-TED**, *other*.

**CON-VO-LÜ-TION**, *n.* [L. *convolutio*.] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the

\* See *Synopsis*.  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{E}$ ,  $\bar{I}$ ,  $\bar{O}$ ,  $\bar{U}$ ,  $\bar{Y}$ , long.—**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT**;—**PREY**,—**PIN**, **MARINE**, **HRD**;— † *Obsolete*

state of being rolled together. 2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion.

CON-VOLVE, (kon-volv') v. t. [*L. convolvere*.] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CON-VOLVULUS, n. [*L.*] Blindweed, a genus of plants of many species.

CON-VOY, v. t. [*Fr. convoyer*.] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land.

CONVOY, n. 1. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition or other property for protection. 2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is convoyed. 3. The act of attending for defense. 4. Conveyance; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-VOYED, (kon-voyd') pp. Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CON-VOYING, ppr. Attending on a voyage or passage for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.

CON-VULSE, (kon-vuls') v. t. [*L. convulsus*.] 1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms. 2. To shake; to affect by violent, irregular action.

CON-VULSION, (kon-vuls'ion) pp. Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CON-VULSING, ppr. Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CON-VULSION, n. [*L. convulsio*.] 1. A preternatural, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. 2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion.

CON-VULSIVE, a. 1. That produces convulsion. 2. Attended with convulsion or spasms.

CON-VULSIVE-LY, adv. With violent shaking or agitation.

\*COONY, or \*COONEY, n. [*D. konyn*.] A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus *lepus*, which has a short tail and naked ears.

\*COONY-BUR-RÖW, n. A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

\*COONY-CATCH, v. i. In the cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick. *Shak.*

†\*COONY-CATCHER, n. A thief; a cheat; a sharper.

†\*COONY-CATCHING, n. Banter. *Shak.*

COO, v. i. To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves. *Thomson.*

COOING, ppr. Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COOKING, n. Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, v. t. [*Sax. ceo coken*; *D. koken*.] 1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating. 2. To prepare for any purpose. 3. To throw; [*obs. or local.*] *Crass.*

COOK, v. i. To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, n. [*Sax. coc*; *D. kook*.] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOKED, pp. Prepared for the table.

COOKER-Y, n. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOKING, ppr. Preparing victuals for the table.

COOKMAID, n. A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOKROOM, n. A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caboose.

COOL, a. [*Sax. col*.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold. 2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent. 3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm. 4. Not retaining heat; light.

COOL, n. A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

COOL, v. t. [*Sax. colian, acolian*.] 1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance. 2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal or ardor; to render indifferent.

COOL, v. i. 1. To become less hot; to lose heat. 2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate.

COOL-CUP, n. A beverage that is cooling.

COOLED, pp. Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOLER, n. 1. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement. 2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.

COOL-HEAD-ED, a. Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. *Burke.*

COOLING, ppr. Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOLISH, a. Somewhat cool. *Goldsmith.*

COOLLY, adv. 1. Without heat or sharp cold. 2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. 3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately.

COOLNESS, n. 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat. 2. A moderate degree of want of passion; want of ardor or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with coolness.

COOM, n. [*Fr. cambusa*.] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves of boxes of carriage wheels.

COOMB, or COMB, n. [*sq. L. cumulus*.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, n. [*D. kuip*.] 1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. 2. A pen or inclosed place for small animals. 3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors. 4. A tumbrel or close cart.

COOP, v. t. To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass.

COOPED, pp. Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COOPER, n. One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds.

COOPER-AGE, n. The price paid for cooper's work; also, a place where cooper's work is done.

COOPER-ANT, a. Working together; laboring to the same end. *Bp. Nicholson.*

CO-OPER-ATE, v. i. [*L. con and opero*; *Fr. cooperer*.] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object. 2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect.

CO-OPER-A-TING, ppr. Acting or operating together.

CO-OPER-ATION, n. The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.

CO-OPER-A-TIVE, a. Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OPER-A-TOR, n. One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.

COOPIE. See COUPEE.

†CO-OP-TATE, v. t. [*L. coopto*.] To choose, or choose with another.

CO-OP-TATION, n. Adoption; assumption. *Howell.*

CO-ORDI-NATE, v. i. [*L. con and ordinatus*.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate.

CO-ORDI-NATE-LY, adv. In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

CO-ORDI-NATE-NESS, n. The state of being co-ordinate equality of rank and dignity.

CO-ORDI-NATION, n. The state of holding equal rank or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

COOT, n. [*D. koot*.] A fowl of the genus *fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters.

COP, n. [*Sax. cop, or copp*.] The head or top of a thing, as in *cop-castle* for *cap-castle*, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. *Chaucer.*

CO-PIBA, n. [*Sp., Port.*] Balsam of copiba, or copivi, is a liquid, resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called *copifera officinalis*.

COPAL, n. [*Mexican, copalli*.] The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico.

CO-PAR-CE-NE-RY, n. Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

CO-PAR-CE-NER, n. [*con and parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

CO-PAR-CE-NY, n. An equal share of an inheritance.

†CO-PART-MENT, n. The same as *compartment*.

CO-PART-NER, n. [*con and partner*.] 1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures. 2. A sharer; a partner.

CO-PART-NER-SHIP, n. 1. Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures. 2. The persons who have a joint concern.

†CO-PA-TAN, n. High raised; pointed. *Shak.*

CO-PAYVA, n. A gum which distills from a tree in Brazil.

COPE, n. [*W. cob*; *Sax. ceppe*.] 1. A cover for the head. 2. A sacerdotal ornament or vestment worn in sacred ministrations. 3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; and the arch over a door, &c. 4. An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some part of Derbyshire.

COPE, v. t. 1. To cover as with a cope. *Addison*. 2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk. *Bailey*. 3. To embrace; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

COPE, v. i. [*Dan. kin*.] 1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success. *Addison*. 2. To contend;

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

to strive or struggle; to combat. 3. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments. 4. To make return; to reward; [*obs.*] 5. To exchange, or barter; [*obs.*] *Bailey.*

† COPEMAN, *n.* A chapman. *Shak.*

† COPE-NICAN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus.

† COPE-MATE, *n.* A companion or friend.

COPIED, *pp.* Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.

COPIER, or COPY-IST, *n.* One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiarist.

COPIING, *n.* The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water.

COPIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. copieux*; *L. copiosus.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies. 2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies.

COPIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities. 2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

COPIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply. 2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject.

COPIY, *n.* A copier; *an ill-formed word.*

COPLIND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a cop, or acute angle. [*Not used in America.*]

† CO-PLANTY, *v. t.* To plant together. *Hovel.*

† CO-PORTION, *n.* Equal share. *Spenser.*

COPPED, or COPPLED, *a.* Rising to a point, or head.

COPPEL. *See COPPEL.*

COPPER, *n.* [*D. koper*; *G. kupfer*; *Sw. koppar.*] A metal, of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals.

COPPER, *a.* Consisting of copper. *Cleveland.*

COPPER, *n.* 1. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler. 2. Formerly, a small copper coin. *Franklin.*

COPPER, *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper.

COPPER-AS, *n.* [*Fr. couperose.*] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green.

COPPER-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper.

COPPERED, *pp.* Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

COPPER-FASTENED, *a.* Fastened with copper bolts.

COPPER-ISII, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of it.

COPPER-NOSE, *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

COPPER-PLATE, *n.* A plate of copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design.

COPPER-SMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

COPPER-WORK, *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. *Woodward.*

COPPER-WORM, *n.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand.

COPPER-Y, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.

COPPING. *See COPING.*

COPPICE, or COPSE, *n.* [*Norm. coupiz.*] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel.

COPPLED, *a.* Rising to a point; conical.

COPPLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLE-STONES, *n.* Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. *Johnson.*—In *New England*, we pronounce this word *cobble*, *cobble-stones*, and apply it to small, round stones, from the size of an inch or two, to five or six inches or more, in diameter, wherever they may be found.

COPSE. *See COPPICE.*

COPSE, *v. t.* To preserve underwood. *Scivyl.*

COPSY, *a.* Having copses. *Dyer.*

COPTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts* or *Copti*.

COPTIC, *n.* The language of the Copts.

COPUL, *n.* [*L.*] In logic, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

COPULATE, *a.* Joined. [*Little used.*]

COPULATE, *v. t.* [*L. copulo.*] To unite; to join in pairs. [*Little used.*]

COPULATE, *v. i.* To unite in sexual embrace.

COPULATION, *n.* [*L. copulatio.*] The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

COPULATIVE, *a.* That unites or couples.—In grammar, the copulative conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates.

COPULATIVE, *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction. 2. Connection; [*not in use.*]

COPY, *n.* [*Fr. copie*; *Arm. copy.*] 1. A writing like an-

other writing; a transcript from an original, or a book printed according to the original; hence, any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original work. 2. The form of a picture or statue according to the original; the imitation or likeness of any figure draught, or almost any object. 3. An original work; the autograph; the archetype; that which is to be imitated in writing or printing; a pattern or example for imitation. 4. [*L. copia.*] Abundance; [*obs.*]

COPY, *v. t.* 1. To write, print or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing or engraving; to transcribe. 2. To paint or draw according to an original. 3. To form according to a model, as in architecture. 4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original or pattern in manners or course of life.

COPY, *v. i.* To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else.

COPY-BOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COPYED, *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written copied.

COPY-ER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written copier.

COPY-HOLD, *n.* In *England*, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. *Blackstone.*

COPY-HOLDER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

COPY-IST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

COPY-RIGHT, *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee.

CO-QUAL-LIN, *n.* A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.

COQUELI-COT, or COQUELI-CO, (*köke'le-co*) *n.* [*Fr.*] Wild poppy; corn rose; hence, the color of wild poppy.

\* CO-QUET, or CO-QUETTE, (*ko-ke't*, or *ko-quet*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

\* CO-QUET, *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration or love, from vanity, to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

\* CO-QUET, *v. i.* To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavor to gain admirers.

\* CO-QUET'ISH, *a.* Practicing coquetry.

\* CO-QUET'RY, *n.* [*Fr. coquette.*] Attempts to attract admiration, notice or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

† C'OR, *n.* The measure of a pottle.

CORACLE, [*W. curragle.*] A boat used in *Wales* by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or bil-cloth.

CORACOID, *n.* A small, sharp process of the scapula shaped like a crow's beak.

CORACOID, *a.* Shaped like a beak. *Buckland.*

CORAL, *n.* [*L. corallium.*] 1. In zoology, a genus belonging to the order of *vermes zoophyta*. The trunk is radiated, jointed and calcareous. 2. A piece of coral worn by children about their necks.

CORAL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

CORAL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, *erythrina*, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby, flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

CORAL-WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *dentaria*.

CORAL-LACEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

CORAL-LI-FORM, *a.* Resembling coral; forked and crooked. *Kirwan.*

CORAL-LINE, *n.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

CORAL-LINE, *n.* A submarine plant-like body, consisting of many slender, jointed branches.

CORAL-LIN-ITE, *n.* A fossil polypter or coralline.

CORAL-LITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrification, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypter, larger than a coralline. *Kirwan.*

CORAL-LOID, or CORAL-LOID'AL, *a.* [*coral*, and *oidos.*] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

CORAL-LOID, *n.* Eschara or hornwrack, a species of coralline.

CO-RANT, *n.* [*Fr. courant.*] A lofty, sprightly dance. *Temple.*

CORR, *n.* [*L. corbis.*] 1. A basket used in coaleries. 2. An ornament in a building.

CORBAN, *n.* [*L. corbis.*] 1. In *Jewish antiquity*, an offering which had life; an animal offered to God; in opposi-

\* See Synopsis.  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{E}$ ,  $\bar{I}$ ,  $\bar{O}$ ,  $\bar{U}$ ,  $\bar{Y}$ , long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

tion to the *miécha*, which was an offering without life.  
 2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.—3. Among *Mohammedans*, a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.  
 †CORBE, *a.* [Fr. *corbe*.] Crooked. *Spenser*.  
 †CORBEIL, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*.] 1. In *fortification*, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.  
 CORBEL, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides. 2. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket.  
 CORBEL, *n.* 1. A short piece of timber in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, in the manner of a shoulder-piece. 2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures or statues.  
 †CORBY, *n.* A raven.  
 CORCELET, or CORSELET, (kors'let) *n.* [Fr. *corselet*.] In *natural history*, that part of winged insects, which answers to the breast of other animals.  
 CORCULE, or CORCLE, *n.* [L. *corculum*.] In *botany*, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant.  
 CORD, *n.* [W. *cord*; Fr. *corde*.] 1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. 2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad. 3. In *Scripture*, the cords of the wicked are the snares with which they catch the unwary.  
 CORD, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords. 2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.  
 CORDMAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but, in *America*, called *rope-maker*.  
 CORDWOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; *properly*, wood cut to the length of four feet.  
 CORDAGE, *n.* [Sp. *cordage*; Fr. *id.*] All sorts of cords or ropes used in the running rigging of a ship; all ropes and lines used on board of ships.  
 CORDATE, *a.* [L. *cordatus*.] Having the form of a CORDA-TED, heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists.  
 CORDATE-LY, *adv.* In a cordate form.  
 CORD'ED, *pp.* 1. Bound or fastened with cords. 2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord. 3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.—4. In *heraldry*, a cross corded is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood.  
 COR-DE-LIER, *n.* [Fr.] A Franciscan friar; one of the order of religious founded by St. Francis; a gray friar.  
 \*CORDIAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate. 2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits.  
 \*CORDIAL, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed. 2. Any thing that comforts, gladdens and exhilarates.  
 \*CORDIAL-ITY, *n.* Relation to the heart; [not used.] *Brown*. 2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness.  
 \*CORDIAL-LY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.  
 \*CORDIAL-NESS, *n.* Heartiness. *Cotgrave*.  
 CORDIE-RITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise *iolite* and *dichroite*.  
 CORDIFORM, *a.* Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.  
 †CORD'NER. See CORDWAINER.  
 CORDON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *cordón*.] 1. In *fortification*, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet.—2. In *military language*, a line or series of military posts.  
 CORDOVAN, *n.* Spanish leather.  
 COR-DU-ROY, *n.* A thick cotton stuff ribbed.  
 CORDWAYN, *n.* [Sp. *cordovan*; Port. *cordovam*; Fr. *cordovan*; from *Cordova*.] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.  
 CORDWAIN-ER, *n.* [from *cordwain*.] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written *cordiner*.  
 CORE, *n.* [Fr. *caur*; Norm. *core*.] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the *core* of a square. *Raleigh*. 2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil. *Dryden*. 3. [Fr. *corps*.] A body; [not used.] 4. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver.  
 CORED, *a.* In the *herring fishery*, rolled in salt and prepared for drying. *Ash*.

CO-RE'GENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler. *Wrazall*.  
 CO-REL'A-TIVE. See CORRELATIVE.  
 CO-RI-ACEOUS, *a.* [L. *coriaceus*.] 1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough.—2. In *botany*, stiff, like leather or parchment.  
 CO-RI-AN'DER, *n.* [L. *coriandrum*.] A genus of plants of two species.  
 CO-RIN'DON. See CORUNDUM.  
 CORINTH, *n.* 1. A city of Greece. Hence, 2. A small fruit, now called *currant*, which see. *Philips*.  
 CO-RINTH'AC, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. *D'Arville*.  
 CO-RINTH'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.—The Corinthian order, in *architecture*, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments.  
 CO-RINTH'IAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Corinth.  
 CO-RIVAL, *n.* [con, and rival; written improperly *corri-val*.] A rival, or fellow rival; a competitor. *Shak*.  
 CO-RIVAL, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal. *Shak*.  
 CORK, *n.* [D. *kurk*; G. *kork*.] 1. A glandiferous tree, a species of *quercus*, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark. 2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. 3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.  
 CORK, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.  
 CORK, *n.* A frost nail, or sharp steel point on a horse-shoe.  
 CORK, *v. t.* To form sharp points; to shoe with points; to wound with corks or sharp points. Used in *New England*. See CALK.  
 CORKING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size. *Swift*.  
 CORK-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.  
 CORKY, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; made of cork; tough.  
 CORMO-RANT, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*.] 1. The water-raven, a large fowl of the pelican kind. 2. A glutton.  
 CORN, *n.* [Sax. *corn*.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley and maize; a grain. In this sense, it has a plural; as, three barley *corns* make an inch. 2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men and horses. In *Great Britain*, *corn* is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats and barley. In the *United States*, it has the same general sense, but, by custom, it is appropriated to maize. In this sense, *corn* has no plural. 3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing.—4. In *surgery*, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to a corn. 5. A small, hard particle. See GRAIN.  
 CORN, *v. t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt. 2. To granulate; to form into small grains.  
 CORN'BIND, *n.* Climbing buck-wheat. [Local.] *Grose*.  
 CORN'BLADE, *n.* The leaf of the maize.  
 CORN'CHANDLER, *n.* A dealer in corn.  
 CORN'CLAD, *a.* Covered with growing corn. *Bavlon*.  
 CORN'CRACK, *n.* The crack or land-rail; the corn-crow.  
 CORN-CUT-TER, *n.* One who cuts corns, or indurations of the skin.  
 CORN'FIELD, *n.* A field where corn is growing.  
 CORN'FLAG, *n.* A genus of plants, the *gladiolus*, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.  
 CORN'FLOOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn.  
 CORN'FLOWER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn; as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c.  
 CORN'HEAP, *n.* A heap of corn *Hall*.  
 CORN'LAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn, or grain.  
 CORN'LOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary.  
 CORN-MAR-Y-GÖLD, *n.* A genus of plants, the *chrysanthemum*.  
 †CORN'MAS-TER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.  
 CORN'ME-TER, *n.* One who measures corn.  
 CORN'MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a *grist-mill*.  
 CORN-PARS-LEY, *n.* A genus of plants, the *sison*.  
 CORN-PIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Johnson*.  
 CORN-ROCK-ET, *n.* A genus of plants, the *bunias*.  
 CORN-ROSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or *papaver*.  
 CORN-SAL-LAD, *n.* A plant, a species of *valeriana*.  
 CORN-STALK, *n.* A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maize. *America*.  
 CORN-VI-O-L'ET, *n.* A species of *campanula*.  
 CORN-WAIN, *n.* A wagon loaded with corn. *Sp. Horsey*.  
 CORN-AGE, *n.* An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.  
 CORN'E-A, *n.* [from L. *cornu*.] The transparent membrane in the fore-part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass.

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

**CORNEL, CORNEL-TREE, or COR-NELIAN-TREE,** *n.* [*L. cornus.*] The cornelian cherry or dog-wood, a genus of plants of several species.

**CORNELIAN.** See **CARNELIAN.**

**CORN'E-MUSE, or CORNA-MUTE, n.** [*Fr. cornemuse.*] A kind of rustic flute. *Drayton.*

**CORN'E-OUS, a.** [*L. cornus.*] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard.

**CORN'ER, n.** [*W. cornel.*] 1. The point where two converging lines meet; properly, the external point; an angle. 2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle. 3. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. 4. An inclosed place, or secret or retired place. 5. Indefinitely, any part; a part. 6. The end, extremity or limit.—*Corn'er-teeth of a horse,* the four-teeth between the midding teeth and the tushes.

**CORN'ERED, a.** Having corners; having three or more angles.

**CORN'ER-STONE, n.** The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

**CORN'ER-WISE, adv.** Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

**CORN'ET, n.** [*Fr. cornet, cornette*] 1. An instrument of music, in the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth.—2. In *modern usage,* an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. 3. A company of cavalry; a troop of horse; [*not used.*].—4. *The cornet of a horse (cornet)* is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin. 5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares. 6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. 7. A head-dress.

**CORN'ET-CY, n.** The commission or rank of a cornet.

**CORN'ET-TER, or CORNET-TER, n.** One who blows a cornet. *Hakewill.*

**CORNICE, n.** [*It.*] 1. In *architecture,* the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or the highest projection; that which crowns an order. 2. A little projection in joinery or masonry.—*Cornice-ring of a cannon* is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward.

**CORN'IC-LE, n.** [*L. corniculum.*] A little horn.

**CORN'IC-U-LATE, a.** 1. Horned; having horns.—2. In *botany,* producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

**CORN'IGER-OUS, a.** [*L. corniger.*] Horned; having horns.

**CORN'ING-HOUSE, n.** A house or place where powder is granulated.

**CORN'ISH, a.** Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and, as a *noun,* the language of Cornwall.

**CORN'IST, n.** A performer on the cornet or horn.

**CORN'LESS, a.** Destitute of corn.

**CORN-U-COPI-A, n.** [*L. cornu and copia.*] 1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.—2. In *architecture and sculpture,* the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

**CORN'NOTE, v. t.** [*L. cornutus.*] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

**CORN'NOTED, pp. or a.** 1. Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.—2. In *botany,* horn-shaped.

**CORN'NOTO, n.** [*It.*] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.

**CORN'NOTOR, n.** A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

**CORN'NY, a.** [*L. cornu.*] Horny; strong, stiff or hard like horn; resembling horn.

**CORN'NY, a.** Producing corn; containing corn.

**CORN'RO-DY, or COR'RO-DY, n.** [*It. corrodo.*] An allowance of meat, drink or clothing, due to the king from an abbey or other religious house.

**COR'OL, n.** [*n. [L. corolla.]*] In *botany,* the inner cover-

**COR-OL-LA, n.** [*ing of a flower.*]

**COR-OL-LA'CEOUS, a.** Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

\* **COR'OL-LA-RY, n.** [*L. corollarium.*] 1. A conclusion or consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated. 2. A surplus. *Shak.*

**COR'OL-LET, n.** One of the partial flowers which make

**COR'OL-LULE, n.** a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

**COR'ONA, n.** [*L.*] 1. In *architecture,* a large, flat member of a cornice, crowning the entablature and the whole order; called by workmen the *drip.*—2. In *anatomy,* the upper surface of the molar teeth, or grinders.—3. In *botany,* the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower.—4. In *optics,* a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon or stars.

**COR'ONAL, a.** Belonging to the crown or top of the head.

**COR'ON-AL, n.** 1. A crown; wreath; garland. 2. The first suture of the skull.

**COR'ON-A-RY, a.** Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head; or placed as a crown.—*Coronary vessels,* in *anatomy,* certain vessels which furnish the substance of

the heart with blood.—*Coronary arteries,* two arteries which spring from the aorta

**COR-O-NATION, n.** 1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty. 2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation.—*Coronation-oath,* the oath taken by a king at his coronation.

† **COR'ONEL, (kur'nel) n.** [*Sp. coronel.*] The officer who commands a regiment. *Spenser.*

**COR'O-NER, n.** [*Law Lat. coronator.*] An officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person is slain or dies suddenly, or in prison, to inquire into the manner of his death.—In some of the states in *America,* there is a *coroner,* but his principal or only duty is to inquire into the causes of untimely death.

**COR'O-NET, n.** [*from corona.*] 1. An inferior crown worn by noblemen.—2. In *poetical language,* an ornamental head-dress.—*Coronet of a horse.* See **CORNET.**

**COR'O-NI-FORM, a.** Having the form of a crown.

**COR'O-NOID, a.** [*Gr. κορυνη and ειδος.*] Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the *coronoid process.* *Coze.*

**COR'O-NULE, n.** A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

**COR-PO-RAL, n.** [*It. caporale; Fr. caporal.*] 1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. 2. The *corporal of a ship of war* is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms.

**COR-PO-RAL, a.** [*L. corporalis.*] 1. Belonging or relating to the body. 2. Material; not spiritual. See **CORPOREAL.** *Shak.*

**COR-PO-RAL, n.** A fine linen cloth, used to cover the

**COR-PO-RAL-E, n.** sacred elements in the eucharist, in which the sacrament is put. *Paley.*—*Corporal oath,* a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the *corporale,* or cloth that covered the consecrated elements. *Paley.*

**COR-PO-RAL-I-TY, n.** The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to *spirituality.* *Raleigh.*

**COR-PO-RAL-LY, adv.** Bodily; in or with the body.

**COR-PO-RAL-SHIP, n.** A corporal's command in a Russian company.

**COR-PO-RAS, n.** The old name of the corporal, or communion cloth.

**COR-PO-RATE, a.** [*L. corporatus.*] 1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body. 2. United; general; collectively one.

† **COR-PO-RATE, v. t.** To unite. *Morc.*

**COR-PO-RATE-LY, adv.** In a corporate capacity.

**COR-PO-RATE-NESS, n.** The state of a corporate body.

**COR-PO-RATION, n.** A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual.

**COR-PO-RATOR, n.** The member of a corporation.

† **COR-PO-RATURE, n.** The state of being embodied. *Morc.*

**COR-P'ORE-AL, or COR-P'ORE-OUS, a.** Having a body, consisting of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual,* or *immaterial.*

**COR-P'ORE-AL-IST, n.** One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

**COR-P'ORE-AL-LY, adv.** In body; in a bodily form or manner.

**COR-PO-RE-I-TY, n.** The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.

**COR-POR-I-FI-CATION, n.** The act of giving body or palpability.

† **COR-POR-I-FY, v. t.** To embody; to form into a body.

**COR-PO-SANT, or COR-PU-SANSE, n.** [*Sp. cuerpo santo.*] A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark, tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical.

**CORPUS, (kore) n.** [*Fr. from L. corpus.*] 1. In *military language,* a body of troops; any division of an army. 2. A body, in contempt, as used by *Milton* and *Dryden,* but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse*

3. A carcass; a dead body. [*See CORPSE.*] *Shak.*—1. In *architecture,* any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration.

**CORPSE, (korps) n.** [*L. corpus.*] The dead body of a human being.

**CORPSE-DE-GARDE, (kore'de-gard) n.** [*Fr.*] See **COURT OF GUARD.**

**COR-PU-LENCE, n.** [*L. corporulentia.*] 1. Fleshiness; excess.

**COR-PU-LEN-CY, n.**cessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh. 2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; [*l. u.*]

**COR-PU-LENT, a.** Fleehy; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body.

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

**CORPUS CHRISTI.** [*Body of Christ.*] A festival of the church of England, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

**CORPUS-CLE,** (*kor'pus-sli*) *n.* [*L. corpuscular.*] A minute particle, or physical atom.

**CORPUSCULAR,** *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The corpuscular philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. *Encyc.*

**CORPUS-CU-LARI-AN,** *a.* Corpuscular, as above.

**CORPUS-CU-LARI-AN,** *n.* An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy.

**CORRA-CLE.** See **CORACLE.**

† **COR-RÄDE,** *v. t.* To rub off; to scrape together.

**COR-RA-DI-ÄTION,** *n.* A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

**COR-RECT,** *a.* [*L. correctus.*] Literally, set right or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error.

**COR-RECT,** *v. t.* 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety. 2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right. 3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline. 4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of anything by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious.

**COR-RECTED,** *pp.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

**COR-RECTING,** *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; amending; chastising.

**COR-RECTION,** *n.* [*L. correctio.*] 1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing back from error or deviation to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice or propriety. 2. Retrenchment of faults or errors; amendment. 3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong. 4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.—5. In scriptural language, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions. 6. Critical notice; animadversion. 7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects.—*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

**COR-RECTION-AL,** *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. *Walsh.*

**COR-RECTION-ER,** *n.* One that has been in the house of correction. *Shak.*

**COR-RECTIVE,** *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; tending to rectify.

**COR-RECTIVE,** *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious. 2. Limitation; restriction; [*little used.*]

**COR-RECTIVELY,** *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; exactly; accurately.

**COR-RECTNESS,** *n.* 1. Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety. 2. Conformity to settled usages or rules. 3. Conformity to a copy or original. 4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion.

**COR-RECTOR,** *n.* 1. One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard. 2. One who punishes or correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof or instruction. 3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another.

**COR-REGI-DOR,** *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish magistrate.

**COR-RE-LÄTE,** *v. t.* [*L. con and relatus.*] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

**COR-RE-LÄTE,** *n.* One who stands in an opposite relation, as father and son. *South.*

**COR-RE-LÄTION,** *n.* Reciprocal relation. *Paley.*

**COR-RE-LÄTIVE,** *a.* [*L. con and relatus.*] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; as father and son, husband and wife, are correlative terms.

**COR-RE-LÄTIVE,** *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the correlative of his father.

**COR-RE-LÄTIVE-LY,** *adv.* In a correlative relation.

**COR-RE-LÄTIVE-NESS,** *n.* The state of being correlative.

**COR-REPTIÖN,** *n.* [*L. corripio.*] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. *Hammond.*

**COR-RE-SPÖND,** *v. i.* [*It. corrispondere; Fr. correspondre.*]

1. To suit; to answer; to agree; to fit; to be congruous; to be adapted to. 2. To be equal; to be adequate or pro-

portioned. 3. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters.

**COR-RE-SPÖNDENCE,** *n.* 1. Relation; fitness; congruence. 2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. 3. The letters which pass between correspondents. 4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

**COR-RE-SPÖNDENT,** *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted.

**COR-RE-SPÖNDENT,** *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages.

**COR-RE-SPÖNDENT-LY,** *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

**COR-RE-SPÖNDING,** *ppr.* 1. Carrying on intercourse by letters. 2. *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting.

**COR-RE-SPÖNSIVE,** *a.* Answerable; adapted.

**COR-RI-DÖR,** *n.* [*Fr.; Sp. corredor.*] 1. In architecture, a gallery or long aisle round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.—2. In fortification, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

**COR-RI-GI-BLE,** *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. That may be set right, or amended. 2. That may be reformed. 3. Punishable, that may be chastised for correction.

**COR-RIVAL,** *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly *co-rival*, which see.

† **COR-RIVAL,** *a.* Contending. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

† **COR-RIVAL,** *v. i.* To vie with. *Fitzgeffry.*

† **COR-RIVAL-I-TY,** *n.* Competition.

† **COR-RIVAL-RY,** *n.* Competition.

† **COR-RIVAL-SHIP,** *n.* Opposition; rivalry. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**COR-RIVÄTE,** *v. t.* To draw water out of several streams into one. [*Little used.*]

**COR-RIVÄTION,** *n.* The running of different streams into one. [*Not much used.*]

**COR-ROB'O-RÄNT,** *a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength.

**COR-ROB'O-RÄNT,** *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.

**COR-ROB'O-RÄTE,** *v. t.* [*L. corroboro.*] 1. To strengthen to make strong, or to give additional strength to. 2. To confirm; to make more certain.

**COR-ROB'O-RÄTED,** *pp.* Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.

**COR-ROB'O-RÄTING,** *ppr.* Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.

**COR-ROB'O-RÄTION,** *n.* The act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation.

**COR-ROB'O-RÄTIVE,** *a.* Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength; tending to confirm.

**COR-ROB'O-RÄTIVE,** *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

**COR-RÖDE,** *v. t.* [*L. corrodo.*] 1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish, by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. 2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume or diminish by slow degrees.

**COR-RÖDED,** *pp.* Eaten away gradually; worn, diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.

**COR-RÖDENT,** *a.* Having the power of corroding, or wasting by degrees.

**COR-RÖDENT,** *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes. *Coze.*

**COR-RÖDI-ÄTE,** *v. t.* To eat away by degrees. *Sandys.*

**COR-RÖDI-BILÄ-TY,** *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

**COR-RÖDI-BLE,** *a.* That may be corroded. *Brown.*

**COR-RÖDING,** *ppr.* Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.

**COR-RÖDY.** [*See CORODY.*] But *corrody* is the more correct orthography.

**COR-RÖSI-BLE,** *a.* See **CORRODIBLE.**

**COR-RÖSI-BILÄ-TY,** *n.* See **CORRODIBILITY.**

**COR-RÖSI-BLE-NESS,** *n.* Susceptibility of corrosion. *Diät.*

**COR-RÖSION,** *n.* The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed.

**COR-RÖSIVE,** *a.* 1. Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming or impairing. 2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.—*Corrosive sublimate*, the corrosive muriate or perchloride of mercury.

**COR-RÖSIVE,** *n.* 1. That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually. 2. That which has the power of fretting.

**COR-RÖSIVE-LY,** *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

**COR-RÖSIVE-NESS,** *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away or wearing; acrimony.

**COR-RÜ-GÄNT,** *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

**COR-RÜ-GÄTE,** *v. t.* [*L. corrugo.*] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds. *Bacon.*

**CORRUGATE**, *a.* Wrinkled. *Young.*  
**CORRU-GATED**, *pp.* Wrinkled.  
**CORRU-GATING**, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.  
**COR-RUGATION**, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.  
**COR-RUGA-TOR**, *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles. *Coze.*  
**COR-RUGENT-MUSCLE**, *n.* A muscle of the eye, called also *corrugator supercilii*. *Chambers.*  
**COR-RUPT**, *v. t.* [*L. corruptus.*] 1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a fetid smell. 2. To vitiate or deprave; to change from good to bad. 3. To waste, spoil, or consume. 4. To defile or pollute. 5. To entice from good, and allure to evil. 6. To pervert; to break, disobey or make void. 7. To pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe. 8. To debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations. 9. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors.  
**COR-RUPT**, *v. i.* 1. To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. 2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.  
**COR-RUPT**, *a.* [*L. corruptus.*] 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition. 2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound. 3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness. 4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state. 5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes.  
**COR-RUPTED**, *ppr.* Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.  
**COR-RUPTER**, *n.* 1. One who corrupts; one who vitiates, or taints. 2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity. 3. One who introduces errors.  
**COR-RUPT-IBIL-ITY**, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.  
**COR-RUPT-IBLE**, *a.* [*Fr. corruptible.*] 1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. 2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation.  
**COR-RUPT-IBLE**, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body. 1 *Cor. xv.*  
**COR-RUPT-IBLE-NESS**, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.  
**COR-RUPT-IBLY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.  
**COR-RUPTING**, *ppr.* Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.  
**COR-RUPTION**, *n.* [*L. corruptio.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction. 2. Putrid matter; pus. 3. Putrescence; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction. 4. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity. 5. Debasement; taint; or tendency to a worse state. 6. Impurity; depravation; debasement. 7. Bribery.—8. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor.  
**COR-RUPTIVE**, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*  
**COR-RUPTLESS**, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption, or decay. *Dryden.*  
**COR-RUPTLY**, *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity. 2. By bribery.  
**COR-RUPTNESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state, or putrescence. 2. A state of moral impurity. 3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity.  
**COR-RUPTRESS**, *n.* A female that corrupts others.  
**COR-SAIR**, *n.* [*Fr. corsaire.*] A pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen.  
**COR-SAK**, *n.* A species of fox. *Pennant.*  
**CORSE**, *n.* [*Fr. corps; L. corpus.*] A corpse; the dead body of a human being; a poetical word. *Addison.*  
**CORSE-EN-CUMBERED**, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies. *Barlow.*  
**CORSE-PRESENT**, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body.  
**CORSELET**, (*kors'let*) *n.* [*Fr. corselet.*] 1. A little cuirass, or an armor to cover the body for protection, worn formerly by pike-men. 2. See **CORSELET**.  
**CORSELET**, (*kors'let*) *v. t.* To encircle with a corselet. *Beaumont.*  
**CORSET**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A bodice; jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies.  
**CORS'NED**, *n.* [*Sax. corsnede.*] The morsel of excretion or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence.  
**COR-TAGE**, (*kor-tazhe'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A train of attendants.  
**CORTES**, *n. plu.* [from *Sp. corte*, court.] The Spanish name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility,

clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the states, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.  
**CORTI-CAL**, *a.* Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering.  
**CORTI-CATE**, } *a.* [*L. corticatus.*] Resembling the bark  
**CORTI-CA-TED**, } or rind of tree. *Brown.*  
**CORTI-CIFER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. cortex and fero.*] Producing bark, or that which resembles it. *Dict.*  
**CORTI-CIFORM**, *a.* Resembling bark.  
**CORTI-COSE**, } *a.* Barky; full of bark. *Dict.*  
**CORTI-COUS**, }  
**COR-RUNDUM**, *n.* The corindon-harmophane of Haly, and the adamantine spar of Kirwan.  
**COR-RUSCANT**, *a.* Flashing; glittering by flashes.  
**COR-US-CATE**, *v. i.* [*L. corusco.*] To flash; to lighten; to glitter. *Greenhill.*  
**COR-US-CATION**, *n.* [*L. coruscatio.*] 1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere. 2. The light produced by the combustion of inflammable gas in the earth.—*Artificial coruscations* are produced by phosphorus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings.  
**COR-VET**, *n.* [*Fr. corvette.*] A sloop of war; an advice-boat.  
**COR-VETTO**, *n.* The curvet. *Peacham.*  
**COR-VUS**, *n.* [*L. corvus.*] 1. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing nine stars. 2. A military engine or gallery used by the Romans for boarding ships in war.  
**COR-Y-BANTIC**, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.  
**COR-YMB**, *n.* [*L. corymbus.*] Primarily, a top, head, or cluster. In modern botany, a species of inflorescence.  
**COR-YMBI-A-TED**, *a.* Garnished with corymbs.  
**COR-YM-BIFER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. corymbifer.*] Producing corymbs; bearing flowers, fruit, or berries in clusters.  
**COR-YM-BOUS**, *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.  
**COR-YM-BU-LOUS**, *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs.  
**COR-Y-PHENE**, *n.* A fish with a sloping, truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back.  
**COR-Y-PHEUS**, *n.* [*Gr.*] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company. *South.*  
**COS-CI-NOM-AN-CY**, *n.* [*Gr. κοσκινον και παντα.*] The art or practice of divination by means of a sieve.  
**COS-SE-CANT**, *n.* In geometry, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.  
**COS'EN**. See **COZENS**.  
**COS'IER**, *n.* [*Fr. cosu.*] A butcher. *Shak.*  
**COS-SIG-NIFI-CATIVE**, *a.* Having the same signification.  
**COS-IN-AGE**, *n.* [*Fr. cousinage.*] In *law*, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the testator, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation.  
**COS-SINE**, *n.* In geometry, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.  
**COS-METIC**, *a.* [*Gr. κοσμητικος.*] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.  
**COS-METIC**, *n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion.  
**COS-MI-CAL**, *a.* [*Gr. κοσμικος.*] 1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.—2. In astronomy, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical.  
**COS-MI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set cosmically, when it rises or sets with the sun.  
**COS-MOG-O-NIST**, *n.* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.  
**COS-MOG-O-NY**, *n.* [*Gr. κοσμογονια.*] The generation, origin or creation of the world or universe. In physics, the science of the origin or formation of the universe.  
**COS-MOG'RA-PHER**, *n.* One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.  
**COS-MO-GRAPHIC**, } *a.* Relating to the general de-  
**COS-MO-GRAPHI-CAL**, } scription of the universe.  
**COS-MO-GRAPHI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.  
**COS-MOG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [*Gr. κοσμογραφια.*] A description of the world or universe; or the art which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.  
**COS-MO-LABE**, *n.* [*Gr. κοσμος, world, and λαβανω, to take.*] An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth, much the same as the astrolabe, and called also *pentacosm*.

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

**COS-MOL/A-TORY**, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *λατρευω*.] The worship paid to the world, or its parts, by heathens.

**COS-MO-LOG'I-CAL**, *a.* Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe.

**COS-MOLO-GIST**, *n.* One who describes the universe.

**COS-MOLO-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμολογια*.] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation.

**COS-MO-PLAS'TIC**, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *πλασσω*.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.

**COS-MO-POL-I-TAN**, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *πολιτης*.] A person whose home has no fixed residence; one who is no where a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

**COSSE**, *n.* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly. *Asiat. Res.*

**COS/SACK**, *n.* The Cossacks inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire.

**COS/SAS**, *n.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

**COSSET**, *n.* [qu. G. *kossat*.] A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam.

**COS'SIC**, *a.* Relating to algebra. *Bp. Hall*.

**COST**, *n.* [G., D., Sw., Dan. *kost*.] 1. The price, value or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged or engaged to be paid for any thing bought or taken in barter. 2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given or to be given for another thing.—3. In *law*, the sum fixed by law, or allowed by the court, for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, &c. 4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. 5. Sumptuousness; great expense.

**COST**, *n.* [L. *costa*.] A rib or side. *B. Jonson*.

**COST**, *n.* *l.* pret. and pp. *cast*. [G. and D. *kosten*.] 1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for. 2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed or employed. 3. To require to be borne or suffered.

**COST'AL**, *a.* [Fr. *costal*.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as, *costal nerves*.

**COSTARD**, *n.* 1. A head; [not used.] *Shak.* 2. An apple, round and bulky, like the head.

**COST'ARD-MONG'ER**, *n.* An apple-seller.

**COST'ER-MONG'ER**, *n.* An apple-seller.

**COSTIVE**, *a.* [from It. *costipato*, *costipare*; L. *constipare*.] 1. Literally, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow. 2. Dry and hard; [not used.] *Mortimer*.

**COST'IVE-NESS**, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels.

**COST'LI-NESS**, *n.* Expensiveness; great cost, or expense; sumptuousness. *Sidney*.

**COST'LESS**, *a.* Costing nothing. *Barrow*.

**COST'LY**, *a.* Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense.

**COST'MA-RY**, *n.* [L. *costus*, and *Maria*.] A species of tansy, or *tanacetum*; *alecost*.

† **COST'REL**, *n.* A bottle.

**COST'UME**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *painting*, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution. 2. An established mode of dress.

**CO-SU'FFER-ER**, *n.* One who suffers with another.

**CO-SU-PRE'MY**, *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

**CO-SURE'TY**, *n.* One who is surety with another. *Masa. Rep.*

**COT**, **COTE**, or **COAT**, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson*.

**COT**, or **COTE**, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, *cyte*.] 1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. 2. A leathern cover for a sore finger. 3. An abridgment of *cotquean*. 4. A cade lamb; [local.] *Grose*. 5. A little boat.

**CO-TABU-LATE**. See **CONTABULATE**.

**CO-TAN'GENT**, *n.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

**COTE**. See **QUOTE**, which was formerly written *cote*.

**COTE**, *n.* A sheepfold. See **COT**.

**COTE**, *v. t.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and give a competitor the turn. [*Little used*.]

**CO-TEM-PO-RANE-OUS**, *a.* Living or being at the same time.

**CO-TEM-PO-RARY**, *a.* Living or being at the same time. *Locke*.

**CO-TEM-PO-RARY**, *n.* One who lives at the same time

with another. [I consider this word as preferable to *contemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]

**CO-TEN'ANT**, *n.* A tenant in common. *Kent*.

**CO-TE-RIE**, *n.* [Fr.] A friendly party, or fashionable association.

**CO-THURN'ATE**, *a.* Buskined; relating to tragedy

**CO-THURNA-TED**, *a.* *Cockeram*.

**CO-TIC'U-LAR**, *a.* [L. *coticula*.] Pertaining to whetstones, like, or suitable for whetstones. *Kirwan*.

**CO-TIL'LON**, (ko-til'yun) *n.* [Fr.] A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.

**COTLAND**, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

**COT'QUEAN**, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

**CO-TRUS'TEE**, *n.* A joint trustee. *Kent*.

**COTS'WOLD**, *n.* [Sax. *cote* and *wold*.] Sheepcotes in an open country.

**COTT**, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*.] A small bed; on board of ships, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame.

**COT'TAGE**, *n.* A cot; a hut; a small, mean habitation

**COT'TAGED**, *a.* Set or covered with cottages.

**COT'TAGE-LY**, *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

**COT'TA-GER**, *n.* 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.—

2. In *law*, one who lives on a common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

**COT'TER**, **COT'TAR**, or **COT'TIER**, *n.* A cottager.

**COT'TON**, (kot'tn) *n.* [Fr. *coton*; It. *cotone*.] 1. A soft downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of a shrub, called the cotton-plant. 2. Cloth made of cotton.

**COT'TON**, *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton.

**COT'TON**, *v. i.* 1. To rise with a nap. *Johnson*. 2. To cement; to unite with; a *cant word*. *Swift*.

**COT'TON-CIN**, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney.

**COT'TON-GRASS**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *criphorum*.

**COT'TON-MA-CHINE**, *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

**COT'TON-MILL**, *n.* A mill or building with machinery for carding, roving, and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

**COT'TON-PLANT**, *n.* A plant or shrub of the genus *gossypium*, of several species, all growing in warm climates.

**COT'TON-THRISTLE**, *n.* A plant, the *onopordium*.

**COT'TON-WEED**, *n.* A plant, the *flago*. The name is given also to the *gnaphalium*, cud-weed, or goldylocks.

**COT'TON-Y**, or **COT'TON-OUS**, *a.* 1. Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton. *Martyn*. 2. Soft, like cotton.

**COT'TY-LE**, or **COT'TY-LA**, *n.* [Gr. *κοτυλη*.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

**CO-TY-LE'DON**, *n.* [Gr. *κοτυληδων*.] 1. In *botany*, the perishable lobe or *placenta* of the seeds of plants.—2. In *anatomy*, a little glandular body adhering to the chorion of some animals. 3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species.

**CO-TY-LED'O-NOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

**COUCH**, *v. i.* [Fr. *couche*.] 1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose. 2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast. 3. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and concealed. 4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum. 5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.

**COUCH**, *v. t.* 1. To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest. 2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor. 3. To lay close, or in a stratum. 4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body. 5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood. 6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express. 7. To lie close. 8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack. 9. To depress the condensed crystalline humor or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. To remove a cataract.

**COUCH**, *n.* 1. A bed; a place for rest or sleep. 2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. 3. A layer or stratum.—4. In *painting*, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted. 5. Any lay, or impression, used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather. 6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.

**COUCH'ANT**, *a.* [Fr.] Lying down; squatting.—In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast. 6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.

**COUCHED**, *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or

involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

**COUCHEE**, *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime; late visiting at night. *Dryden.*

**COUCHER**, *n.* 1. One who cures cataracts.—2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffic. 3. A book in which a religious house register their acts.

**COUCH-FEL-LÖW**, *n.* A bed-fellow; a companion in lodging.

**COUCH-GRASS**, *n.* A species of grass, very injurious to other plants.

**COUCHING**, *ppr.* Lying down; laying down; ying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

**COUCHING**, *n.* The act of stooping or bowing.

**COUGH**, (*kauf*) *n.* [qu. *D. kuch*.] A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis.

**COUGH**, *v. t.* To have the lungs convulsed; to make a violent effort with noise, to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

**COUGH**, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a convulsive effort with noise; to expectorate.

**COUGH'ER**, *n.* One that coughs.

**COUGHING**, *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.

**COUHAGE**, *n.* A kind of kidney-beans

**COULD**, (*koöd*) [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but, in reality, a distinct word, *can* having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, *W. gallu*, *Com. gally*, *Arm. gallout*, to be able.] Had sufficient physical or moral power or capacity.

**COULT'ER**. See **COLTER**.

**COUNCIL**, *n.* [Fr. *concils*; Sp. *concilio*.] 1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice. 2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.—3. In some of the *American states*, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other states, and called legislative council. *New Jersey.* 4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. 5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council.—*Common council* of a city generally is the body of representatives of the citizens.—*Ecumenical council*, in church history, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church.—*Privy council*, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.—*Aulic council*. See **AULIC**.

**COUNCIL-BOARD**, *n.* Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

**COUNCIL-OR**, *n.* The member of a council. See **COUNSELLOR**.

**COUNCIL-TABLE**, *n.* Council-board.

**CO-UNDER-STANDING**, *n.* Mutual understanding. *Howell.*

**CO-UNITE**, *v. t.* To unite. *Morr.*

**COUNSEL**, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*.] 1. Advice; opinion; or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation. 2. Consultation; interchange of opinions. 3. Deliberation; examination of consequences. 4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.—5. In a *bad sense*, evil advice or designs; art; machination. 6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes.—7. In a *Scriptural sense*, purpose; design; will; decree. 8. Directions of God's word. 9. The will of God or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation. 10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers or sergeants.

**COUNSEL**, *v. t.* [L. *consilior*.] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise. 2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. 3. To advise or recommend; [not much used.] *Dryden.*

**COUNSEL-KEEPER**, *n.* One who can keep a secret. *Shak.*

**COUNSEL-KEEPING** *a.* Keeping secrets.

**COUNSEL-ABLE**, *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others

**COUNSELED**, *ppr.* Advised; instructed; admonished.

**COUNSELING**, *ppr.* Advising; instructing; admonishing.

**COUNSEL-OR**, *n.* 1. Any person who gives advice, but properly, one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. 2. A member of a council; one appointed to advise a king or chief

magistrate. 3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients.—*Privy counselor*, a member of a privy council.

**COUNSEL-OR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

**COUNT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *comter*.] 1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection. 2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute. 3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging. 4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge or consider. 5. To impute; to charge.

**COUNT**, *v. i.* To count on or upon, to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on.

**COUNT**, *n.* [Fr. *comte* and *compte*.] 1. Reckoning; the act of numbering. 2. Number.—3. In law, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint.

**COUNT**, *n.* [Fr. *comte*.] A title of nobility, on the continent of Europe, equivalent to the English *earl*, and whose domain is a *county*. An earl; the alderman of a shire.

**COUNT'-WHEEL**, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

**COUNT'-ABLE**, *a.* That may be numbered. *Spenser.*

**COUNT'ED**, *ppr.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

**COUNT'-NANCE**, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*.] 1. Literally, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. *Appropriately*, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage. 2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face. 3. The face or look of a beast. 4. Favor; good will; kindness. 5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favor in promoting and maintaining a person or cause. 6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.—7. In law, credit or estimation.—*To keep the countenance*, is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruined by passion.—*In countenance*, in favor; in estimation.—*To keep in countenance*, to give assurance or courage to; to support; to aid by favor.—*To put in countenance*, to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to support.—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.—*To put out of countenance*, to cause the countenance to fall; to abash; to intimidate; to disconcert.

**COUNT'-NANCE**, *v. t.* 1. To favor; to encourage by opinion or words. 2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate by any means. 3. To encourage; to appear in defense. 4. To make a show of. 5. To keep an appearance.

**COUNT'-NANCED**, *ppr.* Favored; encouraged; supported.

**COUNT'-NAN-CER**, *n.* One who countenances, favors or supports.

**COUNT'-NAN-CING**, *ppr.* Favoring; encouraging; supporting.

**COUNTER**, *n.* 1. A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games. 2. Money, in contempt. 3. A table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers. 4. The name of certain prisons in London. 5. One that counts or reckons; also, an auditor. 6. Encounter; [not used.]—7. In ships, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern.—*Counter of a horse*, that part of a horse's forehead which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

**COUNTER**, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*; L. *contra*.] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with *run* or *go*; as, to run counter to the rules of virtue. 2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course. 3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner. 4. The face, or at the face; [not used.] *Sandys*. This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing opposition.

**COUNTER-ACT**, *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat or frustrate by contrary agency.

**COUNTER-ACT'ED**, *ppr.* Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency.

**COUNTER-ACTING**, *ppr.* Hindering; frustrating.

**COUNTER-ACTION**, *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance.

**COUNTER-ATTRACTION**, *n.* Opposite attraction.

**COUNTER-BALANCE**, *v. t.* To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail.

**COUNTER-BALANCE**, *n.* Equal weight, power or agency acting in opposition to any thing.

**COUNTER-BALANCED**, *ppr.* Opposed by equal weight, power or effect.

**COUNTER-BALAN-CING**, *ppr.* Opposing by equal weight, power, or operation.

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

COUNTER-BOND, *n.* A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

COUNTER-BUFF, *v. t.* To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front.

COUNTER-BUFF, *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion, or causes a recoil.

COUNTER-BUFFED, (*koun-ter-buft'*) *pp.* Struck with a blow in opposition.

COUNTER-CAST, *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast.

COUNTER-CAST-ER, *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a book-keeper, in contempt.

COUNTER-CHANGE, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.

COUNTER-CHANGE, *v. t.* To give and receive; or to cause to change places.

COUNTER-CHANGED, (*koun-ter-chānjd'*) *pp.* Exchanged.—In *heraldry*, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge.

COUNTER-CHARM, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

COUNTER-CHARM, *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUNTER-CHECK, *v. t.* To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

COUNTER-CHECK, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprobator.

COUNTER-CURRENT, *a.* Running in an opposite direction. *Kircean.*

COUNTER-CUR-RENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

COUNTER-DISTINCTION, *n.* Contradistinction.

COUNTER-DRAW, *v. t.* In *painting*, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil.

COUNTER-DRAWING, *pp.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUNTER-DRAWN, *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, *n.* Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

COUNTER-FAISANCE. See COUNTERFESANCE.

COUNTER-FEIT, (*koun-ter-feit'*) *v. t.* [*Fr. contrefaire, contrefait.*] 1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. 2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance.

COUNTER-FEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception. *Shak.*

COUNTER-FEIT, *a.* 1. Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original. 2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical. 3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine.

COUNTER-FEIT, *n.* 1. A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.—2. In *law*, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens. 3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true.

COUNTER-FEIT-ED, *pp.* 1. Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUNTER-FEIT-ER, *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; a forger. 2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance. 3. One who endeavours to set off a thing in false colors.

COUNTER-FEIT-LY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

† COUNTER-FEIT-NESS, *n.* The state of being counterfeit.

COUNTER-FERMENT, *n.* Ferment opposed to ferment.

† Addison. COUNTER-FESANCE, *n.* [*Fr. contrefaisance.*] The act of forging; forgery.

COUNTER-FOIL, or COUNTER-STOCK, *n.* That part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the *stock*.

COUNTER-FÖRT, *n.* A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge.

COUNTER-GAGE, *n.* In *carpentry*, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTER-GUARD, *n.* In *fortification*, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion.

COUNTER-INFLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [*Little used.*]

COUNTER-LI-BRA-TION. See LIBRATION which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUNTER-LIGHT, *n.* A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUNTER-MAND, *v. t.* [*Fr. contremander.*] 1. To revoke a former command, or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command, and forbids its execution. 2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another. 3. To prohibit; [*little used.*] *Harvey.*

COUNTER-MAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command. *Shak.*

COUNTER-MANDED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUNTER-MANDING, *pp.* Revoking a former order giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUNTER-MARCH, *v. i.* To march back.

COUNTER-MARCH, *n.* 1. A marching back; a returning. 2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear. *Cyc.*

3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTER-MARK, *n.* 1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners. 2. The mark of the Goldsmith's Company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer. 3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age. 4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.

COUNTER-MARK, *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age.

COUNTER-MINE, *n.* 1. In *military affairs*, a well and gallery sunk in the earth, and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect. 2. Means of opposition or counteraction. 3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

COUNTER-MINE, *v. t.* 1. To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs. 2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUNTER-MOTION, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

COUNTER-MÖVEMENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUNTER-MURE, *n.* [*Fr. contremur.*] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when a breach is made.

COUNTER-MURE, *v. t.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

COUNTER-NAT-U-RAL, *a.* Contrary to nature.

COUNTER-NEG-O-TI-ATION, *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUNTER-NOISE, *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

COUNTER-O-PEN-ING, *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place.

COUNTER-PACE, *n.* A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUNTER-PALED, *a.* In *heraldry*, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales parted per fesse, the two colors being counterchanged, so that the upper and lower are of different colors.

COUNTER-PANE, *n.* 1. A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. See COUNTERPOINT. 2. One part of an indenture; [*obs.*]

COUNTER-PART, *n.* 1. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher. *Addison.*—2. In *music*, the part to be applied to another.

COUNTER-PAS-SANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways.

COUNTER-PET-ITION, *n.* A petition in opposition to another. *Clarendon.*

COUNTER-PET-ITION, *v. i.* To petition against another petition.

COUNTER-PLÉA, *n.* In *law* a replication to a plea, or request. *Covel.*

COUNTER-PLOT, *v. t.* To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUNTER-PLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

COUNTER-PLOT-TING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUNTER-POINT, *n.* [*Fr. contrepoints.*] 1. A coverlet or cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; written, corruptly, *counterpane*.—2. In *music*, *counterpoint* is when the musical characters, by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. 3. An opposite point.

COUNTER-POISE, *v. t.* [*Fr. contrepeser.*] 1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equal.

- ponderant; to equal in weight. 2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance.
- COUNTER-POISE**, *n.* [Fr. *contrepois*.] 1. Equal weight, acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance. 2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equiponderance.—3. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other.
- COUNTER-POISED**, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.
- COUNTER-POIS-ING**, *ppr.* Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.
- COUNTER-POI-SON**, *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.
- COUN-TER-PRACTICE**, *n.* Practice in opposition to another.
- COUN-TER-PRESS-URE**, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.
- COUN-TER-PROJ-ECT**, *n.* A project, scheme or proposal of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party.
- COUN-TER-PROOF**, *n.* In *rolling-press printing*, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.
- COUN-TER-PROVE**, *v. t.* To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.
- COUN-TER-REV-O-LUTION**, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.
- COUN-TER-REV-O-LUTION-A-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.
- COUN-TER-REV-O-LUTION-IST**, *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.
- COUN-TER-RÖLL**, *n.* 1. In *law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c. 2. As a *verb*, this word is contracted into *control*, which see.
- COUN-TER-RÖL-MENT**, *n.* A counter account.
- COUN-TER-SÄLLI-ANT**, *a.* [Fr. *contre et saillir*.] In *heraldry*, is when two beasts are borne in a coat leaping from each other.
- COUN-TER-SCARF**, *n.* The same with *counterscarp*.
- COUN-TER-SCARP**, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe*.] In *fortification*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.
- COUN-TER-SCUF-FLE**, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.
- COUN-TER-SEAL**, *v. t.* To seal with another.
- COUN-TER-SE-CÖRE**, *v. t.* To secure one who has given security.
- COUN-TER-SE-CÖRI-TY**, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become security for another.
- COUN-TER-SENSE**, *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell*.
- COUN-TER-SIGN**, *v. t.* Literally, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing.
- COUN-TER-SIGN**, *n.* A private signal, word or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watch-word.
- COUN-TER-SIG-NAL**, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another; a *naval term*.
- COUN-TER-SIG-NA-TURE**, *n.* The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.
- COUN-TER-SIGNED**, *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.
- COUN-TER-SIGN-ING**, *ppr.* Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.
- COUN-TER-SNARL**, *n.* Snarl in defense or opposition.
- COUN-TER-STATUTE**, *n.* A contrary statute, or ordinance.
- COUN-TER-STROKE**, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.
- COUN-TER-SÖRETY**, *n.* A counterbond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.
- COUN-TER-SWAY**, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.
- COUN-TER-TAL-LY**, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.
- COUN-TER-TASTE**, *n.* Opposite or false taste.
- COUN-TER-TEN-OR**, or **COUN-TER**, *n.* In *music*, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.
- COUN-TER-TIDE**, *n.* Contrary tide.
- COUN-TER-TIME**, *n.* 1. In the *manège*, the defense or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse. 2. Resistance; opposition.
- COUN-TER-TURN**, *n.* The height of a play, which puts an end to expectation.
- COUN-TER-VAIL**, *v. t.* To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate.
- COUN-TER-VAIL**, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value; compensation; or equal; equal weight or value; compensation; or equal.
- COUN-TER-VAIL-ED**, (koun-ter-vald') *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.
- COUN-TER-VAIL-ING**, *ppr.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; or vailing an effect.
- COUN-TER-VIEW**, (koun-ter-vu) *n.* 1. An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. 2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition.
- COUN-TER-VOTE**, *v. t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote *Scott*.
- COUN-TER-WEIGH**, *v. t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance. *Ascham*.
- COUN-TER-WHEEL**, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.
- COUN-TER-WIND**, *n.* Contrary wind.
- COUN-TER-WÖRK**, *v. t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.
- COUN-TER-WROUGHT**, (koun-ter-wraut') *pp.* Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.
- COUN-TESS**, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*.] The consort of an earl or count.
- COUN-ING-HÖUSE**, } *n.* The house or room appropriated  
**COUN-ING-RÖÖM**, } by merchants, traders, and man-  
ufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts,  
letters and papers.
- COUN-LESS**, *a.* That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable.
- CÖUNTRY**, (kun'try) *n.* [Fr. *contrée*.] 1. Properly, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. 2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to *city*. 3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state or less district. 4. The kingdom, state or territory in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district, indefinitely, in which one is born. 5. The region in which one resides. 6. Land, as opposed to *water*; or inhabited territory. 7. The inhabitants of a region. 8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.—9. In *law*, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the *country*.
- CÖUNTRY**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. 2. Pertaining peculiar to one's own country. 3. Rude; ignorant.—*Country-dance*, an erroneous orthography. See **CONTRADANCE**.
- CÖUNTRY-MAN**, *n.* 1. One born in the same country with another. 2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a *citizen*; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain, unpolished manners. 3. An inhabitant or native of a region.
- CÖUNTY**, *n.* [Fr. *comté*.] 1. Originally, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a *shire*. [See **SHIRE**.] 2. A count; an earl or lord; [obs.] *Shak.*—*County Court*, the court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, whose powers, in *America*, depend on statutes.—*County palatine*, in *England*, is a county distinguished by particular privileges.—*County corporate* is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant; as *London*, *York*, *Bristol*, &c.
- CÖUNTY**, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as, *county court*.
- CÖUP-DE-MAIN**, (koo-de-mäne') *n.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, unexpected, generally desperate attack.
- CÖUP-D'ÖEIL**, (koo-däle') *n.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view of it.
- CÖUP-PEE**, *n.* [Fr. *couper*.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.
- CÖUP-ING-GLASS**. See **CURVING-GLASS**.
- CÖUPLA-BLE**, *a.* Fit to be coupled with. *Cotgrave*.
- CÖUPLE**, (kuppl) *n.* [Fr. *couple*.] 1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together. 2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together. 3. A male and a female connected by marriage, betrothed or allied. 4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.
- CÖUPLE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *coupler*.] 1. To link, chain or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together. 2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife.
- CÖUPLE**, *v. i.* To embrace, as the sexes. *Dryden*.
- CÖUPLE-BEGGAR**, *n.* One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift*.
- CÖUPLED**, *pp.* United, as two things; linked; married.
- CÖUPLE-MENT**, *n.* Union. *Spenser*.

\* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, long.—FAR. F, ALL. WHAT—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, EIRD— † *Obsolete*.

**COUPLET**, (kup'plet) *n.* [Fr.] 1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes. 2. A division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*. 3. A pair; [not used.] *Shak.*

**COUPLING**, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

**COUPLING**, *n.* 1. That which couples or connects. 2. The act of coupling.

**COURAGE**, (kur'rage) *n.* [Fr., *Sp. corage*; *It. coraggio*.] Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution.

**COURAGE**, *v. t.* To encourage. *Haloet.*

**COUR-AGEOUS**, *a.* Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardly to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising.

**COUR-AGEOUS-LY**, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

**COUR-AGEOUS-NESS**, *n.* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor.

**COUR-ANT**, *n.* [Fr. *courante*.] 1. A piece of music in **COUR-ANTO**, } triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance and a couplet. 2. The title of a newspaper.

**COUR-RAP**, *n.* A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face.

† **COURB**, *v. i.* [Fr. *courber*.] To bend.

† **COURB**, *a.* Crooked.

**COURBA-RIL**, *n.* Gum anime, which flows from the *hy-menaea*, a tree of South America; used for varnishing.

\* **COURIER**, *n.* [Fr. *courier*.] A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or dispatches on public business.

**COURSE**, *n.* [Fr. *course*.] 1. In its *general sense*, a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid. —Applied to animals, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage. —Applied to fluids, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction. —Applied to solid bodies, it signifies motion or passing. —Applied to navigation, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage. 2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed. —In *technical language*, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. 3. Ground on which a race is run. 4. A passing or process; the progress of any thing. 5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir. 6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office or duty. 7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. 8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts, or applications. 9. A methodical series, applied to the arts or sciences; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration or instruction. 10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; department; series of actions. 11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding. 12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. 13. Tilt; act of running in the lists. 14. Orderly structure; system. 15. Any regular series. —In *architecture*, a continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, &c. 16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat. 17. Regularity; order; regular succession. 18. Empty form. —Of *course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision.

**COURSES**, *n. plu.* 1. In a *ship*, the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizzen; sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts; also to the main-stay-sails of all brigs and schooners. 2. Catamenia; menstrual flux.

**COURSE**, *v. t.* 1. To hunt; to pursue; to chase. 2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed. 3. To run through or over.

**COURSE**, *v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses*.

**COURSED**, *pp.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run.

**COURSER**, *n.* 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war horse; a word used chiefly in poetry. *Dryden*. 2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares. 3. A disputant; [not in use.]

**COURSERY**, *n.* Part of the hatches in a galley.

**COURSING**, *ppr.* Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run.

**COURSING**, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes or deer.

**COURT**, *n.* [Sax. *cut*; Fr. *cour*; *It. Sp. corte*.] 1. A place in front of a house, inclosed by a wall or fence; in *popular language*, a court-yard. 2. A space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street. 3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince. 4. The hall, chamber or place

where justice is administered. 5. Persons who compose the rhyme or council of a king or emperor. 6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes civil, criminal, military naval or ecclesiastical. 7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military or ecclesiastical. 8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favor.—9. In *Scripture*, an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one *court*; the temple, three. 10. In the *United States*, a legislature consisting of two houses; as the *General Court* of Massachusetts. 11. A session of the legislature.

**COURT**, *v. t.* 1. In a *general sense*, to flatter; to endeavor to please by civilities and address. 2. To woo; to solicit for marriage. 3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek.

**COURT**, *v. i.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.

**COURT-BARON**, *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor.

**COURT-BRED**, *a.* Bred at court. *Churchill*.

**COURT-BREEDING**, *n.* Education at a court. *Milton*.

**COURT-BUB-BLE**, *n.* The trifle of a court. *Beaumont*.

**COURT-CARD**, *n.* See **COAT-CARD**.

**COURT-CHAP-LAIN**, *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

**COURT-CUPBOARD**, *n.* The sideboard of ancient days.

**COURT-DAY**, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

**COURT-DRESS**, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

**COURT-DRESS-ER**, *n.* A flatterer. *Locke*.

**COURT-FASH-ION**, *n.* The fashion of a court.

**COURT-FÄ-VOR**, *n.* A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince. *L'Esrange*.

**COURT-HAND**, *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*

**COURT-HOUSE**, *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings. *America*.

**COURT-LA-DY**, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court.

**COURT-LEET**, *n.* A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.

**COURT-MARTIAL**, *n.* A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses of a military character.

**COURTED**, *pp.* Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage, sought.

\* **COURT-E-OUS**, (kurt'e-us) *a.* [Fr. *courtis*.] 1. Polite; wellbred; being of elegant manners; civil; obliging; condescending; applied to persons. 2. Polite; civil; graceful; elegant; complaisant; applied to manners, &c.

\* **COURT-E-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

\* **COURT-E-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

**COURTIER**, *n.* One who courts; one who solicits in marriage. *Sherwood*.

**COURTIE-SAN**, (kurt'e-zan) *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*.] A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.

**COURT-E-SY**, (kurt'e-sy) *n.* [Fr. *courtisole*.] 1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance. 2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness. 3. A favor; as, to hold upon *courtesy*. —*Tenure by courtesy*, or *courtesy*, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by courtesy.

**COURTIE-SY**, (kurt'sy) *n.* The act of civility, respect or reverence performed by a woman.

**COURTIE-SY**, (kurt'sy) *v. t.* To perform an act of civility, respect or reverence, as a woman.

† **COURTIE-SY**, *v. t.* To treat with civility.

**COURTIER**, (kurt'e-yur) *n.* 1. A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes. *Dryden*. 2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

† **COURTIER-Y**, *n.* The manners of a courtier.

**COURTINE**. See **CURTAIN**.

**COURTING**, *ppr.* Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

**COURT-LIKE**, *a.* Polite; elegant. *Camden*.

**COURT-LI-NESS**, *n.* Elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity.

**COURTLING**, *n.* A courtier; a retainer to a court.

**COURT-LY**, *a.* Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering. *Pope*.

**COURT-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

**COURTSHIP**, *n.* 1. The act of soliciting favor. 2. The

act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage. 3. Civility; elegance of manners; [obs.]

**COUSIN**, (kuz'zn) *n.* [Fr. *cousin*.] 1. In a general sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. 2. Appropriately, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins* or *cousin-germans*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*. 3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

† **COUSIN**, (kuz'zn) *a.* Allied. Chaucer.

**COUTH**. See **UNCOUTH**.

**COU-TEAU**, (koo-tō) *n.* [Fr., a knife.] A hanger.

**COVE**, *n.* [Sax. *cof*, *cofe*.] A small inlet, creek or bay; a recess in the sea shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.

**COVE**, *v. t.* To arch over. *Swinburne*.

† **COVENABLE**, *a.* [Old Fr.] Fit; suitable. *Wicliffe*.

**COVENANT**, *n.* [Fr. *convenant*.] 1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons, to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; stipulation. 2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties, or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.—3. In church affairs, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will walk together according to the precepts of the gospel, in brotherly affection.

**COVENANT**, *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind one's self by contract.

**COVENANT**, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

**COVENANT-ED**, *pp.* Pledged or promised by covenant.

**COVENANT-EE**, *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.

**COVENANT-ER**, *n.* He who makes a covenant.

**COVENANT-ING**, *pp.* Making a covenant; stipulating.

**COVENOUS**, or **COVINOUS**, *a.* Collusive; fraudulent; deceitful. *Bacon*.

**COVENT**, *n.* [Old Fr. *covent*, for *convent*. *Covent Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.] A convent or monastery. *Bale*.

**COVER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *couvrir*.] 1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over. 2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread. 3. To conceal by some intervening object. 4. To clothe. 5. To overwhelm. 6. To conceal from notice or punishment. 7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing. 8. To pardon or remit. 9. To avail. 10. To wrap, infold or envelop. 11. To shelter; to protect; to defend. 12. To brood; to incubate. 13. To copulate with a female. 14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to. 15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically. 16. To include, embrace or comprehend.

**COVER**, *n.* 1. Any thing which is laid, set or spread over another thing. 2. Any thing which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. 3. Shelter; defense; protection. 4. Concealment and protection. 5. Shelter; retreat. 6. A plate laid at dinner.

† **COVER-CHIEF**, *n.* A covering for the head. Chaucer.

**COVER-CLE**, *n.* [Fr.] A small cover; a lid.

**COVERED**, *pp.* Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; veiled; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.

**COVER-ER**, *n.* That which covers.

**COVER-ING**, *pp.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; veiling; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising.

**COVER-ING**, *n.* 1. That which covers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment. 2. A cover; a lid. 3. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.

**COVER-LET**, *n.* [cover, and Fr. *lit*.] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

**COVER-SHAME**, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy.

**COVER-SLUT**, *n.* An appearance to hide sluttishness. *Burke*.

**COVERT**, *a.* [Fr. *couvert*.] 1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed. 2. Disguised; insidious. 3. Sheltered; not open or exposed. *Pope*. 4. Under cover, authority or protection; as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman.

**COVERT**, *n.* 1. A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defense. 2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding place.

**COVERT-LY**, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

**COVERT-NESS**, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

**COVER-TURE**, *n.* 1. Covering; shelter; defense.—2. In law, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under cover, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert*, or *femme-covert*.

**COVERT-WAY**, *n.* In fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works, towards the country.

**COVET**, *v. t.* [Fr. *covoloiter*.] 1. To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess; in a good sense. 2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.

**COVET**, *v. i.* To have an earnest desire. 1 *Tim. vi.*

**COVET-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be coveted.

**COVET-ED**, *pp.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.

**COVET-ING**, *pp.* Earnestly desiring or wishing for; desiring inordinately to obtain or possess.

**COVET-ING**, *n.* Inordinate desire. *Shak.*

**COVET-ING-LY**, *adv.* Eagerly. *B. Jonson*

† **COVET-ISE**, *n.* Avarice. *Spenser*.

\* **COVET-OUS**, *a.* [Fr. *covoloiteux*.] 1. Very desirous, eager to obtain; in a good sense; as, *covetous of wisdom*. *Taylor*. 2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; directed to money or goods, avaricious.

\* **COVET-OUS-LY**, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

\* **COVET-OUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; usually in a bad sense. 2. Strong desire; eagerness. *Shak.*

**COVEY**, *n.* [Fr. *covec*.] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of fowls together. 2. A company; a set.

**COVIN**, *n.* In law, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person.

**COVING**, *n.* In building, a term denoting an arch or arched projection, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground-plot.

**COVIN-OUS**, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

**COW**, *n.*, *plu.* Cows; *old plu.* KINE. [Sax. *cu*; *D. koe*.] The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.—*Sea-cow*; the *manatus*, a species of the *trichechus*.

**COW**, *v. t.* To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity.

**COW-BANE**, *n.* A name of the *athusa cynapium*.

**COW-HAGE**, *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *dolichos*.

**COW-ITCH**, *n.* A native of warm climates.

**COW-HERD**, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend cows.

**COW-HOUSE**, *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled. *Mortimer*.

**COW-KEEP-ER**, *n.* One whose business is to keep cows.

**COW-LEECH**, *n.* One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

**COW-LEECH-ING**, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows. *Mortimer*.

**COW-LICK**, *n.* A tuft of hair that appears as if licked by a cow.

**COW-PARS-NEP**, *n.* A plant of the genus *heracleum*.

**COW-PEN**, *n.* A pen for cows.

**COW-POX**, *n.* The vaccine disease.

**COW-QUAKES**, *n.* Quaking grass, the *briza*, a genus of plants.

**COW-SLIP**, *n.* A plant of the genus *primula*, or *primula*.

**COW'S-LIP**, *n.* rose, of several varieties.

**COW'S-LUNG-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbas-cum*.

**COW-WEED**, *n.* A plant of the genus *chærophyllum*, or *chervil*.

**COW-WHEAT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *melampyrum*.

**COWARD**, *n.* [Fr. *couard*.] 1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.—2. In heraldry, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs.

**COWARD**, *a.* 1. Destitute of courage; timid; base. 2. Proceeding from fear or expressive of fear, or timidity. *Shak.*

† **COWARD**, *v. t.* To make timorous or cowardly.

**COWARD-ICE**, *n.* [Fr. *couardise*.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

† **COWARD-IZE**, *v. t.* To render cowardly. *Scott*.

**COWARD-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

**COWARD-LI-NESS**, *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

**COWARD-LY**, *a.* 1. Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous. 2. Mean; base; befitting a coward. 3. Proceeding from fear of danger.

**COWARD-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

† **COWARD-OUS**, *a.* Cowardly. *Barret*.

† **COWARD-SHIP**, *n.* Cowardice. *Shak.*

**COWER**, *v. t.* [W. *cowran*.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to stoop or sink downwards.

† **COWER**, *v. t.* To cherish with care. *Spenser*.

**COWISH**, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [*Little used.*]

**COWL**, *n.* [Sax. *cuyle*, *cugete*.] 1. A monk's hood or habit. 2. A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water.

\* See *Synopsis*. *Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ț*, long.—**FAR, FALL, WHAT, —PREY, —PIN, MARINE, BIRD; —** † *Obsolete.*

**COWL-STAFF**, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.

**COWLED**, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl.

**COWL-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a cowl. *Pope.*

**CO-WORKER**, *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator.

**COWRY**, *n.* A small shell, the *Cypræa moneta*.

**COX-COMB**, *n.* [*cock's comb*.] 1. The top of the head. 2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. 3. A top; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. 4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of *celosia*, and some other plants.

† **COX-COMB-LY**, *a.* Like a coxcomb. *Beaumont.*

**COX-COMB-RY**, *n.* Foppishness. *Lady W. Montague.*

**COX-COMT-CAL**, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited; a low word.

**COY**, *a.* [*Fr. coi, or coy.*] Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.

**COY**, *v. i.* 1. To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse. 2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend. 3. To smooth or stroke.

† **COY**, *for decay*, to allure. *Shak.*

**COYISH**, *a.* Somewhat coy, or reserved.

**COY-ILY**, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

**COY-NESS**, *n.* Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.

**COYSTREL**, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk.

**COZ**, A contraction of *cousin*. *Shak.*

**COZ'EN**, (*coz'n*) *v. t.* [*qu. Arm. cozryein, couchiein, concheia.*] 1. To cheat; to defraud. 2. To deceive; to beguile.

**COZ'EN-AGE**, *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating. *Dryden.*

**COZ'ENED**, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

**COZ'EN-ER**, *n.* One who cheats, or defrauds.

**COZ'EN-ING**, *pp.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

**COZIER**. See *COSSER*.

**CRAB**, *n.* [*Sax. crabba.*] 1. A crustaceous fish, the crayfish, *cancer*, a genus containing numerous species. 2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste. 3. A peevish, morose person. 4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them into the dock. 5. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. 6. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.—*Crab-lice*, small insects that stick fast to the skin.

**CRAB**, *a.* Sour; rough; austere.

**CRAB-APPLE**, *n.* A wild apple.

**CRAB-GRASS**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *digitaria*.

**CRAB-TREE**, *n.* The tree that bears crabs. *Shak.*

**CRAB-YAWS**, *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies.

**CRABBED**, *a.* 1. Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; applied to the temper. *Shak.* 2. Rough; harsh; applied to things. 3. Difficult; perplexing.

**CRABBED-LY**, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely.

**CRABBED-NESS**, *n.* 1. Roughness; harshness. 2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity. 3. Difficulty; perplexity.

**CRABBY**, *a.* Difficult. *Moran.*

**CRABER**, *n.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

**CRABS'-EYES**, *n.* Whitish bodies produced by the common craw-fish, and used in medicine.

**CRACK**, *v. t.* [*Fr. craquer*; *Dr. kraaken.*] 1. To rend, break or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other. 2. To break in pieces. 3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture. 4. To open and drink; [*low.*] 5. To thrust out, or cast with smartness. 6. To snap; to make a sharp, sudden noise. 7. To break or destroy. 8. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy.

**CRACK**, *v. i.* 1. To burst; to open in chinks; as, the earth cracks by frost; or to be marred without an opening. 2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired; [*not elegant.*] *Dryden.* 3. To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound. 4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with *of*; [*not elegant.*] *Shak.*

**CRACK**, *n.* [*Gr. payas.*] 1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening. 2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report. 3. Change of voice in puberty. *Shak.* 4. Crazyness of intellect; or a crazy person. 5. A boast, or boaster; [*low.*] 6. Breach of chastity; and a prostitute; [*low.*] 7. A lad; an instant; [*not used.*]

**CRACK'-BRAINED**, *a.* Having intellects impaired; crazy.

**CRACKED**, *pp.* 1. Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed. 2. Impaired; crazy.

**CRACKER**, *n.* 1. A noisy, boasting-fellow. *Shak.* 2. A rocket; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise. 3. A hard biscuit. *America.* 4. That which cracks any thing.

**CRACK'-HEMP**, or **CRACK'-ROPE**, *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged.

**CRACKING**, *pp.* Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden, sharp or loud sound; boasting; snoring; casting jokes.

**CRACKLE**, *v. i.* [*dim. of crack.*] To make slight cracks to make small, abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to depreciate.

**CRACKLING**, *pp.* Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises.

**CRACKLING**, *n.* The making of small, abrupt cracks or cracks, frequently repeated.

**CRACKNEL**, *n.* A hard, brittle cake or biscuit. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 3.

**CRA'DLE**, *n.* [*Sax. cradel.*] 1. A m. vable machine, of various constructions, placed on circular pieces of board, for rocking children. 2. Infancy.—*From the cradle*, is from the state of infancy. 3. That part of the stock of a cross-bow, where the bullet is put.—4. In *surgery*, a case in which a broken leg is laid, after being set.—5. In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. 6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—7. In *engraving*, an instrument, formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotint, and preparing the plate. *Encyc.*—8. In *husbandry*, a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth, to which is fastened a sythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.

**CRA'DLE**, *v. t.* 1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose, or quiet. 2. To nurse in infancy. 3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

**CRA'DLE**, *v. i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.

**CRA'DLE-CLOTHES**, *n.* The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.

**CRA'DLED**, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.

**CRA'DLING**, *pp.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.

**CRAFT**, *n.* [*Sax. craft.*] 1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill. 2. Cunning, art or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit. 3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular unusual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade. 4. All sorts of vessels employed in loading or unloading ships, as lighters, hoys, barges, scows, &c.—*Small craft* is a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.

† **CRAFT**, *v. i.* To play tricks. *Shak.*

**CRAFT'-LY**, *adv.* With craft, cunning or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.

**CRAFTY-NESS**, *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

**CRAFTSMAN**, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

**CRAFTSMAN-TER**, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.

**CRAFTY**, *a.* 1. Cunning; artful; skillful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others; or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent. 2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense, or in a laudable pursuit.

**CRA**, *n.* [*W., Scot., Ir. craik*; *Gaelic, creag.*] A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock.

**CRA**, *n.* [*Sax. hracca.*] The neck; formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in *Spenser*. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a *rack* of mutton.

**CRA'GED**, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points and inequalities.

**CRA'GED-NESS**, *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

**CRA'GGI-NESS**, *n.* The state of being craggy.

**CRA'GGY**, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks, rugged with projecting points of rocks.

**CRAKE**, *n.* A boast. *Spenser.* See *CRAKE*.

**CRAKE**, *n.* [*qu. Gr. κραξ.*] The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *allus*.

**CRAK'-ER**, *n.* A boaster. *Huot.*

**CRAK'-BER-RY**, *n.* A species of *empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath.

**CRAM**, *v. t.* [*Sax. crammian.*] 1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity. 2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff. 3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.

**CRAM**, *v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.

**CRAM'-BO**, *n.* A rhyme; a play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

**CRAMMED**, *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.

**CRAMMING**, *ppr.* Driving in; stuffing, crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.

**CRAMP**, *n.* [*Sax. kramma; D. kramp.*] 1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness. 2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion. 3. [*Fr. crampon.*] A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron.

**CRAMP**, *v. t.* 1. To pain or affect with spasms. 2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion. 3. To fasten, confine or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

**CRAMP**, *a.* Difficult; knotty. [*Little used.*]

**CRAMPED**, *pp.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

**CRAMP-FISH**, *n.* The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight shock, and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.

**CRAMPING**, *ppr.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

**CRAMP-IRON**, *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see.

**CRANAGE**, *n.* [*Low L. cranagium.*] The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.

**CRANBER-RY**, *n.* [*crane and berry.*] A species of *vaccinium*; a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk; also called *moss-berry*, or *moor-berry*, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land. The berry, when ripe, is red, and of the size of a small cherry, or of the haw. It forms a sauce of exquisite flavor, and is used for tarts.

**CRANCH**. See **CRANCH**.

**CRANE**, *n.* [*Sax. cran.*] 1. A migratory fowl of the genus *ardea*, belonging to the grallie order. 2. A machine for raising great weights. 3. A siphon, or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

**CRANE'S-BILL**, *n.* 1. The plant *geranium*, of many species. 2. A pair of pincers used by surgeons.

**CRANE-FLY**, *n.* An insect of the genus *tipula*.

**CRAN-LOG'NO-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον and γνομα.*] The knowledge of the cranium or skull; and the science of the expression of human temper, disposition and talents.

**CRAN-LOG'NO-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον and γνομων.*] The science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

**CRAN-I-O-LOG'I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

**CRAN-I-O-LOG-I-GIST**, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

**CRAN-I-O-LOG-Y**, *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον and λογος.*] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers. *Ed. Encyc.*

**CRAN-I-OME-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον and μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

**CRAN-I-O-METRI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

**CRAN-I-OME-TRY**, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium, or the skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

**CRAN-I-OS'CO-PY**, *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον and σκεπη.*] The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain.

**CRANI-UM**, *n.* [*L.*] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

**CRANK**, *n.* [*D. kronkel.*] 1. Literally, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis, with the end bent like an elbow, for moving a piston, the saw in a saw-mill, &c., and causing it to rise and fall at every turn. 2. Any bend, turn or winding. 3. A twisting or turning in speech. 4. An iron brace for various purposes.

**CRANK**, *a.* [*D. krank.*] 1. In *seamen's language*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail. 2. Stout; bold; erect. *Spenser.*

**CRANK**, *v. t.* To run in a winding course; to bend.

**CRANKLE**, } wind and turn.

**CRANKLE**, *v. t.* To break into bends, turns or angles; to crinkle.

**FRANKLE**, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

**CRANKLES**, *n.* Angular prominences.

**CRANK'NESS**, *n.* 1. Liability to be overset, as a ship. 2. Stoutness; erectness.

**CRANK'Y**, *a.* The same as *crank*.

**CRAN'NIED**, *a.* Having rents, chinks or fissures; as, a crannied wall. *Shak.*

**CRAN'NY**, *n.* [*Fr. cran.*] 1. Properly, a rent; but commonly, any small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice or chink, as in a wall, or other substance. 2. A hole; a secret, retired place.—3. In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.

**CRAN'NY**, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable; praiseworthy. *Bailey.*

**CRANTS**, *n.* [*G. kranz.*] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

**CRAPE**, *n.* [*Fr. crêpe.*] A thin, translucent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning.

**CRAPE**, *v. t.* To curl; to form into ringlets.

**CRAPLE**, *n.* [*W. crae.*] A claw. *Spenser.*

**CRAP'NEL**, *n.* A hook or drag. *Qu. grapnel.*

**CRAP'UL-A**, *n.* [*L.*] A surfeit or sickness by intemperance.

**CRAP'U-LENCE**, *n.* [*L. crapula.*] Cropsickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance.

**CRAP'U-LOUS**, *a.* Drunk; surcharged with liquor; sick by intemperance. *Dict.*

**CRASE**. See **CRASSE**.

**CRASH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. craser.*] To break; to bruise.

**CRASH**, *v. i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

**CRASH**, *n.* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once, as the sound of a large tree falling, and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

**CRASH'ING**, *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

**CRASIS**, *n.* [*Gr. κρασις.*] 1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood.—2. In *grammar*, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong.

**CRASS**, *a.* [*L. crassus.*] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine. [*Little used.*]

**CRASS'A-MENT**, *n.* The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part; the clot.

**CRASS'I-MENT**, *n.* Thickness. *Smith.*

**CRASS'I-TUDE**, *n.* [*L. crassitudo.*] Grossness; coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*

**CRASS'NESS**, *n.* Grossness. *Glanville.*

**CRAS-TI-NATION**, *n.* [*L. cras.*] Delay. *Dict.*

**CRATCH**, *n.* [*Fr. creche.*] A rack; a gated crib or manger.

**CRATCH**. See **SCRATCH**.

**CRATCH'ES**, *n. plu.* [*G. krätze.*] In the manege, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock of a horse.

**CRATE**, *n.* [*L. crates.*] A kind of basket or hamper or wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery and similar wares.

**CRATER**, *n.* [*L. crater.*] 1. The aperture or mouth of a volcano. 2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, said to contain 31 stars.

**CRUNCH**, *v. t.* [*D. schranssen.*] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

**CRUNCH'ING**, *ppr.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

**CRA-VAT'**, *n.* [*Fr. cravate.*] A neck-cloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

**CRAVE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. crafian.*] 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; to beg; to entreat. 2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite. 3. Sometimes intransitively, with *for* before the thing sought.

**CRAVED**, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

**CRAV'EN**, **CRAV'ENT**, or **CRAV'ANT**, *n.* 1. A word of obloquy, used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow. 2. A vanquished, spirited cock.

**CRAV'EN**, *v. t.* To make recreant, weak or cowardly.

**CRAV'ER**, *n.* One who craves or begs.

**CRAV'ING**, *ppr.* 1. Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating. 2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; demanding gratification.

**CRAV'ING**, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

**CRAV'ING-NESS**, *n.* The state of craving.

**CRAW**, *n.* [*Dan. kroe.*] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

**CRAW-FISH**, or **CRAY-FISH**, *n.* A species of cancer, or crab, a crustaceous fish.

**CRAWL**, *v. i.* [*D. krielen; Scot. croul.*] 1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees. 2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously. 3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self. 4. To move about; to move in any direction; used in *contempt*. 5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body.

**CRAWL**, *n.* A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea coast for containing fish.

**CRAWL'ER**, *n.* He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

**CRAWL'ING**, *ppr.* Creeping; moving slowly along the

\* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARYNE, BIRD;— † obsolete

ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly or timorously; insinuating.

† **CRAY**, *n.* A small sea vessel.

† **CRAY ER**, *n.* The river lobster. See **CRAW-FISH**.

**GRAYON**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A general name for all colored stones, earths, or other minerals and substances, used in designing or painting in pastel or paste. 2. A kind of pencil, or roll of paste, to draw lines with. 3. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

**GRAYON**, *v. t.* 1. To sketch with a crayon. Hence, 2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts.

**GRAYON-PAINTING**, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

**CRAZE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*.] 1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of. 2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder. 3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect.

**CRAZED**, *pp.* Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

**CRAZED-NESS**, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect. *Hooker*.

**CRAZE-MILL**, or **CRAZING-MILL**, *n.* A mill resembling a grist-mill, used for grinding tin.

**CRAZI-LY**, *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

**CRAZI-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being broken or weakened. 2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

**CRAZY**, *a.* [Fr. *craze*.] 1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble. 2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is *crazy*.

† **CREAGHT**, *n.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle. *Davies*.

**CREAGHT**, *v. t.* To graze on lands. *Davies*.

**BREAK**, *v. t.* [W. *creisau*.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances.

**BREAKING**, *pp.* Making a harsh, grating sound.

**BREAKING**, *n.* A harsh, grating sound.

**CREAM**, *n.* [Fr. *crème*.] 1. The oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface. 2. The best part of a thing.—*Cream of lime*, the scum of lime-water.—*Cream of tartar*, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar.

**CREAM**, *v. t.* 1. To skim; to take off cream by skimming. 2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.

**CREAM**, *v. i.* 1. To gather cream; to flower or mantle. 2. To grow stiff, or formal.

**CREAM-BOWL**, *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

**CREAM-FACED**, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

**CREAM-POT**, *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

**CREAMY**, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

**CREANCE**, *n.* [Fr.] In *falconry*, a fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured.

**CREASE**, *n.* [Qu. *G. kräusen*.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

**CREASE**, *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

**CREAT**, *n.* [Fr.] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding master.

**CREATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *créer*; L. *creo*.] 1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist. 2. To make or form, by investing with a new character. 3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. 4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth. 5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions and qualities; to shape and organize. 6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.

**CREATED**, *a.* Begotten; composed; made up. *Shak*.

**CREATED**, *pp.* Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution and properties; renewed.

**CREATING**, *pp.* Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing and investing with new properties; forming anew.

**CREATION**, *n.* 1. The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence. *Rom. i.* 2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing. 3. The act of investing with a new character. 4. The act of producing. 5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe. 6. Any part of the things created. 7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.

**CREATIVE**, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

**CREATOR**, *n.* [L.] 1. The being or person that creates. 2. The thing that creates, produces or causes.

**CREATRESS**, *n.* A female that creates any thing.

**CREATUR-AL**, *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

**CREATURE**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent.—2. In a *restricted sense*, an animal of any kind, a living being; a beast.—In a *more restricted sense*, man. 3. A human being, in contempt. 4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved. 5. That which is produced, formed or imagined. 6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is. 7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

**CREATURE-LY**, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

**CREATURE-SHIP**, *n.* The state of a creature. *Caec*.

† **CREBRI-TUDE**, *n.* [L. *creber*.] Frequency. *Dict*.

† **CREBROUS**, *a.* Frequent. *Dict*.

**CRE'DENCE**, *n.* [It. *credenza*.] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. 2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief or confidence.

† **CRE'DENCE**, *v. t.* To believe. *Skelton*.

**CRE'DEN-DA**, *n.* [L.] In *theology*, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties.

**CRE'DENT**, *a.* 1. Believing; giving credit; easy of belief. 2. Having credit; not to be questioned; [*rarely used*.] *Shak*.

**CRE'DENTIAL**, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

**CRE'DENTIALS**, *n. plu.* [*Rarely or never used in the singular*.] That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit or authority is claimed among strangers.

**CRE-D-I-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *credibilité*.] Credibility; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction, or absurdity. *Credibility* is less than *certainty*, and greater than *possibility*; indeed it is less than *probability*, but is nearly allied to it.

**CRE-D-I-BLE**, *a.* [L. *credibilis*.] 1. That may be believed; worthy of credit. 2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; applied to persons.

**CRE-D-I-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief just claim to credit.

**CRE-D-I-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

**CREDIT**, *n.* [Fr. *crédit*.] 1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. 2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities and virtue. 3. Honor; reputation; estimation; applied to men or things. 4. That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. 5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity or other cause.—6. In *commerce*, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. 7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity, which entitles a man to be trusted.—8. In *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit*.—9. *Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors. 10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public, or by corporations or individuals, are sometimes called *bills of credit*. 11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust. 12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account.

**CREDIT**, *v. t.* 1. To believe; to confide in the truth of. 2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment. 3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor. 4. To enter upon the credit side of an account. 5. To set to the credit of.

**CREDIT-A-BLE**, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable.

**CREDIT-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Reputation; estimation.

**CREDIT-A-BLY**, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

**CREDIT-ED**, *pp.* Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

**CREDIT-ING**, *pp.* Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

**CREDIT-OR**, *n.* [L.] 1. A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise, or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a *general sense*, one who has a just claim for money; or relative to *debtor*. 2. One who believes; [*not used*.]

**CREDI-TRIX**, *n.* A female creditor.

**CREDUL-I-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *credulité*; L. *credulitas*.] East

- ness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.
- CREPULOUS, *a.* [*L. credulus*] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.
- CREPULOUSLY, *adv.* In an unsuspecting manner.
- CREPULOUSNESS, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.
- CRED, *n.* [*W. credo; Sax. creda.*] 1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; a symbol. 2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed.
- CREEK, *n. f.* To make a harsh, sharp noise. *Shak.*
- \*CREEK, (*krik*) *n.* [*Sax. creca; D. creek.*] 1. A small inlet, bay or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. 2. Any turn or winding. 3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.—4. In some of the American states, a small river.
- \*CREEKIY, (*krik'y*) *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding. *Spenser.*
- CREEK, *n.* An osier basket. *Brockett. North of England.*
- CREEP, *v. i.; pret. and pp. crept.* [*Sax. crepan, crypan.*] 1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl. 2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along. 3. To move slowly, feebly or timidly; as an old or infirm man, who creeps about his chamber. 4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time. 5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion. 6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved. 7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn.
- CREEPER, *n.* 1. One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy. 2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. 3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. 4. *Creepers* or *creepers*, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river or harbor. 5. A genus of birds, the *certhia*, or ox-eye.
- CREEPHOLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse.
- CREEPING, *ppr.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.
- CREEPINGLY, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*
- †CREEPLE. See *CRIPPLE*.
- CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.
- CREMATION, *n.* [*L. crematio.*] A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations.
- CREMOR, *n.* [*L.*] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream. *Coxe.*
- CREMOSIN. See *CRIMOSIN*.
- CRENATE, } *a.* [*L. crenatus.*] Notched; indented;  
CRENATED, } scolloped.
- CRENATURE, *n.* A scollop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant. *Bigelow.*
- CRENGLE, or CRENGLE. See *CRINGLE*.
- CRENU-LATE, *a.* Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scollops.
- CREOLE, *n.* In the *West Indies* and *Spanish America*, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors.
- CREPANCE, } *n.* [*L. crepo.*] A chop or catch in a horse's  
CREPANE, } leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot  
crossing and striking the other hind foot.
- CREPITATE, *v. i.* [*L. crepito.*] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; as salt in fire, or during calcination.
- CREPITATING, *ppr.* Crackling; snapping.
- CREPITATION, *n.* 1. The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling. 2. The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture.
- CREPT, *pret. and pp. of creep.*
- CREPUSCULE, or CREPUSCULE, *n.* [*L. crepusculum.*] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness.
- CREPUSCULAR, or CREPUSCULOUS, *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous.
- †CREPUSCULARINE, *a.* Crepuscular.
- CRESCENT, *a.* [*L. crescens.*] Increasing; growing.
- CRESCENT, *n.* 1. The increasing or new moon, which
- when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. 2. The figure or likeness of the new moon; as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and, figuratively, the Turkish power.—3. In *heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a half moon. 4. The name of a military order, instituted by *Renatus* of Anjou.
- CRESCENT, *v. t.* To form into a crescent. *Seward.*
- CRESCENT-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent. *Martyn.*
- CRESCIVE, *a.* [*L. cresco.*] Increasing; growing. *Shak.*
- CRESS, *n.* [*Fr. cresson.*] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class *tetradynamia*.
- CRESETT, *n.* [*Fr. croissette.*] 1. A great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower. 2. A lamp or torch. *Milton.*
- CREST, *n.* [*Fr. crête.*] 1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself. 2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. 3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls. 4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head. 5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien.
- CREST, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for. 2. To mark with long streaks.
- CRESTED, *a.* 1. Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb.—2. In *natural history*, having a tuft like a crest.
- CREST-FALL-EN, *a.* 1. Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless. *Shak.* 2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse.
- CRESTLESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.
- CRETA CEUS, *a.* [*L. cretaceus.*] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.
- CRETIC, *n.* [*Gr. κρητικός.*] A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.
- CRETIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the Alps.
- CREVICE, *n.* [*Fr. crevasse.*] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening.
- CREVICE, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw. *Watson.*
- CREVIS, }  
CREVTISSE, } *n.* The craw-fish. [*Little used.*]
- CREW, *n.* [*Sax. crewd, or cruth.*] 1. A company of people associated. *Spenser.* 2. A company, in a low or bad sense; a herd. *Milton.* 3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel or boat; the company belonging to a vessel.
- CREW, *pret. of crew*; but the regular preterit and participle, *crewed*, is now most commonly used.
- CREWEL, *n.* [*qu. D. kwevel.*] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball, or two-threaded worsted.
- CREWET. See *CRUTCH*.
- CRIB, *n.* [*Sax. crybb; D. krib.*] 1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed.—In *America*, it is distinguished from a *rack* for horses. 2. A small habitation or cottage. 3. A stall for oxen. 4. A case or box in salt works. 5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. *U. States.* 6. A lodging place for children.
- CRIB, *v. t.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shak.*
- †CRIB, *v. i.* To be confined; to be cooped up.
- CRIBBAGE, *n.* A game at cards.
- CRIBBED, *pp.* Shut up; confined; caged.
- CRIBBLE, *n.* [*L. cribellum.*] 1. A cot; sieve or riddle. 2. Coarse flour or meal; [*not used in the U. States.*]
- CRIBBLE, *v. t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.
- CRIBRATION, *n.* The act of sifting or riddling; used in *pharmacy*.
- CRIBRIFORM, *a.* [*L. cribrum.*] Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamen of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose.
- CRICHTONITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Dr. Crichton*.
- CRICK, *n.* 1. The creaking of a door; [*obs.*] 2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; local spasm or cramp.
- CRICKET, *n.* [*D. krekkel.*] An insect of the genus *gryllus*.
- CRICKET, *n.* [*qu. Sax. cricc.*] 1. A play or exercise with bats and ball. *Pope.* 2. A low stool.
- CRICKETER, *n.* One who plays at cricket.
- CRICKET-ING-APPLE, *n.* A small species of apple.
- CRICKET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket. *Duncombe.*
- CRIED, *pret. and part. of cry.*
- CRIER or CRYER, *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.
- CRIME, *n.* [*L. crimen; Gr. κριμα.*] 1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws.—But in a more common and re-

\* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARYNE, BIRD;—† *Obscure.*

*abstract sense*, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c.

2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.—*Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.

CRIME/FUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty. *Shak.*

CRIME/LESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent. *Shak.*

CRIMIN-AL, *a.* 1. Guilty of a crime. 2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human. 3. That violates moral obligation; wicked. 4. Relating to crimes; opposed to civil.

CRIMIN-AL, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against public law; a person indicted or charged with a public offense.—*Criminal conversation*, the illegal commerce of the sexes; adultery.

CRIM-IN-ALI-TY, or CRIM-IN-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime. *Blackstone.*

CRIM-IN-AL-LY, *adv.* In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIM-IN-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. criminator.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offense, or wrong. *Christ. Obs.*

CRIM-IN-A-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIM-IN-A-TING, *pp.* Accusing; alleging to be guilty.

CRIM-IN-A-TION, *n.* [*L. criminatio.*] The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense or wrong.

CRIM-IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

† CRIM-IN-OUS, *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime. *Hammond.*

† CRIM-IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously.

† CRIM-IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality. *King Charles.*

CRIM-OSIN. See CRIMSON.

CRIMP, *a.* [*Sax. acrymman.*] 1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; [*little used*] 2. Not consistent; [*not used*].

CRIMP, *v. t.* [*W. crimpian.*] To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold.

CRIMP, *v. t.* [*Sax. gecrympt.*] To curl or frizzle.

CRIMP, *n.* 1. In *England*, an agent for coal-merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. 2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service. 3. A game at cards; [*obs.*]

CRIMPLE, *v. t.* [*D. krimp.*] To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl. *Wise-man.*

CRIMPLED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIMPLING, *pp.* Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling. *Ash.*

CRIMSON, (*krim'zn*) *n.* [*It. cremis, eremisino.*] A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general.

CRIMSON, *a.* Of a beautiful deep red.

CRIMSON, *v. t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red color; to make red.

CRIMSON, *v. i.* To become of a deep red color; to be tinged with red; to blush.

CRIMSONED, *pp.* Dyed or tinged with a deep red.

CRIMSON-ING, *pp.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRINCUM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [*A vulgar word.*] *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, (*krinj*) *v. t.* Properly, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; a popular use of the word. [*Vulgarily, scringe.*]

CRINGE, (*krinj*) *v. i.* To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

CRINGE, (*krinj*) *n.* A bow; servile civility. *Philips.*

CRING'ER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRING'ING, *pp.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRING'LE, (*kring'gl*) *n.* [*D. kring, kringel.*] 1. A withe for fastening a gate; [*local.*]—2. In *marine language*, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail.

CRINGER-OUS, *a.* [*L. cringer.*] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Diet.*

CRINITE, *a.* [*L. crinitus.*] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINKLE, (*krinkl*) *v. i.* [*D. kringelen.*] To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns.

CRINKLE, *v. t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.

CRINKLE, *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRINOSE, *a.* Hairy. [*Little used.*]

CRINOSITY, *n.* Hairiness. [*Little used.*]

CRIPPLE, (*krip'pl*) *n.* [*D. krepel.*] A lame person; primarily, one who creeps, halts or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs.

CRIPPLE, *a.* Lame. *Shak.*

CRIPPLE, *v. t.* 1. To lame; to deprive of the use of the

limbs, particularly of the legs and feet. 2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion.

CRIPPLED, *pp.* Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

CRIPPLE-NESS, *n.* Lameness.

CRIPPLING, *pp.* Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.

CRISIS, *n.*; *plu.* CRISES. [*Gr. krisis; L. crisis.*] 1. In *medical science*, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. 2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair is arrived to its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.

CRISP, *a.* [*L. crispus.*] 1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets. 2. Indented; winding. 3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled.

CRISP, *v. t.* [*L. crispo.*] 1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreath or interweave. 2. To indent. *Johnson.* To twist or eddy.

CRISPATION, *n.* The act of curling, or state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRISPATURE, *n.* A curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPED, *pp.* Curled; twisted; frizzled.

CRISPING, *pp.* Curling; frizzling.

CRISPING-IRON, *n.* A curling-iron.

CRISPING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

CRISPUL'ANT, *a.* Waved or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISPNESS, *n.* A state of being curled; also, brittleness.

CRISPY, *a.* 1. Curled; formed into ringlets. 2. Brittle; dried, so as to break short.

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, *n.* Alphabet; beginning.

CRISTATE, } *a.* [*L. cristatus.*] In *botany*, crested; tuft-

CRISTATE, } ed; having an appendage like a crest or tuft.

CRITERION, *n.*; *plu.* CRITERIA. [*Gr. κριτηριον.*] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact, by which facts, propositions and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITHO-MAN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. κριθη and παντα.*] A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewn over the victims, in ancient sacrifices.

CRITIC, *n.* [*Gr. κριτικός.*] 1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a more general sense, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art. 2. An examiner; a judge. 3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault. *Pope.*

CRITIC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or discourse or of any work in the fine arts.

CRITIC, *v. i.* To criticise; to play the critic. [*Little used.*]

CRITIC'AL, *a.* [*L. criticus.*] 1. Relating to criticism, nicely exact. 2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes. 3. Making nice distinctions; accurate. 4. Capable of judging with accuracy; discerning beauties and faults; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts. 5. Capable of judging with accuracy; conforming to exact rules of propriety; exact; particular. 6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity. 7. [*See CRISIS.*] Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient. 8. Producing a crisis or change in a disease; indicating a crisis. 9. Decisive; noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends; important, as regards the consequences. 10. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; important or essential for determining.

CRITIC'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly. 2. At the crisis; at the exact time. 3. In a critical situation, place or condition, so as to command the crisis.

CRITIC'AL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time. 2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

CRITICISE, *v. i.* 1. To examine and judge critically; to judge with attention to beauties and faults. 2. To write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults. 3. To animadvert upon as faulty; to utter censure.

CRITICISE, *v. t.* 1. To notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to utter or write remarks on the merit of a performance. 2. To pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame.

CRITICISED, *pp.* Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.

CRITICISER, *n.* One who makes or writes remarks.

CRITICISING, *pp.* Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on

- CRITICISM**, *n.* 1. The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of *criticism*. 2. The act of judging on the merit of a performance; animadversion; remark on beauties and faults; critical observation, verbal or written.
- CRITIQUE**, or **CRITIC**, *n.* [Fr. *critique*.] 1. A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks on its imitations on beauties and faults. 2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances. *Locke*
- CRIZZEL**, } *n.* A kind of roughness on the surface  
**CRIZZELING**, } of glass, which clouds its transparency.
- CROAK**, *v. i.* [Sax. *cracettan*; Goth. *hrukyān*.] 1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal. 2. To caw; to cry as a raven or crow. 3. To make any low, muttering sound, resembling that of a frog or raven. 4. In *contempt*, to speak with a low, hollow voice.
- CROAK**, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.
- CROAKER**, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably.
- CROAKING**, *ppr.* Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound.
- CROAKING**, *n.* A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the howls.
- CROATS**, *n.* Troops, natives of *Croatia*.
- CROCALITE**, *n.* A mineral, a variety of zeolite.
- CROCEOUS**, *a.* [L. *croceus*.] Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.
- CROCHES**, *n.* Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horns. *Bailey*.
- CROCIATION**, *n.* [L. *crocitā*.] A croaking.
- † CROCK**, *n.* [Sax. *cruce*, *crocca*.] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.
- CROCK**, *n.* Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. *Ray*.
- CROCK**, *v. t. or i.* To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring matter of cloth. *N<sup>o</sup> England*.
- CROCKERY**, *n.* [W. *crocan*.] Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called *china* or *porcelain*.
- \* CROCODILE**, *n.* [Gr. *κροκοδειλος*.] 1. An amphibious animal of the genus *lacerta*, or lizard, of the largest kind. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia. See **ALTI-ΓΑΤΩΝ**.—2. In *rhetoric*, a captious and sophistical argument.
- \* CROCODILE**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a crocodile.
- CROCUS**, *n.* [Gr. *κροκος*.] 1. Saffron, a genus of plants.—2. In *chemistry*, a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color.
- CROFT**, *n.* [Sax. *croft*.] A little close adjoining or near to a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage or other purposes.
- CROISADE**, *n.* [Fr.] A holy war; an expedition of Christians against the infidels, for the conquest of Palestine. See the more common word, **CRUSADE**.
- CRUISES**, *n.* 1. Soldiers enrolled under the banners of the cross. *Burke*. 2. Pilgrims who carry the cross.
- CROKER**, *n.* A fowl that inhabits the Chesapeake and the large rivers in Virginia.
- CROMLECH**, *n.* [W. *cromleg*.] Huge flat stones resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose; supposed to be the remains of Druidical altars.
- CRONE**, *n.* [It. *criona*.] 1. An old woman. *Dryden*. 2. An old ewe. *Tusser*.
- CROWNED**, *n.* [coronet.] 1. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof. 2. The iron at the end of a lifting spade.
- CRONICAL**, } See **ACRONICAL**.  
**CRONYCAL**, }
- CRONY**, *n.* An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.
- CROOK**, *n.* [Sw. *krok*.] 1. Any bend, turn or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. 2. A shepherd staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. 3. A gibbet. 4. An article; a trick.
- CROOK**, *v. t.* [Fr. *crochuer*.] 1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook. 2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert. 3. To thwart; [little used.]
- CROOK**, *v. i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind.
- CROOK-BACK**, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders. *Shak*.
- CROOK-BACKED**, *a.* Having a round back or shoulders. *Dryden*.
- CROOKED**, *pp. or a.* 1. Bent; curved; curving; winding. 2. Winding in moral conduct; devious; froward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude; given to obliquity, or wandering from duty.
- CROOKED-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a winding manner. 2. Untowardly; not compliantly.
- CROOKED-NESS**, *n.* 1. A winding, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. 2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct. 3. Deformity of a gibbous body.
- † CROOKEN**, *v. t.* To make crooked.
- CROOKING**, *ppr.* Bending; winding.
- CROOK-KNEED**, *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shak*.
- CROOK-SHOULDERED**, *a.* Having bent shoulders.
- CROP**, *n.* [Sax. *crop*, *cropp*.] 1. The first stomach of a fowl; the *crop*. 2. The top or highest part of a thing; the end; [not in use.] *Chaucer*. 3. That which is gathered; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest. 4. A corn and other cultivated plants while growing. 5. Any thing cut off or gathered. 6. Hair cut close or short.
- CROP**, *v. t. l.* To cut off the ends of any thing; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap. 2. To cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls.
- † CROP**, *v. i.* To yield harvest. *Shak*.
- CROP-EAR**, *n.* A horse whose ears are cropped.
- CROP-EARED**, *a.* Having the ears cropped.
- CROPFUL**, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.
- CROPPED**, or **CROPT**, *pp.* Cut off; plucked; eaten off; reaped, or mowed.
- CROPPER**, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop. *Walton*.
- CROPPING**, *ppr.* Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping, or mowing.
- CROPPING**, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off. 2. The raising of crops.
- CROP-SICK**, *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking.
- CROP-SICK-NESS**, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach. [L. *crapula*.]
- CROSIER**, (*krōzhur*) *n.* [Fr. *croscie*.] 1. A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care.—2. In *astronomy*, four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross.
- CROSLET**, *n.* A small cross.—In *heraldry*, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends.
- CROSS**, *n.* [W. *croes*.] 1. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T, or of an X. 2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence, figuratively, the religion itself. 3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market places. 4. Any thing in the form of a cross or gibbet. 5. A line drawn through another. 6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience. 7. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross. 8. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross. 9. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write. 10. Church lands in Ireland.—11. In *theology*, the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion. 12. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.—To take up the cross, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.—13. In *mining*, two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus **†**—Cross and pile, a play with money.
- CROSS**, *a.* 1. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart. 2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing. 3. Perverse; untractable. 4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored. 5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing. 6. Adverse; unfortunate. 7. Interchanged; as, a cross marriage. 8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party.
- CROSS**, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect. *Dryden*.
- CROSS**, *v. t. l.* 1. To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another. 2. To erase; to cancel. 3. To make the sign of the cross, as Catholics in devotion. 4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over. 5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass. 6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with. 7. To counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to stop. 8. To contradict. *Hooker*. 9. To debar or preclude.—To cross the breed of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.
- CROSS**, *v. i. l.* 1. To lie or be athwart. 2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side towards the other, or from place to place. 3. To be inconsistent; [not used.] *Sidney*.
- CROSS-ARMED**, *a.* With arms across.—In *botany*, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next.
- CROSS-ARROW**, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
- CROSS-BARRED**, *a.* Secured by transverse bars.
- CROSS-BAR-SHOT**, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it.
- CROSS-BEAR-ER**, *n.* In the *Romish church*, the chaplain of an archbishop, who bears a cross before him.

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

**CROSS-BILL**, *n.* In *chancery*, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.

**CROSS-BILL**, *n.* A species of bird.

**CROSS-BITE**, *n.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Étrange*.

**CROSS-BITE**, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception.

**CROSS-BOW**, *n.* In *archery*, a missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

**CROSS-BOW-ER**, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow.

**CROSS-BUN**, *n.* A cake marked with the form of a cross.

**CROSS-CUT**, *v. t.* To cut across.

**CROSS-CUT-SAW**, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end.

**CROSSED**, *pp.* Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

**CROSS-EX AMINATION**, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

**CROSS-EX AMINE**, *v. t.* To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa. *Kent*.

**CROSS-EX AMINED**, *pp.* Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

**CROSS-FLOW**, *v. i.* To flow across. *Milton*.

**CROSS-GRAINED**, *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibres across or irregular. 2. Perverse; untractable; not condescending.

**CROSSING**, *ppr.* Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.

**CROSSING**, *n.* A thwarting; impediment; vexation.

**CROSS-JACK**, (*kro-jack*) *n.* A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizzen-mast; but seldom used.

**CROSS-LEGGED**, *a.* Having the legs across.

**CROSS-LET**. See *CROSSLER*.

**CROSSLY**, *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else. 2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately. 3. Peevishly; fretfully.

**CROSSNESS**, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humor; perverseness.

**CROSS-PIECE**, *n.* A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship.

**CROSS-PURPOSE**, *n.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. An enigma; a riddle.

**CROSS-QUESTION**, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

**CROSS-ROW**, *n.* 1. The alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. 2. A row that crosses others.

**CROSS-SEA**, *n.* Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.

**CROSS-STAFF**, *n.* An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.

**CROSS-STONE**, *n.* A mineral, called also *karmotome*, and *staurolite*.

**CROSS-TINING**, *n.* In *husbandry*, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground.

**CROSS-TREES**, *n.* In *ships*, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts.

**CROSS-WAY**, or **CROSS-ROAD**, *n.* A way or road that crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.

**CROSS-WIND**, *n.* A side wind; an unfavorable wind.

**CROSS-WISE**, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.

**CROSS-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *calantia*.

**CROTCH**, *n.* [*Fr. croc.*] 1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches.—2. In *ships*, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship. 3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top, and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon.

**CROTCHED**, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

**CROTCH/ET**, *n.* [*Fr. crochet, croche.*] 1. In *printing*, a hook including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus [ ]—2. In *music*, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, thus ♯. 3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building. 4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim, or fancy; a perverse conceit.

**CROTCH/ET**, *v. i.* To play in a measured time of music.

**CROTCH/ET-ED**, *a.* Marked with crotchets.

**CROUCH**, *v. i.* [*G. kriechen, kroch, krüche.*] 1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. 2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

† **CROUCH**, *v. t.* To sign with the cross; to bless.

**CROUCH-BACK**. See *CROOKBACK*.

**CROUCH/ED-FRIARS**, *n.* An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.

**CROUCHING**, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; cringing.

**CROUD**. See *CROWD*.

**CROUP**, *n.* [*Scot. croup, crope, crupe.*] The disease called *CROOP*, technically *cyananche trachealis*, an affection of the throat, accompanied with a hoarse, difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called *rattles*.

**CROUP**, *n.* [*Fr. croupe.*] 1. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse, or extremity of the reins above the hips. 2. [*Scot. croup.*] The *cyananche trachealis*, a disease of the throat.

**CROU-PADE'**, *n.* In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.

**CROUT**, *n.* [*G. kraut.*] Sour crout is made by laying

**KROUT**, } minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers, then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy.

**CROW**, *n.* [*Sax. crawe.*] 1. A large black fowl, of the genus *corvus*.—To pluck or pull a crow, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle. 2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights. 3. The voice of the cock.

**CROW**, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*; formerly, pret. *crew*. [*Sax. crawan.*] 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gaiety or defiance. 2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger. *Grandison*.

**CROW-BAR**, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising weights.

**CROW-BERRY**, *n.* A plant of the genus *empetrum*.

**CROW'S-BILL**, *n.* In *surgery*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.

† **CROW'S-FEET**, *n.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age. *Chaucer*.

**CROW-FLOWER**, *n.* A kind of campion.

**CROW-FOOT**, *n.* 1. On board of ships, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block.—2. In *botany*, the *ranunculus*, a genus of plants.

**CROW'S-FOOT**, *n.* In the *military art*, a machine of iron, with four points; a caltrop.

**CROWING**, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.

† **CROW-KEEPER**, *n.* A scarecrow. *Shak.*

**CROW-NET**, *n.* In *England*, a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in *New England* for catching wild pigeons.

**CROW-SILK**, *n.* A plant, the *conferva rivalis*.

**CROW-TOE**, *n.* A plant; as the tufted *crow-toe*.

**CROWD**, or **CROWTH**, *n.* [*Ir. cruid.*] An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin.

**CROWD**, *n.* [*Sax. cruth, cread.*] 1. Properly, a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together.

2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng.

3. A multitude; a great number collected. 4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other. 5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar.

**CROWD**, *v. t.* 1. To press; to urge; to drive together.

2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order.

3. To fill to excess. 4. To encumber by multitudes. 5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.—6. In *seamanship*, to crowd sail, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.

**CROWD**, *v. i.* 1. To press in numbers. 2. To press; to urge forward. 3. To swarm or be numerous.

**CROWDED**, *pp.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.

**CROWDER**, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd.

**CROWDING**, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.

**CROWDY**, *n.* Meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk. *Gross*.

**CROWN**, *n.* [*Fr. couronne.*] 1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. *Figuratively*, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority. 2. A wreath or garland. 3. Honorary distinction; reward. 4. Honor; splendor; dignity. 5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor. 6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head. 7. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown. 8. Completion; accomplishment. 9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.—10. Among *jewelers*, the upper work of a rose diamond.—11. In *botany*, an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.

**CROWN**, *v. t.* 1. To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

\* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BILL, UNIT 3.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Osulets*

- 2 To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top. 3. To honor; to dignify; to adorn. 4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on. 5. To reward; to recompense. 6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect. 7. To terminate and reward.
- CROWNED**, *pp.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.
- CROWN'ER**, *n.* He or that which crowns or completes.
- CROWN'ET**, *n.* A coronet, which see. *Shakespeare* has used it for chief ead or last purpose; but this sense is singular.
- CROWN'-GLASS**, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass.
- CROWN'-IM-PÉ'RI-AL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *fritillaria*, having a beautiful flower.
- CROWN'ING**, *ppr.* Investing with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.
- CROWNING**, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the finishing of a member or any ornamental work.—2. In *marine language*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands.
- CROWN'-OF-FICE**, *n.* In *England*, an office belonging to the court of King's Bench, of which the king's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney-general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors.
- CROWN'-POST**, *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
- CROWN'-SCAB**, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.
- CROWN'-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A flower.
- CROWN'-WHEEL**, *n.* In a *watch*, the upper wheel next the balance.
- CROWN'-WORK**, *n.* In *fortification*, an out-work running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains.
- CROYLSTONE**, *n.* Crystallized cauk, in which the crystals are small. *Johnson*.
- CROC'IAL**, *a.* [*Fr. cruciale.*] In *surgery*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross.
- CROC'IAN**, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color.
- CROC'IMATE**, *v. t.* [*L. crucio.*] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; but the verb is seldom used. See **EXCROC'IMATE**.
- CROC'IMATE**, *a.* Tormented. [*Little used.*]
- CROC'ICATION**, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. [*Little used.*] *Hall*.
- CROC'IBLE**, *n.* [*It. crogiuolo and crociuolo.*] 1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c. 2. A hollow piece at the bottom of a chemical furnace.
- CROC'IFER-IOUS**, *a.* [*L. crucifer.*] Bearing the cross. *Diet*.
- CROC'IF-ER**, *n.* A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.
- CROC'IF-IX**, *n.* [*L. crucifixus.*] 1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy. 2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross. 3. *Figuratively*, the religion of Christ; [*little used.*] *Taylor*.
- CROC'IFIXION**, *n.* The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross.
- CROC'IF-ORM**, *a.* [*L. cruz and forma.*] Cross-shaped.—In *botany*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.
- CROC'IF-Y**, *v. t.* [*L. crucifigo; Fr. crucifier.*] 1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet. 2. In *Scriptural language*, to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of. 3. To reject and despise. 4. To vex or torment; [*not used.*] *Barton*.
- CROC'IF-Y-ING**, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.
- CRU-CIG'ER-IOUS**, *a.* [*L. cruciger.*] Bearing the cross.
- CRUD**, *n.* *Curd.* See **CURD**, the usual orthography.
- CRUD'DLE**, *v. i.* To curdle; also, to stoop. *Brockett*.
- CRUDE**, *a.* [*L. crudus.*] 1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed. 2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process. 3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means. 4. Unconnected; not well digested in the stomach. 5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature. 6. Having indigested notions. 7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged or prepared in the intellect.
- CRUDELY**, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.
- CRUDE'NESS**, *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state. 2. A state of being unformed, or indigested; immaturity.
- CRU'DI-TY**, *n.* [*L. cruditas.*] Rawness; crudeness.—Among *physicians*, undigested substances in the stomach.
- CRUD'LE**, *v. t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written *curdle*, which see.
- † **CRUD'Y**, *a.* 1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser*. 2. Raw; chill. *Shak.*
- CRU'EL**, *a.* [*Fr. cruel; L. crudelis.*] Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; hard-hearted; applied to persons.
- CRU'EL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously. 2. Painfully; with severe pain, or torture.
- CRU'EL-NESS**, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser*.
- CRU'EL-TY**, *n.* [*L. crudelitas; Fr. cruauté.*] 1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; applied to persons. *Shak.* 2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.
- CRU'EN-TATE**, *a.* [*L. cruentatus.*] Smeared with blood. [*Little used.*] *Glanville*.
- CRU'ENT-IOUS**, *a.* [*L. cruentus.*] Bloody.
- CRU'ET**, *n.* [*Fr. cruchette.*] A vial, or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.
- CRUISE**, *n.* [*D. kroes.*] A small cup. See **CAUSE**.
- CRUISE**, *v. i.* [*D. kruissen.*] To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder as a pirate.
- CRUISE**, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.
- CRUIS'ER**, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.
- CRUIS'ING**, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate.
- CRUM**, *n.* [*Sax. cruma.*] A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.
- CRUM**, *v. t.* To break or cut into small pieces.
- CRUM'BLE**, *v. t.* [*D. krumelen; G. krumeln.*] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.
- CRUM'BLE**, *v. i.* 1. To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments. 2. To fall to decay; to perish.
- CRUM'BL'D**, *pp.* Broken or parted into small pieces.
- CRUM'BL'ING**, *ppr.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.
- † **CRUM'E-NAL**, *n.* [*L. crumena.*] A purse. *Spenser*.
- CRUM'MA-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being broken into small pieces.
- CRUM'MY**, *a.* Full of crums; soft.
- CRUMP**, *a.* [*Sax. crump.*] Crooked; as, *crump-shouldered*.
- CRUMP'ET**, *n.* A soft cake.
- CRUM'PLE**, *v. i.* To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple. *Addison*.
- CRUM'PLE**, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink. *Smits*.
- CRUM'PL'D**, *pp.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.
- CRUM'PL'ING**, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.
- CRUM'PL'ING**, *n.* A small, degenerate apple.
- † **CRUNK**, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane.  
† **CRUNKLE**, }
- CRU'OR**, *n.* [*L.*] Gore; coagulated blood.
- CRUP**, or **CRÖUP**, *n.* The buttocks.
- † **CRUP**, *a.* Short; brittle.
- \* **CRU'PPER**, *n.* [*Fr. croupiere.*] 1. In the *manège*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump. 2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and, passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.
- \* **CRU'PPER**, *v. t.* To put a crupper on.
- CRU'RAL**, *a.* [*L. cruralis.*] Belonging to the leg; as the *crural artery*, which conveys blood to the legs, and the *crural vein*, which returns it.
- CRU-SADE**, *n.* [*Fr. croisade.*] A military expedition, undertaken by Christians, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Savior's life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans.
- CRU-SADE**, *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.
- CRU-SAD'ER**, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.
- CRU-SAD'O**, *n.* The same as *crusade*.
- CRUSE**, *n.* [*D. kroes.*] A small cup.—In *New England*, it

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

is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar called a *vinegar-crase*.

**CRUSET**, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot. *Phillips*.

**CRUSH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *craser*; Sw. *krossa*.] 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure. 2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass. 3. To overwhelm by pressure; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising. 4. To overwhelm by power; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance. 5. To oppress grievously. 6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute.

**CRUSH**, *v. t.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

**CRUSH**, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass.

**CRUSH** a *Cap.* To empty a cup; to drink together. *Shak.*  
**CRUSHED**, *pp.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

**CRUSHER**, *n.* A violent breaker.

**CRUSHING**, *ppr.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting.

**CRUST**, *n.* [L. *crusta*.] 1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard, or harder than the internal substance. 2. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread. 3. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals. 4. A scab. 5. The superficial substances of the earth are, in *geology*, called its *crust*.

**CRUST**, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered. 2. To cover with concretions.

**CRUST**, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to congregate or freeze, as superficial matter.

**CRUS-TA-CE-OL-O-GY**. See **CRUSTALOGY**.

**CRUS-TA-CEOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *crustace*.] Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell. *Crustaceous* animals, or *crustacea*, have a crust or shell composed of several jointed pieces.

**CRUS-TA-CEOUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

**CRUS-TA-LOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to crustalogy.

**CRUS-TAL-O-GIST**, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the science of crustaceous animals.

**CRUS-TAL-O-GY**, *n.* [L. *crusta*, and Gr. *logos*.] That part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

**CRUS-TA-TED**, *a.* Covered with a crust.

**CRUS-TATION**, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

**CRUST-ED**, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

**CRUSTI-LY**, *adv.* Peevishly; harshly; morosely.

**CRUSTI-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of crust; hardness. 2. Peevishness; moroseness; surliness.

**CRUSTING**, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

**CRUSTY**, *a.* 1. Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard. 2. Peevish; snappish; morose; surly.

**CRUTCH**, *n.* [It. *crocia*.] 1. A staff with a curving cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking. 2. *Figuratively*, old age.

**CRUTCH**, *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

**CRUX**, *n.* [L.] Any thing that puzzles and vexes. [*Little used*.] *Dr. Sheridan*.

**CRYS-HAGE**, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

**CRU-ZA-DO**. See **CRUSADO**.

**CRY**, *v. i.* pret. and *pp.* *cried*. [Fr. *crier*.] 1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call or exclaim with vehemence. 2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer. 3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament. 4. To utter a loud sound in distress. 5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with *out*. 6. To proclaim; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice. 7. To bawl; to squall; as a child. 8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.—*To cry against*, to exclaim, or utter a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening or censure.—*To cry out*. 1. To exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor. 2. To complain loudly.—*To cry out against*, to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.—*To cry to*, to call on in prayer; to implore.

**CRY**, *v. t.* To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice.—*To cry down*. 1. To decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to disparage; to condemn. 2. To overbear.—*To cry up*, to praise; to applaud; to extol.

**CRY**, *n.; plu.* **CRIES**. 1. In a general sense, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate. 2. A loud

or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream. 3. Clamor; outcry. 4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion. 5. Proclamation; public notice. 6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries*. 7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor. 8. A loud voice in distress, prayer or request; importunate call. 9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame. 10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice. 11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm or want. 12. A pack of dogs.

**CRY'AL**, *n.* [W. *cregyr*.] The heron. *Ainsworth*

**CRY'ER**, *n.* A crier, which see.

**CRY'ER**, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the *falcon gentle*, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

**CRY'ING**, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming, &c.

**CRY'ING**, *a.* Notorious; common; great. *Addison*.

**CRY'ING**, *n.* Importunate call; clamor; outcry.

**CRY'O-LITE**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυσ* and *λιθος*.] A fluide of soda and alum; found in Greenland.

**CRY-OPHI-O-RUS**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπος* and *φορειω*.] Frost-bearer—an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

**CRYPT**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτος*.] A subterranean cell or cave especially under a church, for the internment of persons, also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.

**CRYPTIC**, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult. *Watts*

**CRYPTI-CAL**, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult. *Watts*

**CRYPTI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* Secretly.

**CRYPTO-GAM**, *n.* [See **CRYPTOGAMY**.] In botany, a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.

**CRYPTO-GAMI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class *cryptogamia*.

**CRYPTO-GA-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτος* and *γαμος*.] Concealed marriage; a term applied to plants whose stamens and pistils are not well ascertained.

**CRYPTO-GRAPHER**, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

**CRYPTO-GRAPHI-CAL**, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

**CRYPTO-GRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτος* and *γραφω*.] The art or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

**CRYPTO-LGY**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτος* and *λογος*.] Secret or enigmatical language.

**CRYSTAL**, *n.* [L. *crystallus*.] 1. In chemistry and mineralogy, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. 2. A factitious body, cast in glass-houses, called *crystal glass*; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass. 3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal. 4. The glass of a watch-case.—*Rock crystal*, or *mountain crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.

**CRYSTAL**, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

**CRYSTAL-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of crystal.

**CRYSTAL-LINE**, *a.* [L. *crystallinus*.] 1. Consisting of crystal. 2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid.—*Crystalline humor*, or *crystalline lens*, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

**CRYSTAL-LITE**, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. *Hall*.

**CRYSTAL-I-ZA-BLE**, *a.* That may be crystalized; that may form or be formed into crystals.

**CRYSTAL-I-ZATION**, *n.* 1. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. 2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystalizing.

**CRYSTAL-I-ZE**, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals.

**CRYSTAL-I-ZE**, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

**CRYSTAL-I-ZED**, *pp.* Formed into crystals.

**CRYSTAL-I-ZING**, *ppr.* Causing to crystalize; forming or uniting in crystals.

**CRYSTAL-OGRA-PHER**, *n.* One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

**CRYSTAL-O-GRAPHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

**CRYSTAL-O-GRAPHI-CAL**, *a.* raphy.

**CRYSTAL-O-GRAPHI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.

**CRYSTAL-OG RA-PHY**, *n.* [*crystal*, and *γραφω*.] 1. The doctrine or science of crystalization. 2. A discourse or treatise on crystalization.

**CUB**, *n.* 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the

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

bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. *Waller* uses the word for the young of the whale. 2. A young boy or girl, in contempt. *Shak.*

† **CUB**, *n.* A stall for cattle.

**CUB**, *v. i.* To bring forth a cub, or cubs. In contempt, to bring forth young, as a woman.

† **CUB**, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. *Burton.*

**CUBATION**, *n.* [*L. cubatio.*] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Dict.*

**CUBA-TORY**, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

**CUBATURE**, *n.* The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body. *Harris.*

**CUBE**, *n.* [*Gr. κύβος; L. cubus.*] 1. In geometry, a regular solid body, with six equal sides, and containing equal angles.—2. In arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number—*Cube-root* is the number or quantity, which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube.

**CUBE-ORE**, *n.* Hexahedral olivenite, or arseniate of iron, a mineral of a greenish color. *Ure.*

**CUBEBA**, *n.* [*Sp. cubeba.*] The small spicy berry of the *piper cubeba*.

**CUBIC**, *a.* [*L. cubicus.*] Having the form or property of a cube; ties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube.—*Cubic number* is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number.

**CUBICAL-LY**, *adv.* In a cubical method.

**CUBICAL-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

**CUBICULAR**, *a.* [*L. cubiculum.*] Belonging to a chamber.

**CUBICULARY**, *a.* [*L. cubiculum.*] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Little used.*]

**CUBIFORM**, *a.* Having the form of a cube. *Coree.*

**CUBIT**, *n.* [*L. cubitus.*] 1. In anatomy, the fore arm; the *ulna*, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—2. In mensuration, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit, among the ancients, was of a different length among different nations. *Dr. Arbuthnot* states the Roman cubit at 17 inches and 4 tenths; the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than 22 inches; and the English cubit at 18 inches.

**CUBITAL**, *a.* 1. Of the length or measure of a cubit. *Brown.* 2. Pertaining to the cubit or *ulna*.

**CUBIT-ED**, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

**CUBO-DO-DECA-HE'DRAL**, *a.* Presenting the two forms a cube and a dodecahedron. *Cleaveland.*

**CUBOID**, *a.* Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it.

**CUBOIDAL**, *a.* [*Gr. κύβος; and κύβος.*] Cubiform; in the shape of a cube.

**CUBO-OCTA-HE'DRAL**, *a.* Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

**CUCKING-STOOL**, *n.* An engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called also a *tumbrel* and a *trebuchet*.

**CUCKOLD**, *n.* [*Chaucer, cockenold; Fr. cocu.*] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

**CUCKOLD**, *v. t.* 1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife. 2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man.

**CUCKOLD-DOM**, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold. *Dryden.*

**CUCKOLD-LY**, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. *Shak.*

**CUCKOLD-MAKER**, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold. *Dryden.*

**CUCULOO**, *n.* [*L. cuculus; Fr. coucou.*] A bird of the genus *cuculus*, whose name is supposed to be called from its note.

**CUCULOO-FLOWER**, or **CUCULOO-BUD**, *n.* A plant, a species of cardamine.

**CUCULOO-PINT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *arum*.

**CUCULOO-SPIT**, *n.* A dew or exudation found on

**CUCULOO-SPITTLE**, *n.* plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

† **CUCUQUEAN**, *n.* [*Fr. coquaine.*] A vile, lewd woman.

**CUCUL-LATE**, *a.* [*L. cucullatus.*] 1. Hooded; cowl-

**CUCUL-LA-TED**, *ed;* covered as with a hood. 2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top, and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper.

\* **CUCUM-BER**, *n.* [*Fr. courcoubre, or concombres; from L. cucumis, or cucumis.*] The name of a plant and its fruit of the genus *cucumis*.

**CUCURBIT**, *n.* [*L. cucurbita.*] A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth.

**CUCURBITACEOUS**, *a.* Resembling a gourd.

**CUD**, *n.* 1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it

which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once. 2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. 3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.

† **CUD'DEN**, or † **CUD'DY**, *n.* A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. *Dryden.*

**CUD'DLE**, *v. i.* [*Arm. cuddyo.*] To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat. *Prior.*

**CUD'DY**, *n.* 1. In ships, an apartment; a cabin under the poop, or a cook-room. 2. The cole-fish.

**CUD'GEL**, *n.* [*W. cogel.*] A short, thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating.—*To cross the cudgels*, to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another.

**CUD'GEL**, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a cudgel or thick stick. *Swift.* 2. To beat in general. *Shak.*

**CUD'GEL-ER**, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

**CUD'GEL-PROOF**, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating. *Hudibras.*

**CUDLÉ**, *n.* A small sea-fish. *Carene.*

**CUDWEED**, *n.* A plant of the genus *gnaphalium*.

**CUE**, *n.* [*Fr. queue; L. cauda.*] 1. The tail; the end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair. 2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak. 3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction. 4. The part which any man is to play in his turn. 5. Humor; turn or temper of mind; [*culgar.*] 6. A furling or furling's worth. 7. The straight rod used in playing billiards.

**CUERPO**, (*kwerpo*) *n.* [*Sp. cuerpo.*] *To be in cuerpo*, or *to walk in cuerpo*, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress.

**CUFF**, *n.* 1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box. 2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.—*To be at fifty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist.

**CUFF**, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl. *Dryden.*

**CUFF**, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*

**CUFF**, *n.* The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

**EUI-BO'NO**. [*A Latin expression often used.*] For what purpose; to what end.

**EUN'AGE**, *n.* The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage. *Bailey.*

\* **EUI-RASS**, (*kwe-ras*) *n.* [*Fr. cuirasse.*] A breast-plate, a piece of defensive armor.

**EUIR-AS-SIER**, (*kwer-as-seer*) *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast-plate. *Milton.*

\* **EUISI**, (*kwis*) *n.* [*Fr. cuisse.*] Defensive armor for the thighs. *Dryden.*

**CUL'DEE**, *n.* [*L. cultores Dei.*] A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

**CUL'LER-AGE**, *n.* [*Fr. cul.*] Another name of the arseniart.

**CUL'CI-FORM**, *a.* [*L. culex.*] Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

**CUL'LI-NARY**, *a.* [*L. culinaris.*] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens. *Newton.*

**CULL**, *n.* A fool; one who is easily imposed upon. *See CULLY.*

**CULL**, *v. t.* [*qu. Fr. cueillir.*] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many. *Pope.*

**CULLED**, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

**CULLEN-DER**, *n.* A strainer. *See COLANDER.*

**CULL'ER**, *n.* One who picks or chooses from many; an inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market.

**CULL-I-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief. *Swift.*

**CULL'ING**, *pp.* Selecting; choosing from many.

**CULL'ING**, *n.* Any thing separated or selected from a mass; refuse. *Drayton.*

**CULL'ION**, (*kul'yun*) *n.* [*It. coglione.*] 1. A mean wretch if from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe. *Dryden.* 2. [*L. colerus.*] A round or bulbous root; orchis.

† **CULL'ION-LY**, *a.* Mean; base. *Shak.*

**CUL'LIS**, *n.* [*Fr. coulis.*] 1. Broth of boiled meat strained 2. A kind of jelly.

**CULLUM-BINE**. *See COLUMBINE.*

**CULLY**, *n.* A person who is meanly deceived, tricked or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt or strumpet; a mean dupe

**CULLY**, *v. t.* [*D. kullen.*] To deceive; to trick; cheat or impose on; to jilt.

**CULLY-ISM**, *n.* The state of a cully. [*Cully* and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

**CULM**, *n.* [*L. culmus.*] 1. In botany, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification. 2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses. 3. A species of fossil coal.

**CULMEN**, *n.* [*L.*] Summit. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**CUL-MIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. culmus* and *fero.*] Producing stalks. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats and barley.

**CULMI-NATE**, *v. i.* [*L. culmen.*] To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.

**CULMI-NATION**, *n.* 1. The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day. 2. Top; crown.

**CUL-PA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

**CUL-PA-BLE**, *a.* [*Low L. culpabilis.*] 1. Blamable; deserving censure; as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct or negligence of the person. 2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. 3. Guilty of; [*not used.*]

**CUL-PA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

**CUL-PA-BLY**, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

**CUL-PRIT**, *n.* 1. A person arraigned in court for a crime. 2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

**CUL-TER**, *n.* [*L.*] A colter, *which see.*

**CUL-TI-VA-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

*Edwards, W. Ind.*

**CUL-TI-VATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. cultiver.*] 1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow and reap; to labor on, manage and improve in husbandry. 2. To improve by labor or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults and enlargement of powers or good qualities. 3. To study; to labor to promote or advance. 4. To cherish; to foster; to labor to promote and increase. 5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labor to make better; to correct; to civilize. 6. To raise or produce by tillage.

**CUL-TI-VA-TED**, *pp.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage.

**CUL-TI-VA-TING**, *pp.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

**CUL-TI-VATION**, *n.* 1. The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land. 2. Study, care and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement or increase; the application of the means of improvement. 3. The producing by tillage.

**CUL-TI-VA-TOR**, *n.* 1. One who tills or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. 2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

**CUL-TRA-TED**, *a.* [*L. cultratus.*] Sharp-edged and pointed; formed like a knife.

**CUL-TURE**, *n.* [*L. cultura.*] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means of improvement. 2. The application of labor or other means to improve good qualities in, or growth. 3. The application of labor or other means in producing. 4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction or growth.

**CUL-TURE**, *v. t.* To cultivate. *Thomson.*

**CUL-VER**, *n.* [*Sax. culfer, culfra.*] A pigeon or wood-pigeon. *Thomson.*

**CUL-VER-HOUSE**, *n.* A dove-cote. *Harmar.*

**CUL-VER-IN**, *n.* [*Fr. couleuvre.*] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

**CUL-VER-KEY**, *n.* A plant or flower. *Walton.*

**CUL-VERT**, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water.

**CUL-VER-TAIL**, *n.* Dove-tail, in *joinery* and *carpentry*.

**CUL-VER-TAILED**, *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint.

**CUM-BENT**, *a.* [*L. cumbo.*] Lying down.

**CUM-BER**, *v. t.* [*Dan. kummer.*] 1. To load or crowd. 2. To check, stop or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct. 3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble. 4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles *cumbe* a garden or field.

**CUM-BER**, *n.* Hindrance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress. [*This word is now scarcely used.*]

**CUM-BER-SOME**, *a.* 1. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. 2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed.

**CUM-BER-SOME-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

**CUM-BER-SOME-NESS**, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

**CUM-BRANCE**, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hindrance; oppressive load; embarrassment.

**CUM-BROUS** *a.* 1. Burdensome; troublesome; rendering

action difficult or toilsome; oppressive. 2. Giving trouble; vexatious. 3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other.

**CUM-BROUS-LY**, *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

**CUM-FREY**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *symplytum*; sometimes written *comfrey*, *comjry*, and *comjry*.

**CUM-FLIN**, *n.* [*L. cuminum.*] An annual plant of one species, whose seeds have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor.

**CUM-U-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. cumulo.*] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. *Woodward.*

**CUM-U-LATION**, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. See **ACCUMULATION**.

**CUM-U-LA-TIVE**, *a.* 1. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. 2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else.—In *law*, that augments, as evidence, facts or arguments of the same kind.

**CUN**, *v. t.* 1. To know; [*not used.* See **CON.**] 2. To direct the course of a ship. See **CON**, the true orthography.

**CUN-C-TATION**, *n.* [*L. cunctor.*] Delay. [*Not much used.*]

**CUN-C-TATOR**, *n.* One who delays or lingers. [*Little used.*]

*Hammond.*

**CUND**, *v. t.* To give notice. See **COND**.

**CO-NE-AL**, *a.* [*L. cuneus.*] Having the form of a wedge.

**CO-NE-ATE**, *a.* Wedge-shaped.

**CO-NE-ATED**, *a.*

\***CO-NEI-FORM**, *a.* Having the shape or form of a cone.

**CO-NEI-FORM**, *a.* wedge.

**CO-NNER**, *n.* [*Scap.*] A kind of fish, less than an oyster.

**CO-NNING**, *a.* [*Sax. cunnan, connan.*] 1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. 2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious. [*The foregoing senses are obsolete.*]

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing. 4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose. 5. Assumed with subtlety; artful.

**CO-NNING**, *n.* 1. Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity; [*obs.*]

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence, in a *bad sense*, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

**CO-NNING-LY**, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtlety, with fraudulent contrivance.

**CO-NNING-MAN**, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

**CO-NNING-NESS**, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

**CUP**, *n.* [*Sax. cop, or cupp.*] 1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. 2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain. 3. In a *Scriptural sense*, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured. 4. Good received; blessings and favors. 5. Any thing hollow, like a cup; as, the *cup* of an acorn. The bell of a flower; and a calyx is called a *flower-cup*. 6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.—*Cup and can*, familiar companions. *Swift*.—*Cups*, in the *plural*, social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

**CUP**, *v. t.* 1. In *surgery*, to apply a cupping glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body.

2. To supply with cups; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

**CUP-BEAR-ER**, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household.

\***CUP-BOARD**, *n.* Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on.—In *modern houses*, a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves, destined to receive cups, plates, dishes and the like. *Dryden.*

\*†**CUPBOARD**, *v. t.* To collect into a cupboard; to hoard. *Shak.*

**CUP-GALL**, *n.* A kind of gall found on oak-leaves.

**CUP-ROSE**, *n.* The poppy.

**CUP-EL**, *n.* [*L. cupella.*] A small cup or vessel used in refining metals.

**CU-PEL-LATION**, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification.

**CU-PIDI-TY**, *n.* [*L. cupiditas.*] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; an inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power.

**CU-PO-LA**, *n.* [*It. cupola; Sp. cupula.*] In *architecture*, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome.

†**CU-PO-LAID**, *a.* Having a cupola. *Herbert.*

**CUP-PEL**. See **CUP-EL**.

**CUP-PER**, *n.* One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

**CUP-PING**, *pp.* Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

**CUP-PING-GLASS**, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

**CU-PRE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. cupreus.*] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities.

**CU-PRIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. cuprum.*] Producing or affording copper.

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

- CUR**, *n.* [*qu.* Lapponic, *covra*.] A degenerate dog; and, in *reproach*, a worthless man. *Addison. Dryden.*
- CURABLE**, *a.* That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy. *Dryden.*
- CURABLENESS**, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed or remedied.
- CURACY**, or **CURATESHIP**, *n.* 1. The office or employment of a curate. 2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.
- CURATE**, *n.* [*L.* *curator*, or *curatus*.] 1. A clergyman in the church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson or vicar. 2. One employed to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*
- CURATIVE**, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. *Arbutnot.*
- CURATOR**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who has the care and superintendence of any thing. 2. A guardian appointed by law.—3. Among the *Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted.—4. In the *United Provinces*, or *Holland*, the curator of a university superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c.
- CURB**, *n.* [*Fr.* *courber*.] 1. In the *manège*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse. 2. Restraint; check; hindrance. 3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well. 4. [*Fr.* *courbe*.] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horse's leg. A tumor on the inside of a horse's hoof. *Johnson.* A swelling beneath the elbow of a horse's hoof. *Bailey.*
- CURB**, *v. t.* 1. To restrain; to guide and manage, as a horse. 2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection. 3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well. 4. To bend; [*not used*.]
- CURBED**, *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.
- CURBING**, *pp.* Holding back; checking; restraining.
- CURBING**, *n.* A check.
- CURBY-STONE**, *n.* A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written, sometimes, *herb* or *kirb*.
- CURD**, *n.* [*Ir.* *cruth*; *Scot.* *crude*.] Sometimes in English, *crud*.] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese.
- CURD**, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd. *Shak.*
- CURDLE**, *v. i.* [sometimes written *crudle*.] 1. To coagulate or congeal; to thicken, or change into curd. 2. To thicken; to congeal.
- CURDLE**, *v. t.* 1. To change into curd; to cause to thicken, coagulate, or congeal. 2. To congeal or thicken.
- CURDLED**, *pp.* Coagulated; congealed.
- CURDLING**, *pp.* Concreting; coagulating.
- CURDY**, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.
- CURE**, *n.* [*L.* *cura*; *Fr.* *cure*.] 1. A healing; the act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. 2. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals. 3. The employment of a curate; the care of souls; spiritual charge.
- CURE**, *v. t.* [*L.* *curo*.] 1. To heal, as a person diseased, or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb. 2. To subdue, remove, destroy or put an end to; to heal, as a disease. 3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state. 4. To dry; to prepare for preservation.
- CURED**, *pp.* Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.
- CURELESS**, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy.
- CURER**, *n.* A healer; a physician; one who heals.
- CURFEW**, *n.* [*Fr.* *couvre-feu*.] 1. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an order of William the Conqueror, who directed that at the ringing of the bell, at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. 2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate; [*not used*] *Bacon.*
- CURIALTY**, *n.* [*L.* *curialis*.] The privileges, prerogatives or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*
- CURING**, *pp.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.
- CURING-HOUSE**, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried. *Edwards. W. Ind.*
- CURIOLÓGIC**, *a.* [*Gr.* *κuriologia*.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.
- CURIOSITY**, *n.* [*L.* *curiositas*.] 1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. 2. Nicety; delicacy. 3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance, curiousness. 4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual, or worthy of curiosity. 5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing, as novel and extraordinary.
- CURIOSO**, *n.* [*It.*] A curious person; a virtuoso.
- CURIOSUS**, *a.* [*L.* *curiosus*.] 1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive. 2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry. 3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct. 4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please. 5. Nice; exact; subtle; made with care. 6. Artful; nicely diligent. 7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished. 8. Requiring care and nicety. 9. Rigid; severe; particular; [*little used*.] 10. Rare; singular.
- CURIOSUSLY**, *adv.* 1. With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively. 2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. 3. In a singular manner; unusually.
- CURIOSNESS**, *n.* 1. Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship. 2. Singularity of contrivance. 3. Curiosity.
- CURL**, *v. t.* [*D.* *krullen*.] 1. To turn, bend or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair. 2. To writhe; to twist; to coil, as a serpent. 3. To dress with curls. 4. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple.
- CURL**, *v. i.* 1. To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets. 2. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; and, particularly, to roll over at the summit. 3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends. 4. To writhe; to twist itself. 5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink.
- CURL**, *n.* 1. A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form. 2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure. 3. A winding in the grain of wood.
- CURL-HEADED**, or **CURLED-PATE**, *a.* Having the hair curled. *Shak.*
- CURLED**, *pp.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.
- CURLEW**, *n.* [*Fr.* *courlis*, or *corlicus*.] 1. A aquatic fowl of the genus *scelopax* and the grallæ order. 2. A few, larger than a partridge, with longer legs, which frequents the corn-fields in Spain.
- CURLINESS**, *n.* A state of being curly.
- CURLING**, *pp.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets.
- CURLING-LY**, *adv.* In a waving fashion or manner.
- CURLING-IRON**, } *n.* An instrument for curling the  
**CURLING-TONGS**, } hair.
- CURLY**, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.
- CUR-MUDGEON**, *n.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. *Hudibras.*
- CUR-MUDGEON-LY**, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish. *L'Estrange.*
- CURRANT**, *n.* [from *Corinth*.] 1. The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus *ribes*. 2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery.
- CURREN-CY**, *n.* 1. Literally, a flowing, running or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. 2. A continued course in public opinion, belief or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age. 3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation. 4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. 5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued. 6. That which is current, or in circulation, as a medium of trade.
- CURRENT**, *a.* [*L.* *currentis*.] 1. Literally, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, *current* opinions; *current* coin. Hence, common, general or fashionable; generally received; popular. *Swift.* 2. Established by common estimation; generally received. 3. Passable, that may be allowed or admitted. 4. Now passing; present in its course.
- CURRENT**, *n.* 1. A flowing or passing; a stream; applied to fluids. 2. Course; progressive motion, or movement; continuation. 3. A connected series; successive course. 4. General or main course.
- CURRENTLY**, *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception.
- CURRENTNESS**, *n.* 1. Currency; circulation; general reception. 2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation.
- CURRICULE**, *n.* [*L.* *curriculum*.] 1. A chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast. 2. A chariot; [*obs.*] 3. A course; [*obs.*]
- CURRIED**, *pp.* Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.
- CURRIER**, *n.* [*L.* *curarius*.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.
- CURRISH**, *a.* Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome.
- CURRISHLY**, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

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

**CUR-RISH-NESS**, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

**CURRY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. corroyer.*] 1. To dress leather, after it is tanned; to soak, pare or scrape, cleanse, bend and color tanned hides, and prepare them for use. 2. To rub and clean with a comb. 3. To scratch or claw; to tear, in quarrels. 4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humor. But generally used in the phrase, *To curry favor*, to seek or gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities; [*not elegant.*] *Hooker.*

**CURRY-COMB**, *n.* An iron instrument or comb, for rubbing and cleaning horses.

**CURRY-ING**, *ppr.* Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching.

**CURSE**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *curst*, or *curst*. [*Sax. cursian, corsian.*] 1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to excommunicate. 2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass or torment with great calamities. 3. To devote to evil.

**CURSE**, *v. i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

**CURSE**, *n.* 1. Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another. 2. Imprecation of evil. 3. Affliction; torment; great vexation. 4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners. 5. Denunciation of evil.

**CURSED**, *pp.* 1. Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse. 2. Devoted to destruction.

**CURSED**, *a.* 1. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable. 2. *a.* Vexatious. *Dryden.*

**CURSED-LY**, *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [*A low word.*]

**CURSED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

**CURSER**, *n.* One who curses, or utters a curse.

**CURSHIP**, *n.* Dogship; meanness; ill-nature.

**CURSING**, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

**CURSING**, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

**CURSI-TOR**, *n.* [*L. curso, cursito.*] In *England*, a clerk in the court of chancery, whose business is to make out original writs.

**CURSIVE**, *a.* [*It. corsivo.*] Running; flowing. *Cursive* hand is a running hand.

**CURSO-RARY**, *a.* Cursory; hasty. *Shak.*

**CURSO-RILY**, *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention.

**CURSO-RI-NESS**, *n.* Slight view or attention.

**CURSO-RY**, *a.* [*L. cursorius.*] 1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not with close attention. 2. Running about; not stationary.

**CURST**, *pp.* of *curse*.

**CURST**, *a.* Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

**CURSTNESS**, *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

**CURT**, *a.* [*L. curtus.*] Short. *Brown.* [*Rarely used.*]

**CURT-TAIL**, *v. t.* [*Fr. court and tailler.*] To shorten; to cut off the end or a part. Hence, in a more general sense, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish.

**CURT-TAIL-DOG**, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing. *Shak.*

**CURT-TAILED**, (*kur-tald'*) *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

**CURT-XIL-ER**, *n.* One who cuts off any thing.

**CURT-XILING**, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

**CURT-XILING**, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation.

**CURTAIN**, (*kur'tin*) *n.* [*It. cortina.*] 1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread or drawn aside at pleasure; intended for ornament, or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites. 2. A cloth-hanging used in theatres, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, *to drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; *to raise the curtain* or *the curtain will rise*, to denote the opening of the play; and *to draw the curtain*, is to close it, to shut out the light or to conceal an object; or to open it and disclose the object. Behind the curtain, in concealment, in secret.—3. In fortification, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions.—4. In *Scripture*, tents; dwellings.

**CURTAIN**, *v. t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains. *Shak.*

**CURTAIN-LECTURE**, *n.* Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband. *Addison.*

**CURTIAL**, *n.* A horse with a docked tail. *B. Jonson.*

**CURTIAL**, *a.* Short; abridged; brief. *Milton.*

**CURTIVATE**, *a.* [*L. curtivatus.*] The *curtate distance*, in astronomy, is the distance of a planet from the sun to that point, where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets with the ecliptic.

**CUR-TATION**, *n.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

**CURTE-LASSE**, } *See* **CUTLASS**.

**CURTE-LAX**, }

**CURTI-LAGE**, *n.* In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure or field near and belonging to a messuage.

† **CURTLY**, *adv.* Briefly.

**CURTSY**. *See* **COURTESY**.

**CURULE**, *a.* [*L. curulis.*] Belonging to a chariot. The *curule* chair or seat, among the *Romans*, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded. It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers.

**CURVIA-TED**, *a.* Curved; bent in a regular form.

**CURV-ATION**, *n.* The act of bending.

**CURVATURE**, *n.* [*L. curvatura.*] A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

**CURVE**, (*kurv*) *a.* [*L. curvus.*] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle.

**CURVE**, *n.* A bending in a regular form, or without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; part of a circle.—*It. geometry*, a line which may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

**CURVE**, *v. t.* [*L. curvo.*] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

**CURVED**, *pp.* Bent; regularly inflected.

**CURVIET**, *n.* [*It. corvetta.*] 1. In the *manege*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once. 2. A prank; a frolic.

**CURVIET**, *v. i.* [*It. corvettare.*] 1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet. 2. To leap and frisk.

**CUR-VI-LINE-AR**, or **CUR-VI-LINE-AL**, *a.* [*L. curvus and linea.*] Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines.

**CUR-VI-LINE-ARI-TY**, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines.

**CURVING**, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

**CURVITY**, *n.* [*L. curvitas.*] A bending in a regular form; crookedness. *Holder*

**CUSH-AT**, *n.* The ring dove or wood-pigeon.

**CUSHION**, (*kush'in*) *n.* [*Fr. coussin.*] 1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair or other soft material. 2. A bag of lenth or filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.—3. In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures.—*Lady's cushion*, a plant, a species of *sariraga*. *Lec.*—*Sea cushion*, sea pink or thrift, a species of *stactis*. *Lec.*

**CUSHION**, *v. t.* To seat on a cushion.

**CUSHIONED**, *a.* Seated on a cushion.

**CUSHION-ET**, *n.* A little cushion. *Beaumont.*

† **CUSKIN**, *n.* A kind of ivory cup. *Boileau.*

**CUSP**, *n.* [*L. cuspis.*] The point or horn of the moon.

**CUSPATED**, *a.* [*L. cuspis.*] Pointed; ending in a point.

**CUSPIDAL**, *a.* Ending in a point. *Morc.*

† **CUSPIDATE**, *v. t.* To sharpen. *Cockeram.*

**CUSPIDATE**, } *a.* [*L. cuspidatus.*] Having a sharp end,  
† **CUSPIDATED**, } like the point of a spear; terminating  
in a bristly point.

**CUSPIS**, *n.* [*L.*] The sharp end of a thing. *Morc.*

**CUSTARD**, *n.* [*Cymbric, custard.*] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

**CUSTARD-APPLE**, *n.* A plant, a species of *annona*.

**CUSTODIAL**, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

**CUSTODY**, (*kur'tudiy*) *n.* [*L. custodia.*] 1. A keeping; a guarding care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation or security. 2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty. 3. Defense from a foe; preservation; security.

**CUSTOM**, *n.* [*Fr. coutume.*] 1. Frequent or common use or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice. 2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or procuring to be done.—3. In *law*, long established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law and long consent to which gives it authority.

**CUSTOM**, *v. t.* 1. To make familiar. *See* **ACCUSTOM**, which is the word used. 2. To give custom to.

**CUSTOM**, *v. i.* To accustom. *Spenser.*

**CUSTOM**, *n.* [*Fr. coutume.*] Tribute, toll or tax; that is, cost or charge paid to the public. *Customs*, in the plural, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE**, *n.* The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid.

**CUSTOM-ABLE**, *a.* 1. Common; habitual; frequent. 2. Subject to the payment of the duties called *customs*. *Law of Mass.*

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

- CUSTOM-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [*Little used.*]
- CUSTOM-A-BLY**, *adv.* According to custom.
- CUSTOM-A-RI-LY**, *adv.* Habitually; commonly.
- CUSTOM-A-RI-NESS**, *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.
- CUSTOM-ARY**, *a.* [*Fr. couturier.*] 1. According to custom or to established or common usage. 2. Habitual; in common practice. 3. Holding by custom. 4. Held by custom.
- CUSTOM-ARY**, *n.* [*Fr. couturier, costumier.*] A book containing laws and usages, or customs.
- CUSTOMED**, *a.* 1. Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. 2. Furnished with customers.
- CUSTOM-ER**, *n.* 1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares. 2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants. 3. A toll-gatherer; [*obs.*]
- CUSTOS**, *n.* [*L.*] A keeper; *as, custos brevicium.*
- † **CUSTREL**, *n.* [*qu. Old Fr. coustiller.*] A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine.
- CUSTU-MARY**, *n.* A book of laws and customs. *Selden.*
- CUT**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cut.* [*Norm. cotu.*] 1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an axe, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision or notch, which separates the external part of a body, as, to cut the flesh. It signifies also to cut into pieces; to sever or divide. 2. To hew. 3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture. 4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through. 5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply. 6. To divide, as a pack of cards. 7. To intersect; to cross. 8. To castrate.
- To cut across, to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.—To cut asunder, to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.—To cut down, to fell; to cause to fall by severing. Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence. *Addison.*—To cut off. 1. To separate one part from another. 2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. 3. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. 4. To interrupt. 5. To separate; to remove; to take away. 6. To intercept; to hinder from return, or union. The troops were cut off from the ships. 7. To end; to finish. 8. To prevent or preclude. 9. To preclude or shut out. 10. To stop, interrupt or silence.—To cut on. 1. To hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; [*a vulgar phrase.*] 2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.—To cut out. 1. To remove a part by cutting or carving. 2. To shape or form by cutting. 3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare. 4. To shape; to adapt. 5. To debar. 6. To take the preference or precedence of. 7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. 8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.—To cut short. 1. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. 2. To shorten; to abridge.—To cut up. 1. To cut in pieces; as, to cut up beef. 2. To eradicate; to cut off.
- CUT**, *v. i.* 1. To pass into or through, and sever; to enter and divide the parts. 2. To be severed by a cutting instrument. 3. To divide by passing. 4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in *lithotomy*. 5. To interfere, as a horse.—To cut in, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.
- CUT**, *pp.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.—*Cut and dry*, prepared for use; *a metaphor from heven timber.*
- CUT**, *n.* 1. The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an axe or sword. 2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument. 3. A stroke or blow with a whip. 4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal. 5. A part cut off from the rest. Also, any small piece or shred. 6. A lot made by cutting a stick. 7. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off. 8. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it. 9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed. 10. The act of dividing a pack of cards. 11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion. 12. A fool; a cully; a gelding. [*Not in use.*—*Cut and long tail*, men of all kinds *a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs*]
- CUTANE-OUS**, *a.* Belonging to the skin, or *cutis*; existing on, or affecting the skin.
- CUTH**, in Saxon, signifies *known*, or *famous*. Hence, *Cuthwin*, a famous conqueror. *Gibson.*
- CUTI-CLE**, *n.* [*L. cuticula.*] 1. The scarf-skin; the thin, exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin, pellucid membrane covering the true skin. 2. The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant. 3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.
- CUTICULAR**, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.
- CUTLAS**, *n.* [*Fr. coutelas.*] A broad, curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by scamen, &c.
- CUTLER**, *n.* [*Fr. coutelier.*] One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.
- CUTLER-Y**, *n.* The business of making knives; or, more generally, knives and other edged instruments in general.
- CUTLET**, *n.* [*Fr. côtelette.*] A small piece of meat for cooking.
- CUTPURSE**, *n.* One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.
- CUTTER**, *n.* 1. One who cuts or hews. 2. An instrument that cuts. 3. A fore tooth that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder. 4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck. 5. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies. 6. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer; [*obs.*]
- CUT-THROAT**, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian. *Dryden.*
- CUT-THROAT**, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous. *Carew.*
- CUTTING**, *ppr.* 1. Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, axe, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing. 2. A piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical.
- CUTTING**, *n.* 1. A separation or division; a piece cut off; a slip. 2. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.
- CUTTLE**, *n.* [*Sax. euddele.*] 1. A genus of *mollusca*, *CUTTLE-FISH*, called *sepia*. *Cuttle* is used for a four-mouthed fellow. 2. A knife; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*
- CUT-WATER**, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl.
- † **CUT-WORK**, *n.* Embroidery. *B. Jonson.*
- CYA-NITE**, *n.* [*Gr. κυανος.*] A mineral of a Berlin blue color.
- CY-ANO-GEN**, *n.* [*Gr. κυανος and γεννω.*] Carbureted azote, or carburet of nitrogen.
- CY-ATHI-FORM**, *a.* [*L. cyathus.*] In the form of a cup, or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top.
- CYCLA-DES**, *n. plu.* [*Gr. κυκλος.*] A number of isles arranged round the isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.
- CYCLA-MEN**, *n.* [*L.*] In botany, sow-bread. *Sprat.*
- CYCLE**, *n.* [*Gr. κυκλος; L. cycelus.*] 1. In chronology, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first in a perpetual circle. 2. The cycle of the moon, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years, which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—3. The cycle of the sun is a period of twenty-eight years.—4. Cycle of induction, a period of fifteen years. 5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again. 6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens.
- CY-CLO-GRAPH**, *n.* [*Gr. κυκλος and γραφω.*] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.
- CYCLOID**, *n.* [*Gr. κυκλος and ειδος.*] A geometrical curve, on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle turning about a right line.
- CY-CLOIDAL**, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.
- CY-CLO-LITE**, *a.* A name given to *madrepores*.
- CY-CLO-METRY**, *n.* [*Gr. κυκλος and μετροω.*] The art of measuring cycles or circles.
- CY-CLO-PEAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific. *Hall.*
- CY-CLO-PEDIA**, or **CYCLO-PÉDE**, *n.* [*Gr. κυκλος and παιδεια.*] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. See *ENCYCLOPEDIA*.
- CY-CLOPIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.
- CYCLOPS**, *n.* [*Gr. κυκλωψ.*] In *fabulous history*, certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one eye, which was circular, and in the midst of the forehead.
- CYDER**. See *CIDER*.
- CYGNET**, *n.* [*L. cygnus, cygnus.*] A young swan.
- CYLINDER**, *n.* [*Gr. κυλινδρος.*] In geometry, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles.
- CYLINDRACEOUS**, *a.* Cylindrical. [*Little used*]

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

CY-LIN'DRICE } a. Having the form of a cylinder, or  
 CY-LIN'DRI-CAL, } partaking of its properties.  
 CY-LIN'DRI-FORM, n. [*cylinder* and *form.*] Having the  
 form of a cylinder.  
 CY-LIN'DROID, n. [*cylinder*, and *eidōs.*] A solid body, ap-  
 proaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some  
 respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and  
 equal.  
 CY-MAR, n. A slight covering; a scarf; properly, *simar*.  
 CY-MAT'I-UM, or CY'MA, n. [L.] In *architecture*, a  
 member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is  
 waving.  
 CYMBAL, n. [L. *cymbalum.*] 1. A musical instrument used  
 by the ancients. 2. A mean instrument, used by gin-  
 nies and vagrants, made of steel wire, in a triangular  
 form.  
 CYM-BI-FORM, a. Shaped like a boat.  
 CY'ME, or CY'MA, n. [Gr. *κυμα.*] Literally, a sprout, par-  
 ticularly of the cabbage. Technically, an aggregate flow-  
 er composed of several florets.  
 CYMLING, n. A squash. *Virginia.*  
 CYMO-PHANE, n. [Gr. *κυμα* and *φανω.*] A mineral, called  
 also *chrysoberyl*.  
 CY-MOPH/A-NOUS, a. Having a wavy, floating light; opes-  
 lescent; chatoyant.  
 CY'MOSE, } a. Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.  
 CY'MOUS, } *Martyn.*  
 CY-NAN'EHE, n. [Gr. *κυναγχη.*] A disease of the throat,  
 attended with inflammation.  
 CY-NANTHRO-PY, n. [Gr. *κυν* and *άνθρωπος.*] A kind  
 of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.  
 CY-NARE-TOM/A-CHY, n. [Gr. *κυν*, *αρκτος*, and *μαχη.*]  
 Bear-baiting with a dog. [*A barbarous word.*] *Hudibras.*  
 †CYN-E-GET'ICES, n. The art of hunting with dogs.  
 CYNIC, } a. [Gr. *κυνικός.*] Having the qualities of a  
 CYNI-CAL, } surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; cur-  
 ish; austere.—*Cy* is *spasm*, a kind of convulsion, in  
 which the patient imitates the howling of dogs.

CYN'IC, n. A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling  
 man or philosopher; a follower of Diogenes; a man-  
 thrope.  
 CYN'I-CAL-LY, adv. In a snarling or morose manner.  
 CYN'I-CAL-NESS, n. Moroseness; contempt of riches and  
 amusements.  
 CYN'ICES, n. In *ancient history*, a sect of philosophers, who  
 valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts  
 sciences and amusements.  
 \*CYN'O-SURE, n. [Gr. *κυνόσουρα*] The constellation near  
 the north pole, consisting of seven stars.  
 CY'ON. See CION.  
 CY'PHER. See CYPHER.  
 CY'PRESS, n. [L. *cupressus.*] 1. A genus of plants or trees.  
 2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branch-  
 es having been anciently used at funerals.  
 CYP'RIN, a. Pertaining to the fish of the genus *cyprinus*  
 CYP'RUS, n. A thin, transparent, black stuff. *Shak.*  
 CYR-I-O-LOG'IC, a. [Gr. *κυριος* and *λογος.*] Relating or  
 pertaining to capital letters.  
 CYST, or CYST'IS, n. [Gr. *κυστις.*] A bag or tunic which  
 includes morbid matter in animal bodies.  
 CYST'IC, a. Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst.—  
*Cystic oxyd*, a name given to a peculiar substance, sup-  
 posed to be generated in the bladder, or rather in the  
 kidneys.  
 CYSTO-CELE, n. [Gr. *κυστις* and *κηλη.*] A *hernia* or rup-  
 ture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.  
 CYS-TOTO-MY, n. [Gr. *κυστις* and *τεμνω.*] The act or  
 practice of opening encysted tumors, for the discharge of  
 morbid matter.  
 CYT'L-SUS, n. A shrub or tree. Also, a genus of trees,  
 tree-trefoil.  
 CZAR, n. A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of  
 Russia; pronounced *czar*, and so written by good au-  
 thors.  
 CZAR'YNA, n. A title of the empress of Russia.  
 CZAR'ISH, a. Pertaining to the czar of Russia

D.

D in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the  
 third articulation.  
 D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the  
 tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is  
 nearly allied to T. It has but one sound, as in *do, din, bad*  
 and is never quiescent in English words.  
 As a numeral, D represents five hundred, and when a dash  
 or stroke is placed over it, thus,  $\overline{D}$ , it denotes five thousand.  
 As an abbreviation, D stands for Doctor; as, M. D., Doctor of  
 Medicine; D. T., Doctor of Theology, or S. T. D., Doctor  
 of Sacred Theology; D. D., Doctor of Divinity, or *doctore*  
*doctus*; D. D. D., *doctus, doctus, doctus*; and D. D. D., *dignum*  
*Deo donum dedit*.  
 DA CX'PO. [It.] In music, these words signify that the first  
 part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning.  
 DAB, v. t. [Fr. *dauber.*] 1. To strike gently with the hand;  
 to slap; to box. 2. To strike gently with some soft or  
 moist substance.  
 DAB, n. 1. A gentle blow with the hand. 2. A small lump  
 or mass of any thing soft or moist. 3. Something moist or  
 slimy thrown on one.—4. In *law language*, an expert  
 man. 5. A small flat fish, of the genus *pleuronectes*, of a  
 dark-brown color.  
 DABBLE, v. t. [Belgic, *dabben*, or *dabbelen.*] Literally, to  
 dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter;  
 to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.  
 DABBLE, v. i. 1. To play in water; to dip the hands,  
 throw water and splash about; to play in mud and water.  
 2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner;  
 to tamper; to touch here and there. 3. To meddle; to dip  
 into a concern.  
 DABBLER, n. 1. One who plays in water or mud. 2. One  
 who dips slight-ly into any thing; one who meddles, with-  
 out going to the bottom; a superficial meddler.  
 DABBLING, pp. Dipping superficially or often; playing  
 in water, or in mud; meddling.  
 DARCHICK, n. A small water-fowl. *Ray.*  
 DABSTER, n. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a  
 master of his business.  
 DACE, n. [D. *daas.*] A fish, the *cyprinus leuciscus*; a small  
 river fish, resembling the roach.  
 DACTYL, n. [Gr. *δακτύλος.*] A poetical foot consisting of  
 three syllables, the first long, and the others short.  
 DACTYL-AR, a. Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from  
 three to two syllables.  
 DACTYL-ET, n. A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*  
 DACTYL-IC, a. Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls.  
 DACTYL-IST, n. One who writes flowing verse.

DAC-TYL-OL-O-GY, n. [Gr. *δακτύλος* and *λογος.*] The  
 act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the  
 fingers.  
 DAD, or DAD'DY, n. [W. *dad*; Heb. *דָּדָא*, *dada.*] Father; a  
 word used by infants, from whom it is taken.  
 DAD'DLE, v. i. To walk with tottering, like a child or an  
 old man. [*Little used.*]  
 DAD'DLE, n. A colloquial expression in several parts of  
 England for the hand.  
 DADE, v. t. To hold up by leading strings. [*Little used.*]  
 DADO, n. [Ital. *a die.*] The plain part of a column between  
 the base and the cornice; the die.  
 DÆDAL, a. [L. *Dædalus.*] 1. Various; variegated. *Spenser*  
 2. Skillful.  
 DÆ-DAL-I-AN. See DEDALIAN.  
 †DAFF, or †DAFFE, n. [Ice. *dauf.*] A stupid, blockish fel-  
 low. *Chaucer.*  
 DAFF, v. t. To daunt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*  
 DAFF, v. t. To toss aside; to put off. See DOFF.  
 DAF'FLE, v. i. To betray loss of memory and mental fac-  
 ulty. *Breckett.*  
 DAF'FO-DIL, n. [D. *affodille.*] A plant of the genus *narcis-  
 sus*, of several species. Sometimes written *daffadil*, *daffa-  
 dilly*, and *daffadundilly*.  
 DAF'T. See DAFF.  
 †DAG, n. [Fr. *dague.*] A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol.  
 †DAG, n. Dew.  
 DAG, n. [Sax. *dag.*] 1. A loose end, as of locks of wool;  
 called also *dag-locks*. 2. A leathern latchet.  
 †DAG, v. t. 1. To dabble. 2. To cut into slips.  
 DAG, v. i. To drizzle. *Breckett.*  
 DAGGER, n. [Fr. *dague.*] 1. A short sword; a poniard.—  
 2. In *fencing schools*, a blunt blade of iron with a basket  
 hilt, used for defense.—3. With *printers*, an obelisk, or  
 obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger;  
 thus, †  
 DAGGER, v. t. To pierce with a dagger; to stab.  
 DAGGERS-DRAWING, n. The act of drawing daggers;  
 approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.  
 DAGGLE, v. t. To trail in mud or wet grass; to befor<sup>l</sup>; to  
 dirty, as the lower end of a garment.  
 DAGGLE, v. i. To run through mud and water.  
 DAGGLED, pp. Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water;  
 befouled.  
 DAGGLE-TAIL, a. Having the lower ends of garments  
 defiled with mud.  
 DAGGLING, pp. Drawing along in mud or foul water.

\* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOQK, DÖVE;—B|J|LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z. CH as SH TH as in this. † Obsolete.

- DAG LOCK**, *n.* A phrase, in many places, for the befoiled locks of a sheep's tail.
- DAG-SWAIN**, *n.* A kind of carpet. *Harrison.*
- DAG-TAILED**, *a.* The same as *daggletail*; trailed in and.
- DAILY**, *a.* [*Sax. daglic.*] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day.
- DAILY**, *adv.* Every day; day by day.
- DAINTY**, *a.* [*Fr. dain.*] Delicate; elegant. *Spenser.*
- DAINTY**, *n.* Something of exquisite taste; a dainty.
- DAINTI-LY**, *adv.* 1. Nicely; elegantly; [*not in use.*] 2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted. 3. Deliciously. 4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.
- DAINTI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; [*obs.*] 2. Delicacy; deliciousness; applied to food. 3. Nicely in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness. 4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners; [*obs.*]
- DAINTI-LY**, *adv.* Deliciously. *Sackville.*
- DAINTREL**, *n.* A delicacy.
- DAINTY**, *a.* [*W. daintia*; *Scot. dainty.*] 1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious. 2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious. 3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. 4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful. 5. Nice; affectedly fine.
- DAINTY**, *n.* 1. Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy. 2. A term of fondness; [*not much used.*]
- DAIRY**, *n.* 1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family or on a farm. 2. The place, room or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese. 3. Milk-farm.
- DAIRY-HOUSE**, or **DAIRY-ROOM**, *n.* A house or room appropriated to the management of milk.
- DAIRY-MAID**, *n.* A female servant, whose business is to manage milk. *Addison.*
- DAISIED**, *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. *Shak.*
- DAISY**, *n.* [*Sax. dages-eg.*] A plant of the genus *bellis*, of several varieties.
- DAKER-HEN**, *n.* A fowl of the gallinaceous kind, somewhat like a partridge or quail. The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallid order of Linne.
- DAKIR**, *n.* In *English statutes*, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides.
- DALE**, *n.* [*Goth. dalei.*] A low place between hills; a vale or valley; a poetic word.
- DALLIANCE**, *n.* 1. Literally, delay; a lingering; appropriately, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females. 2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. 3. Delay; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
- DALLIER**, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler.
- DALLIOP**, *n.* A tuft or clump. *Tassor.*
- DALLY**, *v. i.* [*W. ddi.* or *dala.*] 1. Literally, to delay; to linger; to wait. 2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play. 3. To toy and wan-on, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. 4. To sport; to play.
- DALLY**, *v. t.* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity. [*Not much used.*]
- DALLY-ING**, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.
- DAM**, *n.* [*from dame.*] 1. A female parent; *used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.* 2. A human mother, in contempt. *Shak.* 3. [*Fr. dame.*] A crowned man in the game of draughts.
- DAM**, *n.* [*D. dam*; *G. damm.*] A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water.
- DAM**, *v. t.* [*Sax. demman*; *G. dammen.*] 1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water. 2. To confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in.
- DAMAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. dommage.*] 1. Any hurt, injury or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hindrance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. 2. The value of what is lost; the estimated equivalent for detriment or injury sustained.
- DAMAGE**, *v. t.* [*It. danneggiare.*] To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.
- DAMAGE**, *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value.
- DAMAGE-FEASANT**, (*dam'aje-fez'ant*) *a.* Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle. *Blackstone.*
- DAMAGE-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage. 2. Hurtful; pernicious; [*rare.*]
- DAMAGED**, *pp.* Hurt; impaired; injured.
- DAMAGING**, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.
- DAMASCENE**, *n.* [*L. damascenus*, from *Damascus.*] 1. A particular kind of p'um, now pronounced *damson*, which see. 2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.
- DAMASK**, *n.* [*It. damasco*, from *Damascus.*] 1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures. 2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks. 3. Red color, from the damask rose.—*Damask steel* is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlas blades.
- DAMASK**, *v. t.* 1. To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify. 2. To adorn steel-work with figures. See **DAMASKEEN**.
- DAMASK-PLUM**, *n.* A small black plum.
- DAMASK-ROSE**, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.
- DAMASKEN**, } *v. t.* [*Fr. damasquiner.*] To make in-  
DAM-ASK-KEEN, } cisions in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c.
- DAM-ASK-KEEN'ED**, *pp.* Carved into figures, and inlaid with gold or silver wire.
- DAM-ASK-KEEN'ING**, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.
- DAM-ASK-KEEN'ING**, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire.
- DAMASKIN**, *n.* A sabre, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.
- DAME**, *n.* [*Fr. dame.*] Literally, a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the common ranks of life. In *poetry*, it is applied to a woman of rank.
- DAME'S-VI-O-LET**, } *n.* A plant of the genus *heperis*;  
DAME-WORT, } called also *queen's gilly-flower.*
- DAMI-AN-ISTS**, *n.* In *church history*, a sect who denied any distinction in the Godhead.
- DAMN**, (*dam*) *v. a.* [*L. damno*; *Fr. damner.*] 1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell. 2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate. 3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean or displeasing; by hissing, or any mark of disapprobation. 4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.
- DAMNABLE**, *a.* 1. That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment. *More generally*, that which subjects or renders liable to damnation. 2. In a *low* or *judicious* sense, odious, detestable or pernicious.
- DAMNABLE-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.
- DAMNABLEY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy. 2. In a *low* sense, odiously; detestably; *sometimes*, excessively.
- DAMNATION**, *n.* [*L. damnatio.*] 1. Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments. 2. Condemnation.
- DAMNATO-RY**, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation. *Waterland.*
- DAMNED**, *pp.* 1. Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned. 2. *a.* hateful; detestable; abominable; *a word chiefly used in profaneness by persons of vulgar manners.*
- DAMNIFIC**, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.
- DAMNIFIED**, *pp.* Injured; endamaged.
- DAMNIFY**, *v. t.* [*L. damnifico.*] 1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage. 2. To hurt; to injure; to impair.
- DAMNIFY-ING**, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.
- DAMNING**, *ppr.* 1. Dooming to endless punishment; condemning. 2. *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation.
- DAMNING-NESS**, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.
- DAMP**, *a.* [*G. dampf*; *D. damp.*] 1. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet. 2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled; [*unusual.*]
- DAMP**, *n.* 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog. 2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. 3. *Damp's, plu.* Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life.
- DAMP**, *v. t.* 1. To moisten; to make humid or moderately wet. 2. To chill; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate. 3. To weaken; to make dull. 4. To check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make languid; to discourage.
- DAMPED**, *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.
- DAMPER**, *n.* 1. That which damps or checks; a valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted. 2. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.
- DAMPING**, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening.
- DAMPISH**, *a.* Moderately damp or moist.
- DAMPISH-NESS**, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity.

\* See *Synopsis*. A. E. I. O. U. long. — FAX, FALL, WHAT; — PREY; — PIN, MARINE, BIRD, — † *Obsolete.*

**DAMPNESS**, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.

**DAMPS**. See **DAMP**.

**DAMPY**, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. [*Little used.*]

**DAMSEL**, *n.* [*Fr. damoiselle, and demoiselle.*] A young woman. Formerly, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction.

**DAM'SON**, (*dam'zən*) *n.* [contracted from *damascene*.] The fruit of a variety of the *prunus domestica*; a small black plum.

† **DAN**, *n.* [*Sp. don.*] A title of honor equivalent to *master*. *Shak.*

**DANCE**, (*dāns*) *v. t.* [*Fr. danser.*] 1. Primarily, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument. 2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly, or up and down.—*To dance attendance*, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

**DANCE**, *v. t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle.

**DANCE**, *n.* 1. In a general sense, a leaping and frisking about. Appropriately, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. 2. A time by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.

**DANCER**, *n.* One who practices dancing, or is skilful in the performance.

**DANCING**, *ppr.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

**DANCING-MASTER**, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

**DANCING-SCHOOL**, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

**DAN-DE-LI-ON**, *n.* [*Fr. dent de lion.*] A well known plant of the genus *leontodon*.

**DANDER**, *v. i.* To wander about; to talk incoherently.

**DANDI-PRAT**, *n.* [*Fr. dandin, a ninny; It. dandolone.*] A little fellow; an urchin; a word of fondness or contempt. *Johnson.*

**DANDE**, *v. t.* [*G. tänkeln.*] 1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play. 2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with. 3. To delay; to protract by trifles; [*obs.*]

**DANDLED**, *pp.* Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.

**DANDLER**, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.

**DANDLING**, *ppr.* Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.

**DANDRUFF**, *n.* [*qu. Sax. tan and dref.*] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

**DANDY**, *n.* [*qu. Scot. dandie.* See **DANDIPRAT.**] In modern usage, a male of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back.

**DANDY-COCK**, or **HEN**, *n.* Bantam fowls.

**DANDY-ISM**, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

**DANE**, *n.* A native of Denmark.

**DANGELT**, *n.* [*Dane, and Sax. gēlt, geld.*] In England, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace.

**DANE-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *saubucus*; a species of elder, called *dnarf-elder*, or *wall-wort*.

**DANGER**, *n.* [*Fr., Arm., Scot. danger.*] Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain or other evil.

**DANGER**, *v. t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. [*Rarely used.*] *Shak.* See **ENDANGER**.

**DANGER-LESS**, *a.* Free from danger; without risk. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

**DANGER-OUS**, *a.* 1. Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk. 2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil.

**DANGER-OUS-LY**, *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously.

**DANGER-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil.

**DANGLE**, *v. i.* [*Dan. dängler.*] 1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking or waving; to hang and swing. "He'd rather on a gibbet dangle." *Hudibras.* 2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower.

**DANGLER**, *n.* One who dangles or hangs about.

**DANGLING**, *ppr.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

**DANISH**, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

**DANISH**, *n.* The language of the Danes.

**DANK**, *a.* [*qu. G. tunken.*] Damp; moist; humid; wet.

**DANK**, *n.* Moisture; humidity. *Milton.*

**DANKISH**, *a.* Somewhat damp.

**DANKISH-NESS**, *n.* Dampness; humidity.

**DAN-GU-RITE**, *n.* A mineral, called *rubellite*.

**DAP**, or **DAPE**, *v. t.* [*Goth. dappjan.*] To drop or let fall into the water; a word used by anglers. *Walton.*

**DA-PATI-CAL**, *a.* [*L. dapaticus.*] Sumptuous in cheer. *Cockeram.*

**DAPHNATE**, *n.* A compound of the bitter principle of the *Daphne Alpina* with a base.

**DAPHNIN**, *n.* The bitter principle of the *Daphne Alpina*.

**DAPI-FER**, *n.* [*L. dapes and fero.*] One who brings news to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household.

**DAPPER**, *a.* [*D. dapper.*] Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; light; as, a *dapper* fellow.

**DAPPER-LING**, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

**DAPPLE**, *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color, as a *dapple-gray*.

**DAPPLE**, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

**DAPPLED**, *pp.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color.

**DAPPLING**, *ppr.* Variegating with spots.

**DAR**, or **DART**, *n.* A fish found in the Severn. *Bayley.*

† **DARD**, *n.* [*Fr. dard.*] What throws out, or is cast forward, as a dart is thrown.

**DARE**, *v. i.*; pret. *durst*. [*Sax. dearran, durran.*] To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake any thing; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.

**DARE**, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. dared.* To challenge; to provoke; to defy.—*To dare larks*, to catch them by means of a looking-glass; to terrify or amaze. *Dryden.*

† **DARE**, *n.* Defiance; challenge. *Shak.*

**DARE**, *n.* A small fish, the same as the *dace*.

**DARED**, *pp.* Challenged; defied.

† **DAREFUL**, *a.* Full of defiance. *Shak.*

**DARER**, *n.* One who dares or defies.

**DARIC**, *n.* A gold coin of Darius the Mede.

**DARING**, *ppr.* 1. Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying. 2. *a. Bold*; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout. 3. Audacious; impudently bold and defying.

**DARING-LY**, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently.

**DARING-NESS**, *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

**DARK**, *a.* [*Sax. deare.*] 1. Destitute of light; obscure. 2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white. 3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects. 4. Obscure; not easily understood or explained. 5. Mysterious. 6. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant. 7. Not vivid; partially black. 8. Blind; [*not in use.*] *Dryden.* 9. Gloomy; not cheerful. 10. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood. 11. Unclean; foul. *Milton.* 12. Opaque. 13. Keeping designs concealed.

**DARK**, *n.* [*Sans. tareki.*] 1. Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. 2. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown. 3. Obscurity; a state of ignorance.

† **DARK**, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.

**DARK-BROWED**, *a.* Stern of aspect; frowning.

**DARK'EN**, (*dar'kn*) *v. t.* [*Sax. adercian.*] 1. To make dark; to deprive of light. 2. To obscure; to cloud. 3. To make black. 4. To make dim; to deprive of vision. 5. To render gloomy. 6. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid. 7. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible. 8. To render less white or clear; to tan. 9. To sully; to make foul.

**DARK'EN**, *v. i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.

**DARK'ENED**, *pp.* Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.

**DARK'EN-ER**, *n.* That which darkens and confounds. *B. Jonson.*

**DARK'EN-ING**, *ppr.* Depriving of light; obscuring; making black or less white or clear; clouding.

**DARK-HOUSE**, *n.* An old word for a mad-house. *Shak.*

**DARKISH**, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.

**DARKLING**, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; a poetical word. *Milton.*

**DARKLY**, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness or knowledge.

**DARKNESS**, *n.* 1. Absence of light. 2. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood. 3. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance. 4. A private place; secrecy; privacy. 5. Infernal gloom; hell. 6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities. 7. Empire of Satan. 8. Opaqueness.—*Land of darkness*, the grave. *Job. x.*

**DARKSOME**, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure. *Milton.*

**DARK-WORK-ING**, *a.* Working in darkness or in secrecy. *Shak.*

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

- DARLING**, *a.* [Sax. *deorling*.] Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.
- DARLING**, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite.
- DARN**, *v. t.* [W. *darn*; Arm. *darn*.] To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread.
- DARN**, *n.* A place mended by darning.
- DARNEL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *lotium*.
- DARNER**, *n.* One who mends by darning.
- DARN IC.** See **DARNIC**.
- DARNING**, *ppr.* Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together, as a torn stocking.
- DARNING**, *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.
- DARRAIN**, *v. t.* [Norm. *darcigner, derener, dercigner, deraigner*.] To prepare, or to order, or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest. *Shak.*
- DART**, *n.* [Fr. *dard*.] 1. A pointed, missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance. *Dryden*. 2. Any missile weapon; that which pierces and wounds.
- DART**, *v. t.* 1. To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust. 2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot.
- DART**, *v. i.* 1. To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly. 2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run.
- DARTED**, *pp.* Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.
- DARTER**, *n.* One who throws a dart.
- DARTING**, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.
- DASH**, *v. t.* [Dan. *dask*.] 1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling. 2. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words in pieces. 3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions. 4. To bespatter; to sprinkle. 5. To strike and break or disperse. 6. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance. 7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly; [unusual.] 8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate. 9. To break; to destroy; to frustrate. 10. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear.
- DASH**, *v. i.* 1. To strike, break, scatter and fly off. 2. To rush, strike and break, or scatter. 3. To rush with violence, and break through.
- DASH**, *n.* 1. Collision: a violent striking of two bodies. 2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance. 3. Admixture. 4. A rushing, or onset with violence. 5. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act. 6. A flourish; blustering parade; [vulgar.] 7. A mark or line in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as in Virgil, *quos ego*—; or a pause, or the division of the sentence.
- DASHED**, *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken or scattered by collision; bespattered; mixed or adulterated; erased, blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.
- DASHING**, *ppr.* 1. Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing. 2. *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering. 3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on. *Burke*.
- DASTARD**, *n.* [Sax. *adastrigan*.] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.
- DASTARD**, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.
- DASTARD**, *v. t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit.
- DASTARD-IZE**, *v. t.* To make cowardly. *Hovell*.
- DASTARD-LI-NESS**, *n.* Cowardliness. *Barrett*.
- DASTARD-LY**, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base.
- DASTARD-NESS**, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.
- DASTARD-Y**, *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.
- DATA**, *n. plu.* [L. *data*.] Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.
- DATARY**, *n.* 1. An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Rome* to the pope's bulls. 2. The employment of a datary.
- DATE**, *n.* [Fr. *date*; It., Sp. *data*.] 1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month and day when it was given or executed. 2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done. 3. End; conclusion; [unusual.] 4. Duration; continuance.
- DATE**, *v. t.* 1. To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month and day of its execution, and usually the place. 2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. 3. To note the time when something begins.
- DATE**, *v. i.* 1. To reckon. 2. To begin; to have origin.
- DATE**, *n.* [Fr. *datte*.] The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the *phœnix dactylifera*.
- DATE-TREE**, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.
- DATED**, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.
- DATELESS**, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term.
- DATER**, *n.* One that dates.
- DATING**, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing or of executing a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.
- DATIVE**, *a.* [L. *dativus*.] In grammar, the epithet of the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed to an object.—*Dative executor*, in law, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.
- DATOLITE**, } *n.* The siliceous borate of lime, a mineral  
**DATHO-LITE**, } of two subspecies.
- DATUM**, *n.* [L.] Something given or admitted. See **DATA**.
- DATURA**, *n.* A vegeto-alkali obtained from *datura stramonium*.
- DAUB**, *v. t.* [W. *daubaw*.] 1. To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance. 2. To paint coarsely. 3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering. 4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery. 5. To flatter grossly.
- DAUB**, *v. i.* To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite.
- DAUB**, *n.* Coarse painting. *Delany*.
- DAUBED**, *pp.* Smeared with soft, adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill-chosen finery.
- DAUBER**, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.
- DAUBING**, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.
- DAUBING**, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.
- DAUBRY**, or **DAUBER-Y**, *n.* A daubing; any thing artificial. *Shak.*
- DAUBY**, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.
- DAUGHTER**, (*dawter*) *n.* [Sax. *dohter*; D. *dogter*; G. *tochter*.] 1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age. 2. A daughter-in-law; a son's wife. 3. A woman; *plu.* female inhabitants. 4. A female descendant; lineage of females. 5. The female penitent of a confessor.—This word is used in *Scripture* for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female. *Is.* xvi. 2.
- DAUGHTER-LI-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of a daughter. 2. The conduct becoming a daughter.
- DAUGHTER-LY**, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.
- DAUNT**, (*dant*) *v. t.* [In Scot. *dant, danton*.] To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger.
- DAUNTED**, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.
- DAUNTING**, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.
- DAUNTLESS**, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged.
- DAUNTLESS-NESS**, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.
- DAUPHIN**, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*; L. *delphin, delphinus*.] The eldest son of the king of France, and presumptive heir of the crown.
- DAUPHIN-ESS**, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.
- DAVER**, *v. t.* 1. To stun; to stupefy. *Brockett*. 2. To fade like a flower. *Grose*.
- DAVID-ISTS**, } *n.* A sect, so called from David  
**DAVID-GEORGIANS**, } George, who flourished in the sixteenth century. *Pagitt*.
- DAVINA**, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral of a hexahedral form.
- DAVIT**, *n.* A beam used on board of ships.
- DAW**, *n.* A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds.
- DAW**, *v. i.* To dawn. See **DAWN**.
- DAW**, *v. i.* To thrive; to mend; to recover health. *Grose*
- DAWDLER**, *v. t.* To waste time; to trifle.
- DAWDLER**, *n.* A trifler.
- DAWISH**, *a.* Like a daw. *Bale*.
- DAWK**, *n.* A hollow, rupture or incision in timber. [*Local*.]
- DAWK**, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision.
- DAWN**, *v. i.* [Sax. *daginn*.] 1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light. 2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge. 3. To glimmer obscurely. 4. To begin to open or appear.
- DAWN**, *n.* 1. The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning. 2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light. 3. Beginning; rise; first appearance. 4. A feeble or incipient light; first beams.
- DAWNING**, *ppr.* 1. Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening. 2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.
- DAWNING**, *n.* 1. The first appearance of light in the morning. 2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning.
- DAY**, *n.* [Sax. *dag, deg, dag*; Goth. *dags*; D. *dag*.] 1

That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty-four hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the *artificial day*. 2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the *natural day*. In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews at sun-setting; the Egyptians at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, Americans, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil day*. Thus, with us, the day when a legal instrument is dated begins and ends at midnight. 3. Light; sunshine. 4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing. 5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat. 6. An appointed or fixed time. 7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year.—*Day by day*, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.—*But or only from day to day*, without certain *vis* of continuance; temporarily. *Shak.*—*To-day*, *adv.* [*Sax. to-dæg.*] On the present day; this day; or at the present time.—*Days of grace*, in *theology*, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.—*Days of grace*, in *law*, are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant.—*Days of grace*, in *commerce*, a customary number of days, (in Great Britain and America *three*) allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due.

DAY-BED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest, during the day. *Shak.*  
 DAY-BOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.  
 DAY-BREAK, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.  
 DAY-COAL, *n.* The upper stratum of coal.  
 DAY-DREAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses. *Dryden.*  
 DAY-FLOWER, *n.* A genus of plants, the *commelina*.  
 DAY-FLY, *n.* A genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called *ephemera*.  
 DAY-LABOR, *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day.  
 DAY-LABORER, *n.* One who works by the day.  
 DAY-LIGHT, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, or of a lamp or candle.  
 DAY-LILY, *n.* The same with *asphodel*.  
 DAYLY, *a.* The more regular orthography of *daily*.  
 DAYS-MAN, *n.* An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.  
 DAY-SPRING, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.  
 DAY-STAR, *n.* The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light.  
 DAYTIME, *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth.  
 DAY-WEA-RIED, *a.* Wearing with the labor of the day.  
 DAY-WOMAN, *n.* A dairy-maid. *Shak.*  
 DAY-WORK, *n.* Work by the day; day-labor.  
 DAY'S-WORK, *n.* The work of one day.—Among *seamen*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from noon to noon.  
 DAZE, *v. t.* [*qu. Sax. dæaz, dysi, dysig.*] To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady. [*Not now used, unless in poetry.*] *Dryden.*  
 DAZE, *n.* Among *miners*, a glittering stone.  
 DAZZLE, *v. t.* 1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight. 2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor, in a *literal* or *figurative* sense.  
 DAZZLE, *n. i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight. *Dryden.*  
 DAZZLED, *pp.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.  
 † DAZZLE-MENT, *n.* The act or power of dazzling.  
 DAZZLING, *pp.* Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.  
 DAZZLING-LY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.  
 DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in *debarc*, *decline*, *decease*, *deduct*, *decamp*. Hence it often expresses a negative; as in *derange*. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave*, *despoil*.  
 DEACON, (*dē'kn*) *n.* [*L. diaconus.*] 1. A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. 2. In *Scotland*, an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.  
 DEACON-ESS, (*dē'kn-ess*) *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.  
 DEACON-RY, } *n.* The office, dignity or ministry of a  
 DEACON-SHIP, } deacon or deaconess.  
 DEAD, (*ded*) *a.* [*Sax. dead.*] 1. Deprived or destitute of life. 2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth. 3. Without life; inanimate.

4. Without vegetable life. 5. Imitating death; deep or sound. 6. Perfectly still; motionless as death. 7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety. 8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. 9. Dull; inactive. 10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened. 11. Still; deep; obscure. 12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life. 13. Dull; heavy. 14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting. 15. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless. 16. Uninhabited. 17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk. 18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin. 19. Impotent; unable to procreate. *Rom.* iv. 20. Decayed in grace. 21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works. 22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle.—23. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property.—*Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings; as the Hebrew, Greek and Latin.—*Dead rising*, or *rising line*, the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock.

DEAD, (*ded*) *n.* 1. *The dead* signifies dead men. 2. The state of the dead; or death.  
 DEAD, (*ded*) *n.* The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth; as in the midst of winter or of night.

† DEAD, (*ded*) *v. i.* To lose life or force. *Bacon.*  
 † DEAD, (*ded*) *v. t.* To deprive of life, force or vigor. *Bacon.*

† DEAD-DÖ-ING, *a.* Destructive; killing. *Spenser.*  
 DEAD-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD'EN, (*ded'dn*) *v. t.* [*D. dooden.*] 1. To deprive of a portion of vigor, force or sensation; to abate vigor or action. 2. To blunt; to render less susceptible or feeling. 3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion. 4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless.

DEAD-EYE, (*ded'i*) *n.* [*dead man's eye.*] Among *seamen*, a round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with holes, to receive the lanyard.

DEAD-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart.

DEAD-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity.

DEAD'ISH, *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull.

DEAD-KILL-ING, *a.* Instantly killing. *Shak.*

DEAD-LIFT, *n.* A heavy weight; a hopeless exigency.

DEAD-LIGHT, (*ded'lite*) *n.* A strong wooden port, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

DEAD-LI-HOOD, *n.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DEAD-LI-NESS, (*ded'li-nes*) *n.* The quality of being deadly.

DEAD-LY, (*ded'ly*) *a.* 1. That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive. 2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy.

DEAD-LY, (*ded'ly*) *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling death. 2. Mortally. 3. Implacably; destructively. 4. In a *vulgar* or *ludicrous* sense, very; extremely.

DEAD-LY-CARROT, *n.* A plant of the genus *thapsia*.

DEAD-LY-NIGHT-SHADE, *n.* A plant of the genus *atropa*.

DEAD'NESS, (*ded'nes*) *n.* 1. Want of natural life or vital power, in an animal or plant. 2. Want of animation, dullness; languor. 3. Want of warmth or ardor; coldness; frigidly. 4. Vapidness; want of spirit. 5. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature. 6. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures.

DEAD-NET-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *lamium*, and another of the genus *galopsis*.

DEAD-FLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned. *Bailey.*

DEAD-RECK-ON-ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, &c.

DEAD'STRUCK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror.

DEAD-WA-TER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water.

DEAD-WOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEAD-WORKS, *n.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water, when she is balanced for a voyage.

\* DEAF, (*deaf*) *a.* [*Sax. deaf; Ice. daufr; D. doof.*] This word is generally pronounced, in this country, so as to rhyme with *leaf*, *sheaf*, &c., according to the uniform analogy of words of this kind. Such was the pronunciation in England, as late, at least, as the time of Temple and Prior; since which *deaf* has been introduced, which is the Danish and Swedish pronunciation. 1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous

- bodies through the air. 2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds.—3. In a *metaphorical sense*, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded or convinced; rejecting. 4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned. 5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened. 6. Stified; imperfect; obscurely heard.
- \* **DEAF**, *v. t.* To deafen *Dryden*.
- DEAFEN**, *v. t.* To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds. 2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.
- \* **DEAFLY**, (*deefly*) *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.
- \* **DEAFNESS**, (*deefnes*) *n.* 1. Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. 2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.
- DEAL**, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *dealt*, pron. *delt*. [*Sax. dalan, bedelan, gedelan.*] 1. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute. 2. To scatter; to throw about. 3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another. 4. To distribute the cards of a pack to the players.
- DEAL**, *v. i.* 1. To traffick; to trade; to negotiate. 2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men. 3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others. 4. To distribute cards.
- To deal by.* To treat, either well or ill.—*To deal in.* 1. To have to do with; to be engaged, in; to practice. 2. To trade in.—*To deal with.* 1. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill. 2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check or correction. 3. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.
- DEAL**, *n.* [*Sax. dal, dal, gedal.*] 1. Literally, a division; a part or portion: hence, an indefinite quantity, degree or extent. 2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards. 3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank.
- DEALBATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dealbo.*] To whiten. [*Little used.*]
- DEALBATION**, *n.* The act of dealbating; a whitening.
- DEALER**, *n.* 1. One who deals; one who has to do with anything, or has concern with. 2. A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; a word of very extensive use. 3. One who distributes cards to the players.
- DEALING**, *ppr.* 1. Dividing; distributing; throwing out. 2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating. 3. Treating; behaving.
- DEALING**, *n.* 1. Practice; action; conduct; behavior. 2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment. 3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffick; business; negotiation. 4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.
- † **DE-AMBU-LATE**, *v. i.* [*L. deambulo.*] To walk abroad.
- DE-AMBU-LATION**, *n.* The act of walking abroad. [*Elyot.*]
- DE-AMBU-LA-TO-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to walks.
- DE-AMBU-LA-TO-RY**, *n.* A place to walk in.
- DEAN**, *n.* [*Fr. doyen; Arm. dean; Sp. dean, decano.*] 1. In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. 2. An officer in each college of the universities in England.—3. In the United States, an officer in a medical school.
- DEANER-Y**, *n.* 1. The office or the revenue of a dean. 2. The house of a dean. *Shak.* 3. The jurisdiction of a dean.—*Dean and chapter* are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see.
- DEANSHIP**, *n.* The office of a dean.
- DEAR**, *a.* [*Sax. deor.*] 1. Scarce; not plentiful; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. 3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.
- DEAR**, *a.* [*Sax. derian.*] Hurtful; grievous; hateful. *Shak.*
- † **DEAR**, *v. t.* To make dear. *Shelton.*
- DEAR**, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, my dear.
- DEARBOUGHT**, *a.* Purchased at a high price.
- DEARLING**. See **DARLING**.
- DEARLOVED**, *a.* Greatly beloved. *Shak.*
- DEARLY**, *adv.* 1. At a high price. 2. With great fondness.
- † **DEARN**, *a.* [*Sax. deorn.*] Lonely; solitary; melancholy. *Shak.*
- DEARNESS**, *n.* 1. Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one. 2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love.
- † **DEARPLY**, *adv.* Secretly; privately. See **DEARLY**.
- DEARTH**, (*dearth*) *n.* 1. Scarcity. 2. Want; need; famine. 3. Barrenness; sterility.
- † **DE-ARTICU-LATE**, *v. t.* To disjoint.
- DEATH**, (*deth*) *n.* [*Sax. death.*] 1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. 2. The state of the dead. 3. The manner of dying. 4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. 5. Murder. 6. Cause of death. 7. Destroyer or agent of death.—8. In *poetry*, the means or instrument of death.—9. In *theology*, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death*. *Rev. ii.* 10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called *spiritual death*.—*Civil death* is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment.
- DEATH-BED**, (*deth'bed*) *n.* The bed on which a person dies, or is confined in his last sickness.
- DEATH-BOLTING**, *a.* Pertaining to death. *Shak.*
- DEATH-DARTING**, *a.* Darting or indicting death.
- DEATH'S-DOOR**, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death. *Taylor.*
- DEATHFUL**, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.
- DEATHFULNESS**, *n.* Appearance of death. *Taylor.*
- DEATHLESS**, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction or extinction.
- DEATHLIKE**, *a.* 1. Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness. 2. Resembling death; cadaverous.
- DEATH'S-MAN**, *n.* An executioner; a hangman.
- DEATH-SHAD-ÖWED**, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death. *More.*
- DEATH-TOKEN**, *n.* That which indicates approaching death. *Shak.*
- DEATHWARD**, *adv.* Toward death. *Beaumont.*
- DEATH-WATCH**, *n.* A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed to prognosticate death.
- DE-AURATE**, *v. t.* [*L. deauro.*] To gild [*Little used.*]
- DE-AURATE**, *a.* Gilded.
- † **DE-AURATION**, *n.* The act of gilding.
- † **DE-BACCHATE**, *v. i.* [*L. debacchar.*] To rage or roar after the manner of drunkards. *Cockeram.*
- † **DE-BACCHATION**, *n.* A raging; a madness.
- DE-BACCLE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A breaking or bursting forth.
- DE-BAR**, *v. t.* To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude.
- † **DE-BARB**, *v. t.* To deprive of the beard.
- DE-BARK**, *v. t.* [*Fr. debarquier.*] To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark. [It is less used than *disembark*.]
- DE-BARK**, *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land.
- DE-BARKATION**, *n.* The act of disembarking.
- DE-BARKED**, (*de-barkt*) *ppr.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.
- DE-BARKING**, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.
- DE-BARRERED**, (*de-barr'*) *ppr.* Hindered from approach, entrance or possession.
- DE-BARRING**, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance or enjoyment.
- DE-BASE**, *v. t.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state or rank, in estimation. 2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate. 3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. 4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness.
- DE-BASED**, (*de-baste*) *ppr.* Reduced in estimation; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.
- DE-BASEMENT**, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality or value; adulteration; a state of being debased.
- DE-BASER**, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation, or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.
- DE-BASING**, *ppr.* 1. Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in purity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean. 2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade.
- DE-BATTA-BLE**, *a.* That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention.
- DE-BATE**, *n.* [*Fr. debat.*] 1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in arguments or reasoning, between persons of different opinions; dispute; controversy. 2. Strife; contention. 3. The

power of being disputed.—4. *Debate* or *debates*, the published record of arguments for and against a measure.

DE-BATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *debattre*.] To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties.

DE-BATE, *v. i.* 1. To *debate* on or in, to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind. 2. To dispute. 3. To engage in combat; [not in use.]

DE-BATED, *pp.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DE-BATEFUL, *a.* 1. Of things, contested; occasioning contention. *Spenser*. 2. Of persons, quarrelsome; contentious. [Little used.]

DE-BATEFULLY, *adv.* With contention. *Sherwood*.

DE-BATEMENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. [Little used.] *Shak.*

DE-BATER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controversialist.

DE-BATING, *ppr.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DE-BAUCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *debaucher*.] 1. To corrupt or vitiate. 2. To corrupt with lewdness. 3. To seduce from duty or allegiance.

DE-BAUCH, *n.* [Fr. *debauche*.] Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

DE-BAUCHED, (de-baucht) *pp.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DE-BAUCHED-LY, *adv.* In a profligate manner.

DE-BAUCHED-NESS, *n.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall*.

DE-BAU-CHEE, *n.* A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually lewd.

DE-BAUCHER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DE-BAUCHERY, *n.* 1. Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive and unlawful indulgence of lust. 2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

DE-BAUCHMENT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

DE-BAUCHNESS, } *n.* Excess.

DE-BEL, } *v. t.* [L. *debellō*.] To subdue.

DE-BEL-LATE, } *v. t.* [L. *debellō*.] To subdue.

DE-BEL-LATION, *n.* The act of conquering or subduing.

DE-BENTURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person.—2. In the customs, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DE-BENTURED, *a.* Debentured goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEBILE, *a.* [L. *debilis*; Fr. *debile*.] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. *Shak.*

DE-BILI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *debilito*.] To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid.

DE-BILI-TATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DE-BILI-TATING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DE-BILI-TATION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DE-BILI-TY, *n.* [L. *debilitas*.] Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility.

DEBIT, *n.* [L. *debitum*.] Debt. It is usually written *debt*. But it is used in mercantile language; as, the *debit* side of an account.

DEBIT, *v. t.* 1. To charge with debt. 2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book.

DEBITED, *pp.* 1. Charged in debt; made debtor on account. 2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEBITING, *ppr.* 1. Making debtor on account, as a person. 2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEBITOR, *n.* A debtor. *Shak.*

DE-BOISE, } for *debauch*.

DE-BOISH, }

DE-ON-NAIR, *a.* [Fr.] Civil; well-bred; complaisant; elegant. *Milten*.

DEB-ON-NAIR-I-TY, *n.* Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners. *Donne*.

DEB-ON-NAIR-LY, *adv.* Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEB-ON-NAIR-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. *Sterne*.

DE-BOUCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *debaucher*.] To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

DE-BRIS, (de-bree) *n.* [Fr.] Fragments; rubbish; ruins; applied particularly to the fragments of rocks.

DEBT, (det) *n.* [L. *debitum*.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another. 2. That which any one is obliged to do or to

suffer.—3. In law, an action to recover a debt.—4. In Scripture, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.

†DEBTED, (det'ted) *pp.* Indebted; obliged to. *Shak.*

DEBT-EE', (det-tee') *n.* A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. *Blackstone*.

DEBT'LESS, (det'les) *a.* Free from debt. *Chaucer*.

DEBT'OR, (det'tor) *n.* [L. *debitor*.] 1. The person who owes another either money, goods or services. 2. One who is under obligation to do something. 3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. See *DEBIT*.

†DEB-UL-LI'ATION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.

DE-BUT', (de-but') *n.* [Fr.] A very modern expression, denoting the commencement or opening of a discourse of any design.

DEC'A-CHORD, } *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *χορδή*.] 1. A mu-

DEC-A-CHORD'ON, } sical instrument of ten strings. 2. Something consisting of ten parts.

†DEC-A-CŪ-MI-NA-TED, *a.* [L. *decacuminatus*.] Having the top or point cut off.

DEC'A-DAL, *n.* [L. *decas*, *decadis*; Fr. *decade*.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten.

DE-CA'DENCE, } *n.* Decay. See *DECA*.

DE-CA'DEN-GY, }

DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *γωνία*.] In geometry, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *gram*.] A French weight of ten grams, equal to 5 drams, 65 decimals, avoirdupois.

DEC'A-GYN, *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *γυνή*.] In botany, a plant having ten pistils.

DEC-A-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having ten pistils.

DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DEC-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *εἶδος*.] In geometry, a figure or body having ten sides.

DEC'A-LIT-ER, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *λίτρον*.] A French measure of capacity, containing ten liters.

DE-CAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

DE-CAL'OGUE, (deka-log) *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *λογος*.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses.

DE-CAME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *μετρον*.] A French measure of length, consisting of ten metres, and equal to 393.71 English inches.

DE-CAMP', *v. i.* [Fr. *decamper*.] To remove or depart from a camp; to march off.

DE-CAMPMENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DEC'A-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.

DE-CAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *ανθρ*.] In botany, a plant having ten stamens.

DE-CAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having ten stamens.

DE-CANGU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, and *angular*.] Having ten angles. *Lee*.

DE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *decantō*.] To pour off gently as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another.

DE-CAN-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Poured off, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT'ER, *n.* 1. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors. 2. One who decants liquors.

DE-CANTING, *ppr.* Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.

DE-CAP-I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decapito*.] To behead; to cut off the head.

DE-CAP-I-TATION, *n.* The act of beheading.

DE-CAPH'YLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *deka* and *φύλλον*.] Having ten leaves. *Martyn*.

DE-CAR-BON-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of carbon.

DE-CAR-BON-IZED, *pp.* Deprived of carbon.

DE-CAR-BON-I-ZING, *ppr.* Depriving of carbon.

DEC'A-STICH, *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *στίχος*.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

DEC'A-STILE, *n.* [Gr. *deka* and *στῆλος*.] A building with an ordnance of ten columns in front.

DE-CAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *déchoir*.] 1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or towards destruction; to fail; to decline; to be gradually impaired. 2. To become weaker; to fall.

DE-CAY, *v. t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state. [Rarely used.]

DE-CAY, *n.* 1. Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency towards dissolution or extinction; a state of deprivation or diminution. 2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune. 3. Cause of decay; [not usual.]

DE-CAY'ED, (de-kāde) *pp.* Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished

**DE-CAY'ED-NESS**, *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

**DE-CAY'ER**, *n.* That which causes decay. *Shak.*

**DE-CAY'ING**, *ppr.* Falling; declining; passing from a good, prosperous or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing.

**DE-CAY'ING**, *n.* Decay; decline.

**DE-CEASE'**, *n.* [*L. decessus.*] Literally, departure; hence, departure from this life; death.

**DE-CEASE'**, *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die.

**DE-CEASE'D**, (*de-seest'*) *pp.* or *a.* Departed from life. *This is used as a passive participle.*

**DE-CEAS'ING**, *ppr.* Departing from life; dying.

**DE-CE'DEN'T**, *n.* [*L. decessens.*] A deceased person. *Laws of Penn.*

**DE-CEIT'**, *n.* [*Norm. decept; L. deceptio.*] 1. Literally, a catching or snaring. Hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to ensnare him; fraud; fallacy; cheat. 2. Stratagem; artifice; device intended to mislead.—3. In *Scripture*, that which is obtained by guile, fraud or oppression.—4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, shift, covin or undue hand practice, used to defraud another.

**DE-CEIT'FUL**, *a.* 1. Tending to mislead, deceive or ensnare. 2. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent; cheating.

**DE-CEIT'FULLY**, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

**DE-CEIT'FUL-NESS**, *n.* 1. Tendency to mislead or deceive. 2. The quality of being fraudulent. 3. The disposition to deceive.

**DE-CEIT'LESS**, *a.* Free from deceit. *Hall.*

**DE-CEIV'ABLE**, *a.* 1. Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture. 2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.

**DE-CEIV'ABLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived. 2. Liability to deceive.

**DE-CEIVE'**, *v. t.* [*L. decipio; Fr. decevoir.*] 1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude. 2. To beguile; to cheat. 3. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint. 4. To take from; to rob; [*not used.*] *Bacon.*

**DE-CEIVED**, (*de-seevd'*) *pp.* Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.

**DE-CEIV'ER**, *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

**DE-CEIV'ING**, *ppr.* Misleading; insnaring; beguiling; cheating.

**DE-CEMBER**, *n.* [*L. December.*] The last month in the year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.

**DE-CEM'DENTATE**, *a.* [*L. decem and dentatus.*] Having ten points or teeth.

**DE-CEM-FID**, *a.* [*L. decem and fido.*] Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions.

**DE-CEM-LOC'U-LAR**, *a.* [*L. decem and locus.*] Having ten cells for seeds.

**DE-CEM-PE-DAL**, *a.* [*L. decem and pes.*] Ten feet in length.

**DE-CEM'VIR**, *n.* [*L. decem and vir.*] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

**DE-CEM'VI-RAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.

**DE-CEM'VI-RATE**, *n.* [*L. decemviratus.*] 1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years. 2. A body of ten men in authority.

**DE-CENCE**. The same as *decency*.

**DE-CEN-CY**, *n.* [*Fr. decence; L. decencia.*] 1. That which is fit, suitable or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behavior. 2. Suitableness to character; propriety. 3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.

**DE-CEN'NA-RY**, *n.* [*L. decennis, decennium.*] 1. A period of ten years. 2. A titling consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

**DE-CEN'NI-AL**, *a.* [*L. decennalis.*] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years.

**DE-CEN'NO-VAL**, } *a.* [*L. decem and novem.*] Pertaining to the number nineteen; }  
**DE-CEN'NO-VA-RY**, } ing to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years.

**DE-CENT**, *a.* [*L. decens; Fr. decent.*] 1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behavior, dress and ceremony. 2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious. 3. Not immodest.—4. In *popular language*, moderate, but competent; not large; as, a decent fortune.

**DE-CENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech. 2. Without immodesty.

**DE-CENT-NESS**, *n.* Decency.

**DE-CEP'TI-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.

**DE-CEP'TI-BLE**, *a.* That may be deceived. *Brown.*

**DE-CEP'TION**, *n.* [*L. deceptio.*] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading. 2. The state of being deceived or misled. 3. Artifice practiced; cheat.

**DE-CEP'TIOUS**, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful. *Shak.*

**DE-CEP'TIVE**, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions.

**DE-CEP'TO-RY**, *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

**DE-CERN'**, *v. t.* [*L. decerno.*] To judge; to estimate.

**DE-CERPT'**, *a.* [*L. decerptus.*] Cropped.

**DE-CERP'TI-BLE**, *a.* That may be taken off.

**DE-CERP'TION**, *n.* [*L. decerpo*] A pulling or plucking off, a cropping. *Glawville.*

**DE-CER-TA'TION**, *n.* [*L. decertatio.*] Strife; contest for mastery. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

**DE-CESS'ION**, *n.* [*L. decessio.*] Departure. [*Little used.*]

**DE-CHARM'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. decharmer.*] To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

**DE-CHARMED**, (*de-charmd'*) *pp.* Disenchanted.

**DE-CHARMING**, *ppr.* Removing a spell.

**DE-CHRIS-TIAN-IZE**, *v. t.* To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from. *J. P. Smith.*

**DE-CID'ABLE**, *a.* That may be decided. *Jones.*

**DE-CIDE'**, *v. t.* [*L. decido.*] 1. To end; to determine, as a controversy. 2. To end or determine, as a dispute or quarrel. 3. To end or determine a combat or battle. 4. To determine; to fix the event of. 5. In *general*, to end; to terminate.

**DE-CIDE'**, *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.

**DE-CID'ED**, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.

**DE-CID'ED**, *a.* That implies decision; clear; unequivocal, that puts an end to doubt. *P. Henry.*

**DE-CID'ED-LY**, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner clearly; indisputably.

**DE-CID'ENCE**, *n.* [*L. decidens.*] A falling off. *Brown.*

**DE-CID'ER**, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.

**DE-CID'ING**, *ppr.* Determining; ending; concluding.

**DE-CID'U-OUS**, *a.* [*L. deciduus.*] Falling; not perennial or permanent.—In *botany*, a deciduous leaf is one which falls in autumn.

**DE-CID'U-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

**DECI-GRAM**, *n.* A French weight of one tenth of a gram.

**DECI-L**, *n.* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

**DECI-LIT-ER**, *n.* A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter.

**DECI-MAL**, *a.* [*L. decimus.*] 1. Numbered by ten. 2. Increasing or diminishing by ten; as, decimal fractions. 3. Tenth.

**DECI-MAL**, *n.* A tenth.

**DECI-MAL-LY**, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

**DECI-MATE**, *v. t.* [*L. decimo.*] 1. To tithe; to take the tenth part. 2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man. 3. To take every tenth.

**DECI-MA'TION**, *n.* 1. A titling; a selection of every tenth by lot. 2. The selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man in a company or regiment, &c.

**DECI-MA-TOR**, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment. *South.*

**DE-CIME-TER**, *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre.

**DECI-MO-SEXTO**, *n.* [*L.*] A book is in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. *Taylor.*

**DE-CIPHER**, *v. t.* [*Fr. deciffrer.*] 1. To find the alphabet of a cipher; to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents. 2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood. 3. To write out; to mark down in characters; [*uncommon.*] 4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize; [*unusual.*] *Shak.*

**DE-CIPHERED**, *pp.* Explained; unravelled; marked.

**DE-CIPHER-ER**, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

**DE-CIPHER-ING**, *ppr.* Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking.

**DE-CIS'ION**, *n.* [*L. decisio.*] 1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion. 2. Determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle.—3. In *Scotland*, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the court of sessions. 4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal. 5. Act of separation; division; [*not used.*]

**DE-CIS'IVE**, *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy.

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

- ey. 2 Having the power of determining a contest or event.
- DE-CISIVE-LY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner.
- DE-CISIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness. 2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.
- DE-CISO-RY, *a.* Able to decide or determine.
- DECK, *v. t.* [*D. dekken*; *G. decken*.] 1. Primarily, to cover; to overspread; to put on. 2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish. 3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.
- DECK, *n.* 1. The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. 2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.
- DECKED, *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.
- DECKER, *n.* 1. One who decks or adorns; a coverer. 2. Of a ship, we say, she is a two-decker or a three-decker, that is, she has two decks or three decks.
- DECKING, *pp.* Covering; arraying; adorning.
- DECKING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
- DE-CLAIM, *v. i.* [*L. declamo*.] 1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech, or oration. 2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions.
- DE-CLAIM, *v. t.* 1. To speak in public. 2. To speak in favor of; to advocate; [*not in use*.]
- DE-CLAIMANT, *n.* 1. One who declaims; a speaker in public. 2. One who attempts to convince by a harangue. 3. One who speaks clamorously.
- DE-CLAIMING, *pp.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.
- DE-CLAIMING, *n.* A harangue. *By Taylor.*
- DE-CLAMATION, *n.* [*L. declamatio*.] 1. A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. 2. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.
- † DE-CLAMATOR, *n.* A declaimer. *Taylor.*
- DE-CLAMATORY, *a.* [*L. declamatorius*.] 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician. 2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical without solid sense or argument.
- DE-CLARABLE, *a.* That may be declared or proved.
- DE-CLARATION, *n.* [*L. declaratio*.] 1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance. 2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, &c., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered. 3. Publication; manifestation. 4. A public announcement; proclamation.—5. In *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.
- DE-CLARATIVE, *a.* 1. Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation. 2. Making proclamation or publication.
- DE-CLARATORY-LY, *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.
- DE-CLARATORY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation or exhibition; expressive.
- DE-CLARE, *v. t.* [*L. declaro*.] 1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain; [*obs.*] *Boyle*. 2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words. 3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words. 4. To publish; to proclaim. 5. To assert; to affirm.—*To declare one's self*, to throw off reserve, and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.
- DE-CLARE, *v. i.* 1. To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination.—2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant. 3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favor of.
- DE-CLARED, (*de-klard*) *pp.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.
- DE-CLARED-LY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.
- DE-CLARER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.
- DE-CLARING, *pp.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.
- DE-CLARING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation.
- DE-CLENSION, *n.* [*L. declinatio*.] 1. Literally, a leaning back or down; hence, a falling or declining towards a worse state; a tendency towards a less degree of excellence or perfection. 2. Declination; a declining; descent; slope.—3. In *grammar*, inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns; the declining, deviation or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases.
- DE-CLINABLE, *a.* That may be declined, changing its termination in the oblique cases.
- DECLINATE, *a.* [*L. declinatus*.] In *botany*, bending or bent downwards, in a curve; declining.
- DECLINATION, *n.* 1. A leaning; the act of bending down. 2. A declining, or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigor or excellence. 3. A deviation from a right line, in a literal sense; oblique motion. 4. Deviation from rectitude in behavior or morals; obliquity of conduct.—5. In *astronomy*, a variation from a fixed point or line. The distance of any celestial object from the equinoctial line, or equator, either northward or southward.—6. Declination of the compass or needle is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.—7. In *dialing*, the declination of a wall or plane is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south.—8. In *grammar*, declension; or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
- DECLINATOR, *n.* An instrument for taking the declination or inclination of a plane; an instrument in dialing.—*Declinatory plea*, in *law*, a plea before trial or conviction.
- DECLINE, *v. i.* [*L. declino*.] 1. To lean downward. 2. To lean from a right line; to deviate. 3. To lean or deviate from rectitude; to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed. 4. To fall; to tend or draw towards the close. 5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do. 6. To fall; to fail; to sink; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state. 7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value.
- DECLINE, *v. t.* 1. To bend downward; to bring down. 2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line. 3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with. 4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases.
- DECLINE, *n.* Literally, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration.
- DECLINED, (*de-klind*) *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.
- DECLINING, *pp.* Leaning; deviating; falling; falling; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflecting.
- DECLIVITY, *n.* [*L. declivitas*.] Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent.
- DECLIVOUS, or DECLIVITOUS, *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous; sloping.
- DECOCT, *v. t.* [*L. decoquo, decoctum*.] 1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water. 2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body. 3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance. 4. To boil up to a consistency; to invigorate.
- DECOCTIBLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.
- DECOCTION, *n.* [*Fr. decoction*.] 1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues. 2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it.
- DECOCTIVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.
- DECOCTURE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.
- DECOL-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. decollo*.] To behead. *Burke*.
- DECOL-LATED, *pp.* Beheaded.
- DECOL-LATION, *n.* [*L. decollatio*.] The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body.
- DECOLORATION, *n.* [*L. decoloratio*.] Absence of color. *Ferrand*.
- DECOM-PLEX, *a.* Compounded of complex ideas. *Locke*.
- DECOM-POSABLE, *a.* That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.
- DECOM-POSE, *v. t.* [*Fr. decomposer*.] To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.
- DECOM-POSED, (*de-kom-pôzd*) *pp.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.
- DECOM-POSING, *pp.* Separating into constituent parts.
- DECOM-POSITE, *a.* [*L. de and compositus*.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite. *Bacon*.
- DECOM-POSITION, *n.* 1. Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a substance, which are chemically combined. 2. A second composition; [*in this sense not used*.] *Boyle*.
- DECOM-POUND, *v. t.* 1. To compound a second time, to compound or mix with that which is already com-

- pound; to form by a second composition. *Newton*. 2. To decompose; [*little used*].
- DE-COM-POUND**, *a.* 1. Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle*. 2. A *decompound leaf*, in *botany*, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf.
- DE-COM-POUND-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be decompounded.
- DE-COM-POUNDED**, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.
- DE-COM-POUNDING**, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.
- DEC-O-RAMENT**, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
- DEC-O-RATE**, *v. t.* [*L. decora.*] 1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel. 2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely. 3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish.
- DEC-O-RATED**, *pp.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.
- DEC-O-RATING**, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.
- DEC-O-RATION**, *n.* 1. Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.—2. In *architecture*, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, &c.—3. In *theatres*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.
- DEC-O-RATOR**, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.
- DEC-O-ROUS**, or **DEC-OROUS**, *a.* [*L. decorus.*] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting.
- DEC-O-ROUS-LY**, *adv.* In a becoming manner.
- DE-CORTI-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. decortico.*] To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat.
- DE-CORTI-CATED**, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.
- DE-CORTI-CATING**, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.
- DE-CORTI-CATION**, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.
- DE-CORUM**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Propriety of speech or behavior; suitability of speech and behavior to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness or levity.—2. In *architecture*, the suitability of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.
- DE-COY**, *v. t.* [*D. kooi.*] To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive.
- DE-COY**, *n.* 1. Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurements that deceives and misleads into evil, danger or the power of an enemy. 2. A place for catching wild fowls.
- DE-COY-DUCK**, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.
- DE-COYED**, (*de-koyd*) *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.
- DE-COYING**, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.
- DE-COY-MAN**, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.
- DE-CREASE**, *v. i.* [*L. decresco.*] To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity or amount, or in strength, quality or excellence.
- DE-CREASE**, *v. t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually, or by small deductions.
- DE-CREASE**, *n.* 1. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay. 2. The wane of the moon, the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.
- DE-CREASED**, (*de-kreest*) *pp.* Lessened; diminished.
- DE-CREASING**, *ppr.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.
- DE-CREE**, *n.* [*L. decretum.*] 1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause.—2. In *civil law*, a determination, or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. 3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction.—4. In *general*, an order, edict or law, made by a superior as a rule to govern inferiors. 5. Established law, or rule.—6. In *theology*, predetermined purpose of God.
- DE-CREE**, *v. t.* 1. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence. 2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.
- DE-CREED**, *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.
- DE-CREPING**, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.
- DE-CREMENT**, *n.* [*L. decrementum.*] 1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually. 2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.—3. In *heraldry*, the wane of the moon.—4. In *crystallography*, a successive diminution of the lamens of molecules.
- DE-CREPIT**, *a.* [*L. decrepitus.*] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. *Pope*.
- DE-CREP-I-TATE**, *v. t.* [*L. decrepo.*] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance.
- DE-CREP-I-TATE**, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.
- DE-CREPI-TATED**, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.
- DE-CREPI-TATING**, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.
- DE-CREPI-TATION**, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling; or the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.
- DE-CREPT-NESS**, *n.* The broken, crazy state of the **DE-CREPTITUDE**, *n.* body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.
- DE-CRESCENT**, *a.* [*L. decrescens.*] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.
- DE-CRETAL**, *a.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.
- DE-CRETAL**, *n.* 1. A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. 2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws. 3. A collection of the pope's decrees.
- DE-CRETION**, *n.* A decreasing. *Pearson*.
- DE-CRETIST**, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.
- DECRE-TO-RI-LY**, *adv.* In a definitive manner.
- DECRE-TO-RY**, *a.* 1. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree. 2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.
- DE-CREW**, *v. i.* To decrease.
- DE-CRUAL**, *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.
- DE-CRIED**, (*de-kride*) *pp.* Cried down; discredited; brought into disrepute.
- DE-CRIER**, *n.* One who decries.
- DE-CROWN**, *v. t.* To deprive of a crown. [*Little used.*]
- DE-CROWNING**, *n.* The act of depriving of a crown.
- DE-CRUS-TATION**, *n.* [*Fr. decrustation.*] An uncrusting.
- DE-CRY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. decrir.*] 1. To cry down; to discredit as faulty, mean or worthless; to clamor against; to dis-credit by finding fault. 2. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring into disrepute; as, to *decry* the measures of administration.
- DE-CU-BATION**, *n.* [*L. decumbo.*] The act of lying down. *Evelyn*.
- DE-CUM-BENCE**, *n.* [*L. decumbens.*] The act of lying down.
- DE-CUM-BEN-CY**, *n.* down; the posture of lying down.
- DE-CUM-BENT**, *a.* In *botany*, declined or bending down, having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side.
- DE-CUM-BITURE**, *n.* 1. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.—2. In *astrology*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.
- DE-CU-PLE**, *a.* [*L. decuplus.*] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.
- DE-CU-PLE**, *n.* A number ten times repeated.
- DE-CUR-ION**, *n.* [*L. decurio.*] An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers.
- DE-CUR-ENT**, *a.* [*L. decurrens.*] Extending downwards.
- Marlyn.*
- DE-CURSION**, *n.* [*L. decursio.*] The act of running down, as a stream. *Halt*.
- DE-CURSIVE**, *a.* Running down.—*Decursively* pinnate, in *botany*, applied to a leaf having the leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.
- DE-CURT**, *v. t.* [*L. decurto.*] To shorten by cutting off.
- DE-CUR-TATION**, *n.* [*L. decurtio.*] The act of shortening, or cutting short.
- DE-CURY**, *n.* [*L. decuria.*] A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.
- DE-CUS-SATE**, or **DE-CUS-SATE**, *v. t.* [*L. decussa.*] To intersect; to cross; as lines, rays, or nerves in the body.
- DE-CUS-SATE**, *a.* Crossed; intersected.—In *botany*, such as grow in pairs, which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. *Lee*.
- DE-CUS-SATING**, *ppr.* Intersecting at acute angles; crossing.
- DE-CUS-SATION**, *n.* The act of crossing at unequal angles; the crossing of two lines, rays or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge.
- DE-DAL-I-AN**, *a.* [*from Dædalus.*] Various; variegated; intricate; complex; expert.
- DE-DAL-LOUS**, *a.* [*from Dædalus.*] Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture. *Lee*.
- DE-DE-CO-RATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dedecoro.*] To disgrace.
- DE-DE-CO-RATION**, *n.* A disgracing.
- DE-DE-CO-ROUS**, *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful.

DE-DEN-TI-TION, *n.* The shedding of teeth.  
 DEDI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. dedico.*] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies. 2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. 3. To inscribe or address to a patron.  
 DEDI-CATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated.  
*Shak.*  
 DEDI-CATE-TFD, *pp.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.  
 DEDI-CATE-TING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.  
 DEDI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation. 2. The act of devoting or giving to. 3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor.  
 DEDI-CATOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron. *Pope.*  
 DEDI-CATOR-Y, *a.* Composing a dedication.  
 DE-DICTION, *n.* [*L. deditio.*] The act of yielding any thing; surrendering. *Hale.*  
 †DE-DOLENT, *a.* [*L. dololet.*] Feeling no compunction.  
 DE-DUCE, *v. t.* [*L. deduco.*] 1. To draw from; to bring from. 2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes. *Locke.* 3. To deduct; [*not in use.*] *B. Jonson.* 4. To transplant; [*not in use.*] *Seiden.*  
 DE-DUCED, (*de-düst'*) *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.  
 DE-DUCEMENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deducted; inference; that which is collected from premises. *Dryden.*  
 DE-DUCIBLE, *a.* That may be deducted; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.  
 DE-DUCING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.  
 DE-DUCIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [*L. n.*]  
 DE-DUCT, *v. t.* [*L. deduce, deductum.*] To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating or calculating.  
 DE-DUCTED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.  
 DE-DUCTING, *ppr.* Taking from; subtracting.  
 DE-DUCTION, *n.* [*L. deductio.*] 1. The act of deducting. 2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement. 3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion.  
 DE-DUCTIVE, *a.* Deductible; that is or may be deduced from premises. *Glanville.*  
 DE-DUCTIVE-LY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence. *Brown.*  
 DEED, *n.* [*Sax. dæd.*] 1. That which is done, acted or effected; an act; a fact. 2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act. 3. Power of action; agency. 4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. —*Indeed*, in fact; in reality. These words are united, and called an adverb.  
 DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America.  
 DEED-A-CHIEVING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.  
 DEED-LESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits. *Pope.*  
 DEED-POLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, slaved or even, made by one party only. *Blackstone.*  
 †DEEDY, *a.* Active; industrious.  
 DEEM, *v. t.* [*Sax. ðeman.*] 1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration. 2. To estimate; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*  
 DEEM, *v. i.* To judge; to think; to estimate.  
 †DEEM, *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise. *Shak.*  
 DEEMED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.  
 DEEMING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.  
 DEEMSTER, *n.* [*deem and ster.*] A judge in the Isle of Man, and in Jersey. *Johnson.*  
 DEEP, *a.* [*Sax. deop, dypa, D. diep.*] 1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to shallow. 2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land. 3. Entering far; piercing a great way. 4. Far from the outer part; secreted. 5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret. 6. Remote from comprehension. 7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject. 8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing. 9. Grave in sound; low. 10. Very still; solemn; profound. 11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight. 12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed. 13. Depressed; sunk low, metaphorically. 14. Dark; intense; strongly colored. 15. Unknown; unin-

telligible. 16. Heart-felt; penetrating; affecting. 17. Intricate; not easily understood or unraveled.—This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.  
 DEEP, *n.* 1. The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean. 2. A lake; a great collection of water. 3. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible. 4. The most still or solemn part; the midst.  
 DEEP-DRAW-ING, *a.* Sinking deep into the water.  
 DEEPEN, (*dee pn*) *v. t.* 1. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower. 2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy. 3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger color. 4. To make more poignant or distressing. 5. To make more frightful. 6. To make more sad or gloomy. 7. To make more grave.  
 DEEPEN, *v. i.* To become more deep.  
 DEEPENED, *pp.* Made more deep.  
 DEEPEN-ING, *ppr.* Sinking lower; making more deep.  
 DEEPLY, *adv.* 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface. 2. Profoundly; thoroughly. 3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly. 4. To a great degree. 5. With a dark hue, or strong color. 6. Gravely. 7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy.  
 DEEP-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice. *Shak.*  
 DEEP-MOS-ING, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly. *Pope.*  
 DEEPNESS, *n.* 1. Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity. 2. Craft; insidiousness; [*unusual.*]  
 DEEP-READ, *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed. *L'Estrange.*  
 DEEP-RE-VOLVING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating. *Shak.*  
 DEEP-THROAT-ED, *a.* With deep throats. *Milton.*  
 DEEP-TONED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.  
 DEEP-VAULT-ED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch.  
 DEEP-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and fore-castle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.  
 DEER, *n. sing. and plu.* [*Sax. deor.*] A quadruped of the genus *cervus*, of several species; as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roe-buck, the rein, or rein-deer, &c.  
 DEER-STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals deer.  
 DEER-STEAL-ING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer.  
 †DE-ESS, *n.* [*Fr. deesse.*] A goddess. *Croft.*  
 DE-FACE, *v. t.* [*Arm. difacia; L. de and facio.*] 1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superficies or beauty; to disfigure. 2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil or mar; to erase or obliterate. 3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.  
 DE-FACED, (*de-faste'*) *pp.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.  
 DE-FACEMENT, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty, or disfigures.  
 DE-FACER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars or disfigures.  
 DE-FACING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.  
 DE-FACTO, [*L.*] Actually; in fact; existing; as a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.  
 †DE-FAILANCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Failure; miscarriage.  
 DE-FALCATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. defalquer.*] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part; to use chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c.  
 DE-FALCATION, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off, or deducting a part; deduction; diminution; abatement. 2. That which is cut off.  
 †DE-FALC', *v. t.* To defalcate. *Bp. Hall.*  
 DEFAMATION, *n.* The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation; slander; calumny.  
 DE-FAMA-TORY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false, and injurious to reputation.  
 DE-FAME, *v. t.* [*Fr. difamer.*] 1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation. 2. To speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.  
 DE-FAMED, (*de-fam'd*) *pp.* Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports.  
 DE-FAMER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.  
 DE-FAMING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.  
 DE-FAMING, *n.* Defamation; slander. *Jeremiah.*  
 DE-FAT-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*  
 DE-FAT-I-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. defatigo.*] To weary or tire. *Little used.* *Herbert.*  
 DE-FAT-I-GATION, *n.* Weariness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*  
 DE-FAULT, *n.* [*Fr. default.*] 1. A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do

\* 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

what duty or law requires. 2. Defect; want; failure.—3. In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer.—*To suffer a default*, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering.

DE-Fault, *v. i.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement. *Johnson*.

DE-Fault, *v. t.* 1. In *law*, to call out a defendant, [accordingly to the common expression.] To call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in *default*, and enter judgment against him. 2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default. 3. To fail in performance.

† DE-Fault, *v. t.* To offend.

DE-FaultED, *pp.* 1. Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause. 2. *a.* Having defect.

DE-Fault'ER, *n.* 1. One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called. 2. One who fails to perform a public duty; *particularly*, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

DE-Fault'ING, *ppr.* 1. Failing to fulfil a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement. 3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance.

DE-FEAS'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *defesance*.] 1. Literally, a defeating; a rendering null; and the preventing of the operation of an instrument.—2. In *law*, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void. 3. The writing containing a defeasance. 4. Defeat; [obs.] *Spenser*.

DE-FEAS'T-BLE, *a.* That may be defeated or annulled.

DE-FEAS'T-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

DE-FEAT', *n.* [Fr. *defaite*.] 1. Overthrow; loss of victory. The check, rout, or destruction of an army by the battle of an enemy. 2. Successful resistance; as, the *defeat* of an attack. 3. Frustration; a rendering null and void. 4. Frustration; prevention of success.

DE-FEAT', *v. t.* 1. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow. 2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint. 3. To render null and void. 4. To resist with success.

DE-FEAT'ED, *pp.* Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.

DE-FEAT'ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DE-FEAT'URE, *n.* 1. Change of feature. *Shak.* 2. Overthrow; defeat; [obs.] *Beaumont*.

DE-FE-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *defecco*.] 1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify. 2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.

DE-FE-CAT'ED, *pp.* Purified; clarified; refined.

DE-FE-CAT'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.

DE-FE-CATION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DE-FECT', *n.* [L. *defectus*.] 1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful towards perfection; fault; imperfection. 2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment. 3. Any want, or imperfection in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity.

† DE-FECT', *v. i.* To be deficient. *Brown*.

DE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [*Little used*.] *Hale*.

DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [*Little used*.] *Hale*.

DE-FECT'ION, *n.* [L. *defectio*.] 1. Want or failure of duty; *particularly*, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. 2. Revolt.

DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* [L. *defectivus*.] 1. Wanting either in substance, quantity or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect. 2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule.—3. In *grammar*, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun. 4. A *defective* verb is one which wants some of the tenses.

DE-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DE-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

† DE-FECT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness. *Montagu*.

DE-FECTU-OUS, *a.* Full of defects. [L. *u.*] *Worthington*.

† DE-FE-DATION, *n.* Pollution. *Bentley*.

DE-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *defendo*.] 1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or ac-

cusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. *Temple*. 3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed. 4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument. 5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy.

DE-FEND', *v. i.* To make opposition.

DE-FEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be defended.

DE-FEND'ANT, *a.* [French participle of *defendre*.] 1. Defensive; proper for defense. 2. Making defense; being in the character of a defendant.

DE-FEND'ANT, *n.* 1. He that defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.—2. In *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand or charge; he that is summoned into court, and *defends*, denies or opposes the demand or charge.

DE-FEND'ED, *pp.* Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DE-FENDER, *n.* One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assessor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DE-FEND'ING, *ppr.* Denying; opposing; resisting; for bidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DE-FENS'A-TIVE, *n.* Guard; defense; a bandage, or plaster, to secure a wound from external injury.

DE-FENSE', (de-fens') *n.* [L. *defensio*.] 1. Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger or injury; any thing that secures the persons, the rights or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. 2. Vindication; justification; apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.—3. In *law*, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges. 4. Prohibition; [obs.] 5. Resistance; opposition. 6. The science of defending against enemies; military skill.—7. In *fortification*, a work that flanks another.

† DE-FENSE', *v. t.* To defend by fortification.

DE-FENSE'D, (de-fens't) *pp.* Fortified.

DE-FENSE'LESS, *a.* Being without defense; unarmed, unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DE-FENSE'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be defended. 2. That may be vindicated, maintained or justified.

DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *defensiv*.] 1. That serves to defend, proper for defense. 2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression. 3. In a state or posture to defend.

DE-FENS'IVE, *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.—*To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

DE-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

† DE-FENS'IV', *pp.* Defended. *Fairfax*.

DE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *differo*.] 1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time. 2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

DE-FER', *v. i.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion.

DEFER-ENCE, *n.* 1. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. 2. Complaisance; condescension. 3. Submission.

DEFER-ENT, *a.* Bearing; carrying; conveying. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.

DEFER-ENT, *n.* 1 That which carries or conveys. 2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

DEFER-ENT'IAL, *a.* Expressing deference.

DEFER-MENT, *n.* Delay. *Suckling*.

DEFER-RE, *n.* One who delays or puts off. *B. Jonson*.

DEFER-RING, *ppr.* Delaying; postponing.

DEF'ELY, *adv.* Finely; nimbly. *Spenser*. See *DEFLY*.

DE-FI'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A daring; a challenge to fight invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. 2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point. 3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power.

DE-FI'A-TO-RY, *a.* Bidding or bearing defiance.

DE-FI'CIEN-CY, or DE-FI'CIENCE, *n.* [L. *deficiens*.] 1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection. 2. Want; defect; something less than is necessary.

DE-FI'CIENT, *a.* 1. Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate. 2. Wanting; not having a full or

adequate supply.—*Deficient numbers*, in arithmetic, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEFICIT, *n.* Want; deficiency; as a deficit in the taxes or revenue.

DE-FIER, *n.* A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law or authority.

† DE-FIG-U-RATION, *n.* A disfiguring. *Hall.*

† DE-FIG-URE, *v. t.* To delineate. *Weever.*

DE-FILE, *v. t.* [*Sax. afdylan, befdylan, gefdylan.*] 1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty. 2. To make impure; to render turbid. 3. To soil or sully; to tarnish; as reputation, &c. 4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean. 5. To corrupt chastity; to debauch; to violate. 6. To taint, in a moral sense; to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

DE-FILE, *v. i.* [*Fr. defiler.*] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. *Roscoe.*

DE-FILE, *n.* [*Fr. defilé.*] A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

DE-FIL'ED, (*de-fild'*) *pp.* Made dirty, or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DE-FIL'EMENT, *n.* 1. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness. 2. Corruption of morals, principles or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

DE-FIL'ER, *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DE-FIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Polluting; making impure. 2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.

DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Literally, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained. Hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. 2. That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision. 3. That may be fixed, determined or ascertained.

DE-FINE, *v. t.* [*L. definio.*] 1. To determine or describe the end or limit. 2. To determine with precision; to ascertain. 3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound. 4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express. 5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing.

† DE-FINE, *v. i.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*

DE-FIN'ED, (*de-find'*) *pp.* 1. Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined. 2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit.

DE-FIN'ER, *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DE-FIN'ING, *ppr.* Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties.

DEFINITE, *a.* [*L. definitus.*] 1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate. 2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise. 3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise. 4. Defining; limiting; determining the extent.

DEFINITE-LY, *adv.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

DEFINITE-NESS, *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEF-IN-U-TION, *n.* [*L. definitio.*] 1. A brief description of a thing by its properties.—2. In logic, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.—3. In lexicography, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [*L. definitivus.*] 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express. 2. Limiting; ending; determining; final.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *n.* In grammar, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Determinately; positively; expressly. 2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally.

† DE-FIN'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

† DE-FIX, *v. t.* [*L. defigo.*] To fix; to fasten. *Herbert.*

DEF-LA-GRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away, as a metallic wire. *Boyle.*

DEF-LA-GRA-BLE, *a.* Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning, as alcohol, oils, &c. *Boyle.*

DEF-LA-GRA-TION, *v. t.* [*L. deflagro.*] To set fire to; to burn; to consume.

DEF-LA-GRA-TION, *n.* A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning; combustion.

DEF-LA-GRA-TOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for produc-

ing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances. *Hare.*

DE-FLECT, *v. i.* [*L. deflecto.*] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

DE-FLECT, *v. t.* To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLECT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course.—In botany, bending downward archwise.

DE-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLECT'ION, *n.* 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside, a turning from a true line or the regular course. 2. The departure of a ship from its true course. 3. A deviation of the rays of light towards the surface of an opaque body; inflection.

DE-FLEX'URE, *n.* A bending down; a turning aside deviation.

DEF-LO-RATE, *a.* [*L. defloratus.*] In botany, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn.*

DEF-LO-RATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; *particularly*, the act of taking away a woman's virginity. 2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.

DE-FLOUR, *v. t.* [*L. defloro.*] 1. To deprive a woman of her virginity. 2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing. 3. To deprive of flowers.

DE-FLOUR'ED, (*de-flourd'*) *pp.* Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed of prime beauty.

DE-FLOUR'ER, *n.* One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DE-FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.

† DE-FLOW, *v. i.* [*L. defluo.*] To flow down. *Brown.*

DEF-LOW'OUS, *a.* [*L. defluus.*] Flowing down; falling off. [*Little used.*]

DE-FLUX, *n.* [*L. defluxus.*] A flowing down; a running downward. *Bacon.*

DE-FLUXION, *n.* [*L. defluxio.*] 1. A flowing, running or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; *properly*, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion. 2. A discharge or flowing off of humors.

† DEF-FLY, *adv.* Dextrously; skillfully. *Spenser.*

† DEF-OE-DATION, *n.* The act of making filthy; pollution.

DE-FOLI-A-TION, *n.* [*L. de and foliatio.*] Literally, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but *technically*, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

DE-FORCE, *v. t.* To dispossess and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner. *Blackstone.*

DE-FORCED, (*de-ford'*) *pp.* Kept out of lawful possession.

DE-FORCEMENT, *n.* 1. The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.—2. In Scotland, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

DE-FORCIANT, *n.* He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.

DE-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Keeping out of lawful possession.

DE-FORM, *v. t.* [*L. deformato.*] 1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure. 2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages. 3. To render displeasing. 4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty. 5. To dishonor; to make ungraceful.

DE-FORM, *a.* [*L. deformatus.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

DEF-OR-MATION, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.

DEF-ORM'ED, (*de-formd'*) *pp.* 1. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty, or symmetry. 2. Base; disgraceful.

DEF-ORM'ED-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

DEF-ORM'ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DEF-ORM'ER, *n.* One who deforms.

DEF-ORM'ING, *ppr.* Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying beauty.

DEF-ORM'I-TY, *n.* [*L. deformitas.*] 1. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; crookedness; ugliness. 2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety.

† DE-FORS'ER, *n.* One that casts out by force.

† DE-FOUL, *v. t.* To defile.

DE-FRAUD, *v. t.* [*L. defraudo.*] 1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully, without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen; followed by *of* before the thing taken. 2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him. 3. To prevent one

\* 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*

wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim. 4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

DE-FRAUDATION, *n.* Privation by fraud.

DE-FRAUDED, *pp.* Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.

DE-FRAUDER, *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozen; an embezzler; a speculator.

DE-FRAUDING, *pp.* Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.

DE-FRAUDMENT, *n.* The act of defrauding.

DE-FRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *defrayer*.] 1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost or expense. 2. To satisfy; [obs.] *Spenser*. 3. To fill; [obs.] *Spenser*.

DE-FRAYED, (de-frade) *pp.* Paid; discharged, as expense, or cost.

DE-FRAYER, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

DE-FRAYING, *pp.* Paying; discharging.

DE-FRAYMENT, *n.* Payment. *Shelton*.

† DEFT, *a.* Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient. *Dryden*.

† DEFTLY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; in a skillful manner. *Shak*.

† DEFTNESS, *n.* Neatness; beauty. *Drayton*.

DE-FUNCT, *v. t.* [L. *defunctus*.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. *Shak*.

DE-FUNCT, *n.* A dead person; one deceased.

† DE-FUNCTION, *n.* Death. *Shak*.

DE-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *defier*.] 1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge. 2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack or hostile force. 3. To challenge to say or do any thing.

† DE-FY, *n.* A challenge. *Dryden*.

DE-FYER. See DEFIER.

DEG, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan*.] To sprinkle. *Grose*.

DE-GARNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *degarnir*.] 1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments or apparatus. 2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense. *Washington*.

DE-GARNISHED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.

DE-GARNISHING, *pp.* Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus or a garrison.

DE-GARNISHMENT, *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus or a garrison.

† DE-GENER, *v. i.* To degenerate. *Spenser*.

DE-GENERED, *a.* Degenerated. *Spenser*.

DE-GENER-ACY, *n.* 1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable. —2. In *morals*, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. 3. Poorness; meanness; as, a *degeneracy* of spirit.

DE-GENER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *degenero*.] To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world.

DE-GENER-ATE, *a.* 1. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth. 2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species.

DE-GENER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a degenerate manner.

DE-GENER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

DE-GENER-ATION, *n.* 1. A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. 2. The thing degenerated.

DE-GENER-OUS, *a.* 1. Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. 2. Low; base; mean; unworthy. *Dryden*.

DE-GENER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

DEGGY, *a.* Foggy; applied also to small rain.

DE-GLU-TINATE, *v. t.* [L. *deglutino*.] To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

DEGLUTITION, *n.* [L. *deglutio*.] 1. The act of swallowing. 2. The power of swallowing.

DE-GRADATION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition; removal or dismission from office. 2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy. 3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy or value.—4. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would

do to an eye placed at a distance. 5. Diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude. *Journ. of Science*.

DE-GRADÉ, *v. t.* [Fr. *degrader*.] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honors. 2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink. 3. To reduce in altitude or magnitude. *Journ. of Science*.

DE-GRADÉD, *pp.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value.

DE-GRADÉMENT, *n.* Deprivation of rank or office.

DE-GRADING, *pp.* 1. Reducing in rank; depriving of honors or offices; reducing in value or estimation; lowering. 2. *a.* Dishonoring; disgracing the character.

DE-GRADING-LY, *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DE-GREE, *n.* [Fr. *degré*.] 1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression. 2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity or rank.—3. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood. 4. Measure; extent.—5. In *geometry*, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference.—6. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. *Busby*.—7. In *arithmetic*, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two degrees. 8. A division, space or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument.—9. In *colleges and universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges.—*Honorary degrees* are those of *doctor of divinity, doctor of laws, &c.*—By degrees, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

DE-GUSTATION, *n.* [L. *de gusto*.] A tasting. *Ep. Hall*.

DE-HISCENCE, *n.* [L. *dehiscens*.] A gaping.—In *botany*, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open.

DE-HISCENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

† DE-HON-ES-TATION, *n.* Discredit; disgrace. *Ep. Gauden*.

DE-HORT, *v. t.* [L. *dehortor*.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary. *Wilkins*.

DE-HOR-TATION, *n.* Dissuasion, advice or counsel against something.

DE-HORTA-TO-RY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

DE-HORTER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DE-HORTING, *pp.* Dissuading.

DE-I-CIDE, *n.* [It. *deicidio*.] 1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior. *Prior* 2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.

DE-IFIC, *a.* [L. *deus* and *facio*.] 1. Divine; pertaining to the gods. 2. Making divine.

DE-IFI-CAL, *a.* Making divine. *Homilies*.

DE-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among, the heathen deities.

DE-I-FIED, *pp.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.

DE-I-FIER, *n.* One that deifies.

DE-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *deus* and *forma*.] Like a god; of a god-like form.

† DE-I-FORMI-LY, *n.* Resemblance of deity.

DE-I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *deus* and *facio*.] 1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities. 2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard. 3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity.

DE-I-FY-ING, *pp.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.

DEIGN, (dane) *v. i.* [Fr. *daigner*.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

DEIGN, (dane) *v. t.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to. *Shak*.

DEIGNING, (dā'ning) *pp.* Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.

† DE-IN-TE-GRATE, *v. t.* To disintegrate.

DE-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *deiparus*.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the *Virgin Mary*.

DEIP-NOS'O-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. *δειπνον* and *σοφιστης*.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

DEISM, *n.* [Fr. *deisme*.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation.

DEIST, *n.* [Fr. *deiste*; It. *deista*.] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DE-ISTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; em  
DE-IST-I-CAL, } bracing deism.

† DE-I-TATE, *a.* Made God. *Abp. Cranmer*.

DE-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *deité*.] 1. Godhead; divinity; the nature

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

and essence of the Supreme Being. 2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit. 3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being, supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature. 4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god. *Raleigh.*

**DE-JECT**, *v. t.* [*L. dejectus.*] 1. To cast down; usually, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement. 2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten. *Pope.*

**DE-JECTV**, *a.* [*L. dejectus.*] Cast down; low-spirited.

**DE-JECTED**, *pp.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

**DE-JECTED-LY**, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*

**DE-JECTED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits.

**DE-JECTING**, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.

**DE-JECTION**, *n.* 1. A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune. *Milton.* 2. Weakness; [unusual.] 3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected *Rap.*

**DE-JECTLY**, *adv.* In a downcast manner.

**DE-JECTO-RY**, *a.* Having power to tender to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool.

**DE-JECTURE**, *n.* That which is ejected; excrements. *Arbutnot.*

† **DE-JER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dejero.*] To swear deeply.

† **DE-JER-ATION**, *n.* A taking of a solemn oath.

† **DE-JECNE**, *n.* [*Fr. déjeuner.*] A sort of breakfast.

† **DE-LAC-RY-MATION**, *n.* [*L. delacratio.*] A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

† **DE-LAC-TATION**, *n.* [*L. delactatio.*] A weaning.

**DEL-AP-SATION**, *n.* A falling down. *Ray.*

**DEL-LAPSE**, (*de-laps*) *v. i.* [*L. delabor, delapsus.*] To fall or slide down.

**DEL-LAPSION**, *n.* A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

**DEL-LAPSED**, (*de-lapst*) *pp.* Fallen down.

**DEL-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. delatus.*] 1. To carry; to convey. [*Little used.*] 2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against. *B. Jonson.*

**DEL-LATION**, *n.* 1. Carriage; conveyance. [*Little used.*] 2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; a term of the civil law.

**DEL-LATOR**, *n.* [*L.*] An accuser; an informer.

**DEL-LAY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. delai.*] 1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer. 2. To retard; to stop, detain or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow. 3. To allay; [*not in use.*] *Spenser.*

**DEL-LAY**, *v. i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

**DEL-LAY**, *n.* 1. A lingering; stay; stop. 2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination. 3. Hindrance for a time.

**DEL-LAYED**, (*de-laid*) *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

**DEL-LAYER**, *n.* One who defers; one who lingers.

**DEL-LAYING**, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

**DEL-LAYMENT**, *n.* Hindrance. *Gover.*

**DELE**, *v. t.* [*L. imperative of deleo.*] Blot out; erase.

**DELE-BLE**, *a.* [*L. deletibilis.*] That can be blotted out. *Moré.*

**DE-LECTA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. delectabilis.*] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure.

**DE-LECTA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Delightfulness. *Barret.*

**DE-LECTA-BLY**, *adv.* Delightfully.

**DE-LECTATION**, *n.* Great pleasure; delight. *Moré.*

† **DE-LE-GA-CY**, *n.* A number of persons delegated. *Laud.*

**DE-LE-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. delego.*] 1. To send away; appropriately, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. 2. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise.

**DE-LE-GATE**, *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business as his representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a vicar.—2. In *Great Britain*, a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court. Hence, the court of delegates is the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. 3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

**DE-LE-GATE**, *a.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another. *Taylor.*

**DE-LE-GA-TED**, *pp.* Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.

**DE-LE-GATING**, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing; intrusting.

**DE-LE-GATION**, *n.* 1. A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate. *Burke.* 2. The

persons deputed to act for another, or for others.—3. In the civil law the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.

† **DE-LE-NIFI-CAL**, *a.* Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

† **DE-LE-TE**, *v. t.* [*L. deleo.*] To blot out. *Fuller.*

**DE-LE-TE-RI-OUS**, *a.* [*L. deleterius.*] 1. Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous. 2. Injurious; pernicious.

**DE-LE-TER-Y**, *a.* Destructive; poisonous. *Hudibras.*

**DE-LE-TION**, *n.* [*L. delatio.*] 1. The act of blotting out or erasing. 2. Destruction; [*little used.*] *Hale.*

**DE-LE-TO-RY**, *v. t.* That which blots out. *Taylor.*

**DEL-F**, *n.* [*Sax. delfan.*] 1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug. [*Rarely used.*] 2. Earthen ware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of China-ware or porcelain, made at Delft, in Holland; properly, *Delft-ware.*

**DEL-I-BATE**, *v. t.* [*L. delibō.*] To taste; to take a sip [*Little used.*]

**DEL-I-BATION**, *n.* A taste; an essay. [*Little used.*]

**DEL-LIBER-ATE**, *v. i.* [*L. delibero.*] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider.

**DE-LIBER-ATE**, *v. t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. *Laud.*

**DE-LIBER-ATE**, *a.* 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining. 2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash. 3. Slow. *Bacon.*

**DE-LIBER-ATE-LY**, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly.

**DE-LIBER-ATE-NESS**, *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution.

**DE-LIBER-ATION**, *n.* [*L. deliberatio.*] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration. 2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

**DE-LIBER-A-TIVE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination. 2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss. 3. Apt or disposed to consider.

**DE-LIBER-A-TIVE**, *n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

**DE-LIBER-A-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* By deliberation. *Burke.*

**DEL-I-CA-CY**, *n.* [*Fr. délicatesse.*] 1. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness. 2. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste. 3. Elegant or feminine beauty. 4. Nicety; minute accuracy. 5. Neatness in dress; elegance proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress. 6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please. 7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. 8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offense. 9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting; hence, figuratively, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception. 10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste. 11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressionable to injury. 12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity. 13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression.

**DEL-I-CATE**, *a.* [*Fr. délicat.*] 1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair. 2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor. 3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty. 4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye. 5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension. 6. Pleasing to the senses. 7. Fine; slender; minute. 8. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care. 9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; soft and smooth to the touch. 10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressionable to injury. 11. Feeble; not sound or robust.

† **DEL-I-CATE**, *n.* Any thing nice; a nicety. *Dryden.*

**DEL-I-CATE-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others. 2. Daintily; luxuriously. 3. With soft elegance. 4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance and luxury.

**DEL-I-CATE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

† **DEL-I-CATES**, *n.* Niceties; rarities. *Jeremiah.*

**DEL-I-CIOUS**, *a.* [*Fr. délicieux.*] 1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure. 2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight.

- DE-LI-CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.
- DE-LI-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind. 2. Delight; great pleasure.
- DE-LI-GATION, *n.* [L. *deligatio*.] In surgery, a binding up; a bandaging.
- DE-LIGHT, (de-lite) *n.* [Fr. *delice*.] 1. A high degree of pleasure, or satisfaction of mind; joy. 2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.—*Delight* is a more permanent pleasure than joy, and not dependent on sudden excitement.
- DE-LIGHT, *v. t.* [Sp. *deleytar*; Port. *deleitar*; L. *delector*; Fr. *delecter*.] 1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy. 2. To receive great pleasure in.
- DE-LIGHT, *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced.
- DE-LIGHTED, *pp.* 1. Greatly pleased; rejoiced. 2. *a.* Full of delight. *Shak.*
- DE-LIGHTFUL, *n.* One who takes delight. *Barrow.*
- DE-LIGHTFUL, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction.
- DE-LIGHTFUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably. 2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure.
- DE-LIGHTFUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure. 2. Great pleasure; delight.
- DE-LIGHTLESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight.
- DE-LIGHTSOME, *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.
- DE-LIGHTSOME-LY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.
- DE-LIGHTSOME-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.
- DE-LINE-A-MENT, *n.* Representation by delineation.
- DE-LINE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *delinea*.] 1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design. 2. To paint; to represent in picture; to draw a likeness of. 3. *Figuratively*, to describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words.
- DE-LINE-ATED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.
- DE-LINE-A-TING, *pp.* Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing.
- DE-LINE-ATION, *n.* [L. *delineatio*.] 1. First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design. 2. Representation in words; description.
- † DE-LINE-A-TURE, *v.* Delineation.
- † DE-LINE-MENT, *n.* [L. *delineamentum*.] Mitigation.
- DE-LIN-QUEN-CY, *n.* [L. *delinquo*.] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and, *positively*, an offense; a crime.
- DE-LIN-QUENT, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.
- DE-LIN-QUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.
- DE-LI-QUATE, *v. t. or i.* [L. *delinquo*.] To melt or be dissolved. See DELIQUESCENCE and DELIQUATE.
- DE-LI-QUATION, *n.* A melting. See DELIQUESCENCE and DELIQUATE.
- DE-LI-QUESCE, (de-le-ques) *v. i.* [L. *delinquo*.] See LIQUID.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air.
- DE-LI-QUESCENCE, *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere.
- DE-LI-QUESCENT, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid.
- DE-LI-QUID-ATE, *v. i.* To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air.
- DE-LI-QUID-ATION, *n.* A melting by attracting water from the air.
- DE-LI-QUID-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. In chemistry, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place. 2. A liquid state. 3. In medicine, a swooning or fainting; called also *syncope*.
- DE-LIR-I-MENT, *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [Little used.]
- DE-LI-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *delirio*.] To dote; to rave.
- DE-LIR-I-OU-S, *a.* [L. *delirius*.] Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular and unconnected.
- DE-LIR-I-OU-S-NESS, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.
- DE-LIR-I-UM, *n.* [L.] A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect.
- DE-LI-TES-CENCE, *n.* [L. *delitescens*.] Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson.*
- DE-LIT-I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *delitigo*.] To scold; to chide vehemently. *Dict.*
- DE-LIT-I-GATION, *n.* A striving; a chiding.
- DE-LI-V-ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *delivier*.] 1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty. 2. To rescue, or save. 3. To give or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another. 4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign. 5. To disburden of a child. 6. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; to send forth in words. 7. To exert in motion; [not in use.]—*To deliver to the wind*, or cast away; to reject.—*To deliver over*. 1. To transfer; to give or pass from one to another. 2. To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.—*To deliver up*, to give up; to surrender.
- † DE-LI-V-ER, *a.* [L. *liber*.] Free; nimble. *Chaucer.*
- DE-LI-V-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be or is to be delivered. *Mer. usage. Amer. Review.*
- DE-LI-V-ER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *delivrance*.] 1. Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint. 2. Rescue from danger or any evil. 3. The act of bringing forth children. 4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another. 5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance. 6. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.
- DE-LI-V-ER-ED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded—surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.
- DE-LI-V-ER-ER, *n.* 1. One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver. 2. One who relates or communicates.
- DE-LI-V-ER-ING, *pp.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning
- † DE-LI-V-ER-LY, *adv.* Nimblely.
- DE-LI-V-ER-LESS, *n.* Agility.
- DE-LI-V-ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of delivering. 2. Release, rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression or danger. 3. Surrender; a giving up. 4. A giving or passing from one to another. 5. Utterance; pronouncement; or manner of speaking. 6. Childbirth. 7. Free motion or use of the limbs; [obs.] *Sidney.*
- DELL, *n.* [qu. *dale*, or *W. dell*.] A pit, or a hollow place; a cavity or narrow opening. *Milton.*
- DELPH. See DELP, No. 2.
- DELPHI-A, *n.* A vegetable alkali lately discovered in DELPHIN-A, the *Delphinium staphysagria*.
- DELPHI-AN, *a.* [from *Delphi*.] Relating to Delphi, and DELPHIC, to the celebrated oracle of that place.
- DELPHINE, *a.* [L. *delphinus*.] 1. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes. 2. Pertaining to the dauphin of France.
- DELPHIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *pistacite* and *epidote*.
- DEL'TOID, *n.* [Gr. *δῆλτα*, the letter Δ, and *εἶδος*.] 1. Resembling the Greek Δ; triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder. *Coxe*.—2. In botany, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb.
- DE-LU-D-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on. *Brown.*
- DE-LU-DE, *v. t.* [L. *deludo*.] 1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile. 2. To frustrate or disappoint.
- DE-LU-DED, *pp.* Deceived; misled; led into error.
- DE-LU-D-ER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.
- DE-LU-D-ING, *pp.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.
- DE-LU-D-ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood.
- DELUGE, *n.* [Fr. *deluge*.] 1. Any overflowing of water, an inundation; a flood; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But *appropriately*, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah. 2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.
- DELUGE, *v. t.* 1. To overflow with water; to inundate, to drown. 2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. 3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.
- DELUGE, *v. i.* To become a deluge.
- DELUGED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.
- DEL-U-GING, *pp.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.
- DE-LU-SION, *n.* [L. *delusio*.] 1. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. 2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.
- DE-LU-SIVE, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.
- DE-LU-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.
- DE-LU-SO-RY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.
- DELVE, (delv) *v. t.* [Sax. *delfan*.] 1. To dig; to open the

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

- ground with a spade. 2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate; [not used.]
- DELVÉ, (delv) *n.* A place dug; a pit; a pit-fall; a ditch; a den; a cave; [obs.] *Spenser*.—*Delve of coals*, a quantity of fossil coals dug. [Not used, or local.]
- DELVER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.
- DELVING, *ppr.* Digging.
- DEMA-GOGUE, (dem'a-gog) *n.* [Gr. *δημαγωγος*.] 1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace, and influences them to adhere to him. 2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.
- DE-MAIN, *n.* Written also *demesne* and *demean*. [Norm. *demeaner*.] 1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation. 2. Estate in lands. *Shak.*
- DE-MAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *démander*.] 1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. 2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim an answer by virtue of a right in the interrogator. 3. To require as necessary or useful. 4. To ask; to question; to inquire. 5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods. 6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.
- DE-MAND, *v. i.* 1. An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right, to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due. 2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale. 3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt. 4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess. 5. A desire of a seeking to obtain.—6. In *law*, the asking or seeking for what is due, or claimed as due, either expressly, by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods, or entry into lands.
- DE-MAND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required.
- DE-MAND-ANT, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.
- DE-MAND-ED, *pp.* Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.
- DE-MAND-ER, *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.
- DE-MANDING, *ppr.* Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.
- DE-MANDRESS, *n.* A female demandant.
- DE-MARCH, *n.* [Fr. *démarche*.] March; walk; gait.
- DE-MAR-KA-TION, *n.* [Sp. *demarkacion*.] 1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit. 2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.
- DE-MEAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *démener*.] 1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun. 2. To treat. *Spenser*.
- † DE-MEAN, *v. t.* To debase; to undervalue. *Shak.*
- † DE-MEAN', *n.* 1. Behavior; carriage; demeanor. *Spenser*. 2. Mien. *Ibm.*
- DE-MEAN, *See* DEMAIN.
- DE-MEAN-OR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment.
- † DE-MEAN-URE, *n.* Behavior.
- † DE-MEN-CY, *n.* [L. *dementia*.] Madness. *Skelton*.
- DE-MENTATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated. *Hammond*.
- DE-MENTATE, *v. t.* [L. *demento*.] To make mad. *Burton*.
- DE-MEN-TA-TION, *n.* The act of making frantic. *Whitlock*.
- DE-MEPH-I-TI-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.
- DE-MEPH-I-TIZE, *v. t.* To purify from foul, unwholesome air.
- DE-MEPH-I-TIZED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.
- DE-MEPH-I-TI-ZING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.
- DE-MERIT, *n.* [Fr. *démérite*.] 1. That which deserves punishment; the opposite of merit; an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime. 2. *Anciently*, merit; desert; in a good sense. *Shak.*
- † DE-MERIT, *v. t.* To deserve blame or punishment.
- DE-MERS-ED, *a.* [L. *demersus*.] Plunged; situated or growing under water.
- DE-MERSION, *n.* [L. *demersio*.] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning. 2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth. 3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.
- DE-MESNE, (de-meen) *See* DEMAIN.
- DEMI, *a* prefix, Fr. *demi*, from the L. *dimidium*, signifies half. It is used only in composition.
- DEMI-BRI-GADE, *n.* A half-brigade.
- DEMI-CADENCE, *n.* In music, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note.
- DEMI-CANNON, *n.* A cannon of different sizes; the lowest carries a ball of 30 pounds weight, and 6 inches diameter; the ordinary is 12 feet long, and carries a shot of 6 inches and one-sixth diameter, and 32 pounds weight;
- that of the greatest size is 12 feet long, and carries a ball of 6 inches and five-eighths diameter, and 36 pounds weight. *Dict.*
- DEMI-CROSS, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.
- DEMI-CULVER-IN, *n.* A large gun or piece of ordnance; the least is 10 feet long, and carries a ball of 9 pounds weight and 4 inches diameter; that of ordinary size carries a ball of 4 inches and two-eighths diameter, and 10 pounds 11 ounces in weight; the largest size is 10 feet and a third in length, and carries a ball 4 inches and a half in diameter, and of 12 pounds 11 ounces in weight.
- DEMI-DEVIL, *n.* Half a devil. *Shak.*
- DEMI-DISTANCE, *n.* In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.
- DEMI-DY-TONE, *n.* In music, a minor third. *Busby*.
- DEMI-GOD, *n.* Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature. *Pope*.
- DEMI-GORGE, *n.* In fortification, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon.
- DEMI-GROAT, *n.* A half-groat. *Shenstone*.
- DEMI-LANCE, *n.* A light lance; a half-pike.
- DEMI-LUNE, *n.* A half-moon.
- DEMI-MAN, *n.* Half a man; a term of reproach.
- DEMI-NÄ-TURED, *a.* Having half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*
- DEMI-PREMI-SES, *n. plu.* Half-premises. *Hooker*.
- DEMI-QUA-VER, *n.* A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.
- DEMI-REP, *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity. [Demi-reputation.]
- DEMI-SEMI-QUA-VER, *n.* The shortest note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.
- DEMI-TONE, *n.* In music, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.
- DEMI-VILL, *n.* A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges. *Blackstone*.
- DEMI-VOLT, *n.* One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.
- DEMI-WOLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf; *lycisca*. *Shak.*
- DEMI-JOHN, *n.* A large glass vessel or bottle.
- DEMI-GRATE, DEM-I-GRATION. *See* MIGRATE.
- DE-MIS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased.
- DE-MISE, *n.* [Fr. *demise*, *démise*.] 1. In England, a laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The *demise* of the crown is a transfer of the crown, royal authority or kingdom, to a successor. *Blackstone*. 2. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.—*Demise and redemise*, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.
- DE-MISE, *v. t.* 1. To transfer or convey; to lease. 2. To bequeath; to grant by will. *Sicif*.
- DE-MIS-SION, *n.* A lowering; degradation; depression. *L'Estrange*.
- DE-MISSIVE, or DE-MISS', *a.* Humble. [Little used.] *Shenstone*.
- † DE-MISS'LY, *adv.* In a humble manner. *Sherwood*.
- DE-MISSO-RY, *See* DMISSORY.
- † DE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *demitto*.] To let fall; to depress; to submit.
- DEMI-URGE, *n.* [Gr. *δημιουργος*.] In the mythology of Eastern philosophers, an eon employed in the creation of the world; a subordinate workman.
- DEM-I-UR-G'IE, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge, or to creative power.
- DE-MO-CRA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *δημοκρατία*.] Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation.
- DEM-O-CRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.
- DEM-O-CRATIC, } *a.* Popular; pertaining to democ-
- DEM-O-CRATI-CAL, } racy or government by the people.
- DEM-O-CRATI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a democratical manner. *Sidney*.
- DE-MO-CRA-TIST, *n.* The same as democrat.
- DE-MO-CRA-TY, *n.* Democracy. *Burton*.
- DE-MOLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *démolir*.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to ruin.
- DE-MOLISHED, *pp.* Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.
- DE-MOLISH-ER, *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.
- DE-MOLISH-ING, *ppr.* Pulling or throwing down; destroying.
- DE-MOLISH-MENT, *n.* Ruin; overthrow. *Beaumont*.

\* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK, DÖVE;—B, LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH. † Obsolete

DEM-OLITION, *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down or destroying a pile or structure: ruin; destruction.

DE-MON, *n.* [*L. demon.*] A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans. An evil spirit or genius, which is supposed to influence the conduct or direct the fortunes of mankind.

DE-MON-ESS, *n.* A female demon. *Mede.*

DE-MON-I-ACÉ, DE-MON-I-A-CAL, or DE-MON-I-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits. 2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

DE-MON-I-ACÉ, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.

DE-MON-I-A-CES, *n.* In church history, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved.

DE-MON-O-CRA-CY, *n.* [*Gr. δαιμων και κρατω.*] The power or government of demons.

DE-MON-O-LA-TRY, *n.* [*Gr. δαιμων και λατρευ.*] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.

DE-MON-O-L-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. δαιμων και λογος.*] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits.

DE-MON-O-MIST, *n.* [*Gr. δαιμων και δ νομος.*] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

DE-MON-O-MY, *n.* The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits. *Herbert.*

DE-MON-SHIP, *n.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*

DE-MON-STR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt.

DE-MON-STR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DE-MON-STR-A-BLV, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

\* DEMON-STRATE, or DEMON-STRATE, *v. t.* [*L. demonstrare.*] 1. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity.—2. In anatomy, to exhibit the parts when dissected.

\* DEMON-STRATE-D, *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind.

\* DEMON-STRATE-ING, *pp.* Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DE-MON-STRATION, *n.* 1. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof. 2. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible. 3. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition.—4. In logic, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. 5. Show; exhibition.—6. In anatomy, the exhibition of parts dissected.

DE-MON-STRATIVE, *a.* 1. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. 2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.

DE-MON-STRATIVE-LY, *adv.* With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

\* DEMON-STRATOR, *n.* 1. One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.—2. In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DE-MON-STRATO-RY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DE-MOR-AL-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DE-MORAL-IZE, *v. t.* To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals. *Grattan.*

DE-MORALIZED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DE-MORAL-IZ-ING, *pp.* 1. Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles. 2. *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DE-MULCE, (*de-muls'*) *v. t.* [*L. demulceo.*] To soothe; to soften or pacify.

DE-MULCENT, *a.* [*L. demulcens.*] Softening; mollifying; lenient.

DE-MULCENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens acrimony, or the effects of stimulus on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DE-MUR, *v. i.* [*Fr. demurer.*] 1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.—2. In law, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause.

DE-MUR, *v. t.* To doubt of. [*Not legitimate.*] *Milton.*

DE-MUR, *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

DE-MURE, *a.* Sober; grave; modest; downcast. *Bacon.*

† DE-MURE, *v. i.* To look with a grave countenance.

DE-MURELY, *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

DE-MURENESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look. *Sidney.*

DE-MUR/RAGE, *n.* An allowance made to the master of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure.

DE-MUR/RER, *n.* 1. One who demurs.—2. In law, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

DE-MUR/RING, *pp.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DE-MY, *n.* [*Fr. demi.*] 1. A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size. 2. A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford.

DEN, *n.* [*Sax. den, dene, denn.*] 1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection or security. 2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

DE-NAR-COT-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of narcotine; to deprive of the narcotic principle or quality. *Journ. of Science.*

DEN-A-RY, *a.* [*L. denarius.*] Containing ten.

DEN-A-RY, *n.* The number ten. *Digby.*

\* DE-NAT-I-ON-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation. See NATIONAL.

† DE-NAY, *n.* Denial; refusal. *Shak.*

† DE-NAY, *v. t.* To deny. *Spenser.*

DEN-DRA-CHATE, *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον και ακατης.*] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

DENDRITE, *n.* [*Gr. δένδριτις.*] A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

DEN-DRIT-IC, *a.* Containing the figures of shrubs or trees.

DEN-DRO-IDEAL, *a.* [*Gr. δένδρον και ειδος.*] Resembling a shrub.

DENDROIT, *n.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

DENDRO-LITE, *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον και λιθος.*] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

DEN-DRO-L-O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον και λογος.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

DEN-DROME-TER, *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον και μετρον.*] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

† DEN-E-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. denego.*] To deny.

† DEN-E-GA-TION, *n.* Denial.

DE-NI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be denied, or contradicted.

DE-NIAL, *n.* 1. An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. 2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition. 3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.—4. A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

DE-NYER, *n.* One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses, or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow or acknowledge.

DE-NIER, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

\* DEN-I-GRATE, *v. t.* [*L. denigro.*] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*

DEN-I-GRAT-ION, *n.* The act of making black; a blackening.

DEN-I-SON, *n.* The same as DENIZEN.

† DEN-I-TRA-TION, *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid.

DEN-I-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of making one a denizen, subject or citizen.

DEN-I-ZEN, (*den'e-zn*) *n.* [*W. dinaser.*] 1. In England, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. 2. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country. 3. A citizen.

DEN-I-ZEN, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to enfranchise.

DE-NOM-I-N-A-BLE, *a.* That may be denominated, or named. *Brown.*

DE-NOM-I-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. denomino.*] To name; to give a name or epithet to.

DE-NOM-I-NATE-D, *pp.* Named; called.

DE-NOM-I-NATE-ING, *pp.* Naming.

DE-NOM-I-NATION, *n.* 1. The act of naming. 2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express

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

a thing or a quality, in discourse. 3. A class, society or collection of individuals, called by the same name.

DE-NOM I-NA-TIVE, *a.* That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DE-NOM I-NA-TOR, *n.* 1. He that gives a name. 2. In arithmetic, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided.

DE-NOTA-BLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

DE-NO-TATE. See DENOTE.

DEN-O-TA-TION, *n.* [*L. denotatio.*] The act of denoting. Hammond.

DE-NOTA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DE-NOTE, *v. t.* [*L. denoto.*] 1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express. 2. To show; to betoken; to indicate.

DE-NOTE-ED, *pp.* Marked; signified; indicated.

DE-NOTE-MENT, *n.* Sign; indication. Shak.

DE-NOT-ING, *pp.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DE-NOUE-MENT, (de-nouning) *n.* [*Fr.*] The unraveling or discovery of a plot. [*Not English.*] Warton.

DE-NOUCE, (de-nouns) *v. t.* [*Fr. denoncer.*] 1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat. 2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression. 3. To inform against; to accuse.

DE-NOUNCED, (de-nouns) *pp.* 1. Threatened by open declaration. 2. Accused; proclaimed.

DE-NOUNCE-MENT, (de-nouns/ment) *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation.

DE-NOUNCER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

DE-NOUNCING, *pp.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

DENSE, (dens) *a.* [*L. densus; Fr. dense.*] 1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; applied to solids or fluids. 2. Thick.

DENSENESS, (dens/ness) *n.* The same as density.

DENS-I-TY, *n.* [*L. densitas.*] 1. Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. 2. Thickness.

DENT, *n.* Literally, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation. In this sense, it is in customary use in the United States. 2. A stroke. Spenser.

DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow. See INDENT.

DENTAL, *a.* [*L. dentalis.*] Pertaining to the teeth.—In grammar, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue.

DENTAL, *n.* 1. An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth. 2. A genus of shell-fish, *dentalium*, of several species.

DENTA-LITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *dentalium*.

DENTATE, *a.* [*L. dentatus.*] Toothed; notched. In botany, a dentated root is one that consists of a concatenation of joints, resembling a necklace. A dentate leaf is one that has horizontal points, with a space between each, or points in the plane of the disk, or having points like teeth on the margin.

DENTA-TO-SINU-ATE, *a.* Having points like teeth, with hollows about the edge.

DENTED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DEN-TEL-LI, *n.* [*It. dentello.*] Modillions. Spectator.

DENTI-CLE, *n.* [*L. denticulus.*] A small tooth or projecting point. Lee.

DEN-TICU-LATE, *a.* [*L. denticulatus.*] Having small teeth or notches.

DEN-TICU-LATED, *a.* } teeth or notches.

DEN-TICU-LATION, *n.* The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences or points, resembling the teeth of a saw.

DEN-TI-FORM, *a.* [*L. dens and forma.*] Having the form of a tooth. Kirwan.

DEN-TI-FRICE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth.

DENTIL, *n.* [*L. dens.*] In architecture, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

DENTIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair the loss of them.

DEN-TI-TION, *n.* [*L. dentitio.*] 1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy. 2. The time of breeding teeth.

DEN-TITZE, *v. t.* To renew the teeth, or have them renewed.

DEN-TOID, *a.* [*L. dens, and Gr. εἶδος.*] Having the form of teeth. Barton.

DE-NODATE, *v. t.* [*L. denudo.*] To strip; to divest of DE-NODE, } all covering; to make bare or naked.

DEN-U-DATION, *n.* 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.—2. In geology, the act of washing away the surface of the earth by the deluge or other flood.

DE-NODED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.

DE-NODING, *pp.* Stripping off covering; making bare.

DE-NUNCIATE, *v. t.* [*L. denuncio.*] To denounce, *whisk see.*

DE-NUN-CI-ATION, *n.* [*L. denunciatio.*] 1. Publication; proclamation; announcement; preaching. 2. Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

DE-NUN-CI-ATOR, *n.* 1. He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens. 2. An accuser; one who informs against another.

DE-NY, *v. t.* [*Fr. denier.*] 1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. 2. To refuse to grant. 3. Not to afford; to withhold. 4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess. 5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace. 6. Not to afford or yield.—To deny one's self, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from to abstain.

DE-OB-STRUCT, *v. t.* [*L. de and obstruo.*] To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body.

DE-OB-STRUCTED, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.

DE-OB-STRUCTING, *pp.* Removing impediments to a passage.

DE-OB-STRU-ENT, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

DE-OB-STRU-ENT, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions, and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient.

DE-O-DAND, *n.* [*L. Deo dandus.*] In England, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and, for that reason, given to God, that is, forfeited to the king, or to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Blackstone.

DE-ON-ER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. deonero.*] To unload.

DE-OP-PIL-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. de and oppilo.*] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [*Little used.*]

DE-OP-PL-IATION, *n.* The removal of obstructions. [*Little used.*] Brown.

DE-OP-PL-I-ATE, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient. Harvey.

† DE-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* [*L. de and ordinatio.*] Disorder Rawley.

† DE-OS-CU-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. osculor.*] To kiss.

† DE-OS-CU-LATION, *n.* A kissing. Stillington.

DE-OXY-DATE, *v. t.* [*de and oxydate.*] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OXY-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OXY-DA-TING, *pp.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OXY-DATION, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OXY-DI-ZATION, *n.* Deoxydation.

DE-OXY-DIZE, *v. t.* To deoxydate.

DE-OXY-DIZED, *pp.* Deoxydated.

DE-OXY-DIZ-ING, *pp.* Deoxydating.

DE-OXY-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen. Davy.

DE-OXY-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of oxygen.

DE-OXY-GEN-A-TING, *pp.* Depriving of oxygen.

DE-OXY-GEN-ATION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DE-PAINT, *v. t.* [*Fr. peindre, peint.*] 1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of. Spenser. 2. To describe in words. Gay.

DE-PAINTED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DE-PAINTER, *a.* A painter. Douglas.

DE-PAINTING, *pp.* Painting; representing in colors describing.

DE-PART, *v. i.* [*Fr. partir.*] 1. To go or move from. 2. To go from; to leave, to desert, as from a practice. 3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow. 4. To desert; to leave; to abandon. 5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish. 6. To die; to decede; to leave this world.—To depart this life, is elliptical, from being understood. 7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon. 8. To cease. 9. To deviate; to vary from. 10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading. 11. To part with; [*not in use.*] Shak.—To depart from God, is to forsake his service, and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.—God departs from men, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations.

† DE-PART, *v. t.* To divide or separate; to part. Shak.

† DE-PART, *n.* 1. The act of going away; death. Shak. 2. Division; separation. Bacon.

† DE-PARTER, *n.* One who refines metals by separation.

DE-PARTING, *pp.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DE-PARTING, *n.* A going away; separation. Shak.

DE-PARTMENT, *n.* [*Fr. departement.*] 1. Literally, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion,

\* 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 division of territory. 2 A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person. 3 A separate station.
- DE-PART-MENTAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a department, or division.
- DE-PART-URE**, *n.* 1. The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place. 2. Death; decrease; removal from the present life. 3. A forsaking; abandonment. 4. A desisting. 5. Ruin; destruction. 6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.—7. In navigation, the distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles of the equator.
- DE-PAS-CENT**, *a.* [*L. depascens.*] Feeding.
- DE-PAS-TURE**, *v. t.* [*L. depascor.*] To eat up, to consume. *Spenser.*
- DE-PAS-TURE**, *v. i.* To feed; to graze. *Blackstone.*
- DE-PASTU-RING**, *ppr.* Feeding; grazing; eating up.
- DE-PAU-PER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. depaupero.*] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness. *Arbutnot.*
- DE-PAU-PER-ATED**, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.
- DE-PAU-PER-ATING**, *ppr.* Impoverishing; making poor.
- † **DE-PÊC-TI-BLE**, *a.* [*L. depecto.*] Tough; thick.
- DE-PÊC-U-LÂTION**, *n.* [*L. depucatio.*] A robbing of the commonwealth. *Cockeram.*
- † **DE-PÊNC-T**, (*de-pant*) *v. t.* [*L. depingo.*] To paint.
- DE-PEND**, *v. t.* [*L. dependeo.*] 1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above. 2. To be connected with any thing, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that, without it, the effect would not be produced. 3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained. 4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined. 5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief.—*To depend on or upon*, to rely; to trust in, with confidence.
- † **DE-PEND-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be depended on. *Pope.*
- DE-PEND-ENCE**, *n.* 1. A state of hanging down from a supporter. 2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another. 3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another, in its place, operations or effects, or is affected by it. 4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of. 5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on. 6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else. 7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else. 8. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion.
- DE-PEND-ENT**, *a.* 1. Hanging down. 2. Subject to the power of, at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. 3. Relying on for support or favor; unable to subsist or to perform any thing, without the aid of.
- DE-PEND-ENT**, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer.
- DE-PEND-ER**, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.
- DE-PEND-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Hanging down; relying. 2. *a.* Pending; undecided.
- DE-PER-DIT**, *a.* [*L. deperditus.*] That which is lost or destroyed. *Foley.*
- DE-PER-DITION**, *n.* Loss; destruction. *Brown.*
- DE-PER-DIT-LY**, *adv.* In a lost or ruined manner.
- DE-PHLEG-MATE**, *v. t.* [*de*, and *Gr. φλέγμα.*] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. [*Dephlegm* is used by *Boyle.*]
- DEPH-LEG-MÂTION**, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation.
- † **DE-PHLEG-MED-NESS**, (*de-flem/ed-nes*) *n.* A state of being freed from water. *Boyle.*
- DEPH-LO-GIS-TI-CATE**, *v. t.* [*de*, and *Gr. φλογιστος.*] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.
- DEPH-LO-GIS-TI-CATED**, *pp.* Deprived of phlogiston.
- DE-PICT'**, *v. t.* [*L. depingo, depictum.*] 1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colours. 2. To describe; to represent in words.
- DE-PICT-ED**, *pp.* Painted; represented in colours; described.
- DE-PICT-ING**, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colours, or in words.
- DE-PICT-URE**, *v. t.* To paint; to picture; to represent in colours. *See DEPICT.*
- DEPI-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. depilo.*] To strip of hair.
- DEPI-LÂTION**, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair.
- \* **DE-PILA-TO-RY**, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.
- \* **DE-PILA-TO-RY**, *n.* Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body; such as lime and oment. *Encyc.*
- † **DEPI-LOUS**, *a.* Without hair. *Brown.*
- DEP-LAN-TÂTION**, *n.* [*L. deplanto.*] The act of taking up plants from beds.
- DE-PLETION**, *n.* [*L. depleo.*] The act of emptying; particularly, in the medical art, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.
- DE-PLÔR'A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched. *Deplorate*, in a like sense, is not used. 2. In popular use, low; contemptible; pitiable.
- DE-PLÔR'A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being deplorable, misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.
- DE-PLÔR'A-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably.
- DEP-LO-RÂTION**, *n.* The act of lamenting.—In music, a dirge or mournful strain.
- DE-PLÔRE**, *v. t.* [*L. deploro.*] To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for.
- DE-PLÔR-ED**, (*de-plôrd*) *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.
- † **DE-PLÔR-ED-LY**, *adv.* Lamentably. *Taylor.*
- † **DE-PLÔRE-MENT**, *n.* A weeping; a lamenting.
- DE-PLÔR-ER**, *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.
- DE-PLÔR-ING**, *ppr.* Bewailing; deeply lamenting.
- DE-PLOY'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. deployer.*] To display, to open, to extend; a military term.
- DE-PLOY'**, *v. i.* To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.
- DE-PLOY-ING**, *ppr.* Opening; extending; displaying.
- DEP-LU-MÂTION**, *n.* 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. A tumor of the eyelids with loss of hair.
- DE-PLÛM-P**, *v. t.* [*L. deplumo.*] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.
- DE-PLÛM-ED**, (*de-plûmd'*) *pp.* Stripped of feathers or plumes.
- DE-PLÛM-ING**, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.
- DE-PÔLAR-IZE**, *v. t.* To deprive of polarity.
- † **DE-PÔNE**, *v. t.* [*L. depono.*] To lay down as a pledge; to wage. *Hudibras.*
- DE-PÔN-ENT**, *a.* [*L. deponens.*] 1. Laying down.—2. A deponent verb, in the *Latin Grammar*, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification.
- DE-PÔN-ENT**, *n.* 1. One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. 2. A deponent verb.
- DE-POP-U-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. depopulo.*] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants.
- DE-POP-U-LATE**, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.
- DE-POP-U-LA-TED**, *pp.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.
- DE-POP-U-LA-TING**, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.
- DE-POP-U-LÂTION**, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.
- DE-POP-U-LA-TOR**, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town or country; a dispeopler.
- DE-PÔRT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. deporter.*] 1. With the reciprocal pronoun, to carry; to demean; to behave. 2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another. *Walsh.*
- DE-PÔRT'**, *n.* Behaviour; carriage; demeanor; deportment. [*A poetic word.*] *Milton.*
- DEP-OR-TÂTION**, *n.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.
- DE-PÔRT-ED**, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.
- DE-PÔRT-ING**, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.
- DE-PÔRT-MENT**, *n.* [*Fr. deportement.*] Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanor; conduct; management.
- DE-PÔS'A-BLE**, *a.* That may be deposited, or deprived of office. *Howell.*
- DE-PÔS-SAL**, *n.* The act of depositing, or divesting of office. *Fox.*
- DE-PÔSE'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. deposer.*] 1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall. 2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office. 3. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court. 4. To lay aside. *Barrow.* 5. To take away; to strip; to divest; [*not in use.*] *Shak.* 6. To examine on oath; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*
- DE-PÔSE'**, *v. i.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*
- DE-PÔS-ED**, (*de-pôzd'*) *pp.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.

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

DE-POS'ER, n. One who deposes or degrades from office.  
DE-POS'ING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.

DE-POS'ING, n. The act of dethroning. *Selden*

DE-POS'IT, v. t. [*L. depositum*.] 1. To lay down; to lay to throw down. 2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. 3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge. 4. To lay aside; [*little used*.]

DE-POS'IT, n. 1. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged. *Kirscan*. 2. Any thing trusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation. 3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. 4. [*Fr. depôt*.] A city or town where goods are lodged for safe-keeping or for re-shipment.—*In deposit*, in a state of pledge, or for safe-keeping.

DE-POS'I-TA-RY, n. [*Fr. depositaire*.] A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian.

DE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying down; pledging; repositing.  
DE-PO-SI'TION, n. [*L. depositio*.] 1. The act of laying or throwing down. 2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged. 3. The act of giving testimony under oath. 4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit. 5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders.

DE-POS'I-TO-RY, n. A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping.

DE-POS'I-TUM, n. A deposit. [*Not English, nor in use*.]

DE-POT, (de-po') [*A French word. See DEPOSIT*.]

DE-PRA-VATION, n. [*L. depravatio*.] 1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting. 2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost, or impaired. 3. Censure; defamation; [*not used*.] *Shak*.

DE-PRAVE, v. t. [*L. depravo*.] 1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt. 2. To defame; to vilify; [*not used*.] *Shak*.

DE-PRAVED, (de-prāv'd) *pp*. 1. Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted. 2. a. Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.

DE-PRAVED-LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

DE-PRAVED-NESS, n. Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. *Hammond*.

DE-PRAVEMENT, n. A vitiated state. *Brown*.

DE-PRÄVER, n. A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.

DE-PRÄVING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.

† DE-PRÄVING, n. A traducing.

DE-PRÄVI-TY, n. 1. Corruption; a vitiated state. 2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.

† DE-PRÄ-CA-BLE, a. That is to be averted, or begged off.

DE-PRÄ-CATE, v. t. [*L. deprécator*.] 1. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted. 2. *More generally*, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. 3. To implore mercy of; [*improper*.] *Prior*.

DE-PRÄ-CATED, *pp*. Prayed against; deeply regretted.

DE-PRÄ-CATING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.

DE-PRÄ-CATION, n. 1. A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented. 2. Entreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.

DE-PRÄ-CATOR, n. One who deprecates.

DE-PRÄ-CA-TOR-Y, } a. 1. That serves to deprecate;

DE-PRÄ-CA-TIVE, } tending to remove or avert evil by prayer. 2. Having the form of prayer.

DE-PRÄ-CIATE, v. t. [*Low L. deprécio*.] 1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value. 2. To use a value; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed. 3. To lower the value.

DE-PRÄ-CIATE, v. i. To fall in value; to become of less worth.

DE-PRÄ-CIA-TED, *pp*. Lessened in value or price; undervalued.

DE-PRÄ-CIA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing. 2. Falling in value.

DE-PRÄ-CIATION, n. 1. The act of lessening or crying down a price or value. 2. The falling of value; reduction of worth.

DE-PRÄ-DATE v. t. [*L. deprador*.] 1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage, to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force. 2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil. 3. To devour; to destroy by eating.

DE-PRÄ-DATE, v. i. To take plunder or prey; to commit waste.

DE-PRÄ-DA-TED, *pp* Spoiled; plundered; wasted pillaged.

DE-PRÄ-DA-TING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.

DE-PRÄ-DATION, n. 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging. 2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence.

DE-PRÄ-DA-TOR, n. One who plunders, or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

DE-PRÄ-DA-TO-RY, a. Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.

DE-PRÄ-HEND, v. t. [*L. depréhendo*.] 1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act. 2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. [*Depréhend and its derivatives are little used*.]

† DE-PRÄ-HEND, v. i. To discover.

DE-PRÄ-HENDED, *pp*. Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.

DE-PRÄ-HENDING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.

DE-PRÄ-HENSI-BLE, a. That may be caught, or discovered.

DE-PRÄ-HENSI-BLE-NESS, n. Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DE-PRÄ-HENSI-ON, n. A catching or seizing; a discovery.

DE-PRESS, v. t. [*L. depressus*.] 1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position. 2. To let fall; to bring down. 3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish. 4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad. 5. To humble; to abase. 6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon. 7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate. 8. To lower in value.

DE-PRESSED, (de-press') *pp*. 1. Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.—2. *In botany*, a depressed leaf is hollow in the middle, or has the disk more depressed than the sides.

DE-PRESSING, *ppr.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abasing; impoverishing; rendering languid.

DE-PRESSION, n. 1. The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state. 2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inwards. 3. The act of humbling; abasement. 4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation. 5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. 6. A low state of business or of property. 7. The sinking of the polar star towards the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole towards the equator. Also, the distance of a star from the horizon below.—8. *In algebra*, the depression of an equation is the bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division.

DE-PRESSIVE, a. Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DE-PRESSOR, n. 1. He that presses down; an oppressor.—2. *In anatomy*, a muscle that depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached.

DE-PRIVEMENT, n. An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe of the eye.

DE-PRIV-A-BLE, a. That may be deprived.

DE-PRIVATION, n. 1. The act of depriving; a taking away. 2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.—3. *In law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition.

DE-PRIVE, v. t. [*L. de and privo*.] 1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed. 2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar. 3. To free or release from. 4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity or office; to divest of orders.

DE-PRIVED, (de-priv'd) *pp*. Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DE-PRIVEMENT, n. The state of losing or being deprived.

DE-PRIVER, n. He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DE-PRIVING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; depriving.

DEPTH, n. 1. Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downwards or inwards. 2. A deep place. 3. The sea, the ocean. 4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. 5. The middle or height of a season, as the depth of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the depth of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border as the depth of a wood. 6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored. 7. Unsearchableness; infinity. 8. The breadth and depth of the love of Christ are its vast extent. 9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating.—10. The depth of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear.—11. Depth of a sail, the extent of the square sails from the

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

- head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-reech of a stay-sail or a boom-sail.
- † DEPTHEN, *v. t.* To deepen. *Dict.*
- DEPOCE-LATE, *v. t.* To delouse; *t.* bereave of virginity.
- DEPULSE, *v. t.* To drive away. *Cocccram.*
- DEPULSION, *n.* [*L. depulsio.*] A driving or thrusting away. *See* REPUSSION.
- DEPULSORY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.
- DEPURATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. depurer.*] To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter or feculence.
- DEPURATE, *a.* Cleansed; pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*
- DEPURATED, *pp.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities. *E. Stiles.*
- DEPURATING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.
- DEPURATION, *n.* 1. The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. 2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.
- DEPURATOR, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. *Sydenham.*
- † DEPURE, *v. t.* To deplete.
- DEPUTATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent. 2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another. 3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another.
- DEPUTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. deputer.*] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name.
- DEPUTED, *pp.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.
- DEPUTING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.
- DEPUTIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.
- DEPUTY, *n.* [*Fr. député.*] 1. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a vicery.—2. In law, one that exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office.
- DEPUTY-COLLECTOR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.
- DEPUTY-MARSHAL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.
- DEPUTY-POST-MASTER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the post-master-general.
- DEPUTY-SHERIFF, *n.* A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. } In like manner, we use *deputy-commissionary*, *deputy pay-master*, &c.
- † DEQUANTITATE, *v. t.* To diminish the quantity of. *Brown.*
- DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.
- DERACINATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. deraciner.*] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- DERACINATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.
- DERACINATING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.
- † DERAIN, } *v. t.* [*Norm. derener, deraigner.*] To prove; }  
DERAIN, } to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; }  
to clear one's self. }
- DERAINMENT, } *n.* The act of deraining; proof; jus- }  
DERAINMENT, } tification. }
- DERANGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. deranger.*] 1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion. *Burke. Lavoisier Tran.* 2. To embarrass; to disorder. 3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason. 4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. *W. H. Sumner.*
- DERANGED, (de-ranjd) *pp.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.
- DERANGEMENT, *n.* 1. A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment. *Washington.* 2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity. *Paley.*
- DERANGING, *ppr.* 1. Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion. *Hamilton.* 2. Disorder of the rational powers.
- DERAY, *v. t.* To tumult; disorder; merriment.
- \* DERE, *a.* Hurtful.
- \* DERE, *v. t.* [*Sax. derian.*] To hurt.
- DERELICT, *a.* [*L. derelictus.*] Left; abandoned.
- DERELICT, *n.* 1. In law, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner. 2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.
- DERELICTION, *n.* [*L. derelictio.*] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment. 2. The state of being left or abandoned. 3. A leaving or receding from.
- DERIDY, *v. t.* [*L. derideo.*] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.
- DERIDED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.
- DERIDER, *n.* 1. One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer. 2. A droll or buffoon.
- DERIDING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.
- DERIDING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.
- DERISION, *n.* [*L. derisio.*] 1. The act of laughing at in contempt. 2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn. 3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.
- DERISIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.
- DERISIVELY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.
- DERISORY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing. *Shaftesbury.*
- DERIVABLE, *a.* 1. That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source. 2. That may be received from ancestors. 3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible. 4. That may be drawn from a radical word.
- DERIVATE, *n.* [*L. derivatus.*] A word derived from another. *Stuart.*
- DERIVATION, *a.* [*L. derivatio.*] 1. The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source.—2. In grammar, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original. 3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel. 4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another. 5. The thing derived or deduced. *Glanville.*
- DERIVATIVE, *a.* 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary.—2. A derivative chord, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.
- DERIVATIVE, *n.* 1. That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it.—2. In music, a chord not fundamental.
- DERIVATIVELY, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.
- DERIVE, *v. t.* [*L. derivo.*] 1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. 2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. 3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. 4. To turn from its natural course; to divert. 5. To communicate from one to another by descent. 6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.
- DERIVE, *v. i.* To come or proceed from. [*Not common.*]
- DERIVED, (de-rivd) *pp.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.
- DERIVER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source.
- DERIVING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.
- DERMAL, *a.* [*Gr. δερμα.*] Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin. *Fleming.*
- DERMOID, *a.* [*Gr. δερμα and ειδος.*] Pertaining to the skin; a medical term.
- † DERN, *a.* [*Sax. dearn.*] Solitary; sad; cruel.
- † DERNFUL, *a.* Sad; mournful.
- \* DERNIER, *a.* [*Fr.*] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dermier* resort.
- † DERNLY, *adv.* Sadly; mournfully. *Mare.*
- DEROGATE, *v. t.* [*L. derogare.*] 1. To repeal, annul or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; [*little used.*] 2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage.
- DEROGATE, *v. i.* 1. To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part. 2. To act beneath one's rank, place or birth. [*Unusual.*]
- DEROGATED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [*Shakespeare uses derogate in this sense.*]
- DEROGATE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from.
- DEROGATING, *ppr.* Annulling a part; lessening by taking from.
- DEROGATION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. *Mare generally*, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation. 2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation or honor, a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.
- DEROGATIVE, *a.* Derogatory. [*The latter is mostly used.*]
- DEROGATORILY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-ROGIA-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DE-ROGIA-TO-RY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect or value.

†DERRING, *a.* Daring. *Spenser*.

DERVIS, *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

DESART. See DESERT.

DESCANT, *n.* [Sp. *discante*.] 1. A song or tune composed in parts. 2. A song or tune with various modulations. 3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments. 4. The art of composing music in several parts. Descant is plain, figurative and double.

DESCANT', *v. i.* 1. To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing. 2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

DESCANTING, *ppr.* Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting.

DESCANTING, *n.* Remark; conjecture. *Burnet*.

DESCEND, *v. t.* [L. *descendo*.] 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come or go downwards; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down. 2. To go down, or to enter. 3. To come suddenly; to fall violently. 4. To go in; to enter. 5. To rush; to invade, as an enemy. 6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived. 7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance. 8. To pass from general to particular considerations. 9. To come down from an elevated or honorable station.—10. In music, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat.

DESCEND', *v. t.* To walk, move or pass downwards on a declivity.

DESCENDANT, *n.* [Fr. *descendant*.] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation.

DESCENDENT, *a.* 1. Descending; falling; sinking. 2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor.

DESCEND-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors. *Blackstone*.

DESCEND-I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be descended, or passed down. 2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

DESCENSION, *n.* [L. *descensio*.] 1. The act of going downwards; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.—2. In astronomy, right descension is the angle of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere.

DESCENSION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to descent.

DESCENSIVE, *a.* Tending downwards; having power to descend. *Steevens*.

DESCENT, *n.* [Fr. *descente*; L. *descensus*.] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking or falling. 2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity. 3. Progress downward; as, the descent from higher to lower orders of beings. 4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station. 5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea. 6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance. 7. A proceeding from an original or progenitor. 8. Birth; extraction; lineage. 9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor. 10. Offspring; issue; descendants. 11. A rank in the scale of subordination. 12. Lowest place.—13. In music, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.

DESCRIBABLE, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DESCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *describo*.] 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure. 2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion. 3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate the resemblance of a thing, by naming its nature, form or properties. 4. To represent by signs. 5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material. 6. To define laxly.

DESCRIBED, (de-skrīb'd) *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DESCRIBER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words or signs.

DESCRIBING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DESCRIBED, (de-skrīb'd) *pp.* Espied; discovered; seen.

DESCRIFER, *n.* One who spies, or discovers; a discoverer; a detector. *Crashaw*.

DESCRIPTION, *n.* [L. *descriptio*.] 1. The act of deline-

ating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye. 2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated, or represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c. 3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature or properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. 4. A definition. 5. The qualities expressed in a representation. 6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable. *Scott*.

DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing.

†DESCRIVE, *v. t.* [It. *descrivere*.] To describe

DESCRY, *v. t.* [Norm. *descrier* or *discriver*.] 1. To spy; to explore; to examine by observation. 2. To detect; to find out; to discover any thing concealed. 3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance. 4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered; [not in use.] *Hall*.

DESCRY, *n.* Discovery; thing discovered. [Unusual.]

DESCRYING, *ppr.* Discovering; spying.

†DES'E-GATE, *v. t.* To cut off; to cut away; to mow

*Cockeram*.

DES'E-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *desecro*.] 1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to consecrate. 2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-CRA-TED, *pp.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation; divested of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divested of a sacred character or office.

DES-E-CRATION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

DES'ERT, *a.* [L. *desertus*.] 1. Literally, forsaken; hence, uninhabited. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated. 2. Void; empty; unoccupied.

DES'ERT, *n.* [L. *desertum*.] An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; particularly, a vast sandy plain.

DES'ERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deserter*.] 1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to. 2. To leave, without permission, a military band, or a ship, in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty.

DES'ERT', *v. i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission.

DES'ERT', *n.* 1. A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offense; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. 2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited.

DES'ERT'ED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DES'ERT'ER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DES'ERT'FUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious.

DES'ERT'ING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DES'ERTION, *n.* 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting, with an intention not to return. 2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.

DES'ERTLESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward. *Dryden*.

DES'ERTLESS-LY, *adv.* Undeservedly. *Beaumont*.

DES'ERTRICE, } *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton*.

DES'ERTRIX, } *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton*.

DES'ERVE, (de-zerv') *v. t.* [L. *deservio*.] 1. To merit; to be worthy of; applied to good or evil. 2. To merit by labor or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred. 3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence. 4. To be worthy of, in a bad sense; to merit by an evil act.

DES'ERVE, *v. i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving.

DES'ERVED, (de-zerv'd) *pp.* Merited; worthy of.

DES'ERVED-LY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

DES'ERVER, *n.* He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of.

DES'ERVING, *ppr.* 1. Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment. 2. *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation.

DES'ERVING, *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

DES'ERVING-LY, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

DESH-A-BILLE, } { *n.* [Fr.] An undress; a

DESH-A-BIL, } { loose morning dress;

hence, any home dress.

DES'IC-CANT, *a.* Drying.

\* See Synopsis. MOVE, BOOK. DOVE.—B[IL]L, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in *this*. † *Obsol.*

- DESICCANT**, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore. *Wisean.*
- \* **DESICCATE**, or **DESICCATE**, *v. t.* [*L. desicco.*] To dry; to exhalo or remove moisture from.
- \* **DESICATE**, *v. i.* To become dry. *Hale.*
- \* **DESICATE-TED**, *pp.* Dried.
- \* **DESICATING**, *pp.* Drying; exhausting moisture.
- DESICICATION**, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried. *Bacon.*
- DESICATIVE**, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.
- DESICATIVE**, *n.* A dryer; that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
- † **DESIDERATE**, *v. t.* To want; to miss.
- DESIDERATUM**, *n.*; plu *desiderata*. [*L.*] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.
- † **DESIDIOSITY**, *n.* [*L. desidiosus.*] Idle; lazy; heavy.
- † **DESIGN**, (*de-sine*) *v. t.* [*L. designo.*] 1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch. 2. To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing. 3. To project, to form an idea, as a scheme. 4. To purpose or intend. 5. To mark out by tokens; [*not used.*] *Locke.* 6. To intend to apply or appropriate; with *for.*
- \* **DESIGN**, [*Fr. dessin.*] 1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines. 2. A scheme or plan in the mind. 3. Purpose; intention; aim; implying a scheme or plan in the mind. 4. The idea or scheme intended to be expressed by an artist.—5. In *manufactories*, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts.—6. In *music*, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.
- \* **DESIGNABLE**, *a.* 1. Capable of being designed or marked out. 2. Distinguishable.
- DESIGNATE**, *v. t.* [*L. designo.*] 1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description or something known and determinate. 2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication. 3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign, with *for.*
- DESIGNATE**, *a.* Appointed; marked out. [*Little used.*]
- DESIGNATED**, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out; appointed.
- DESIGNATING**, *pp.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.
- DESIGNATION**, *n.* 1. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects. 2. Indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others. 3. Appointment; direction. 4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment. 5. Import; distinct application.
- DESIGNATIVE**, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.
- DESIGNATOR**, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.
- \* **DESIGNED**, (*de-sind*) *pp.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.
- \* **DESIGNEDLY**, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.
- \* **DESIGNER**, *n.* 1. One who designs, marks out or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver. 2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; in an *ill sense*.
- † **DESIGNFULNESS**, *n.* Abundance of design. *Barrow.*
- † **DESIGNING**, *pp.* 1. Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.—2. *a.* In an *ill sense*, artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; hence, deceitful.
- \* **DESIGNING**, *n.* The art of delineating objects.
- \* **DESIGNLESS**, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.
- DESIGNLESSLY**, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.
- \* **DESIGNMENT**, *n.* 1. Design; sketch; delineation. 2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. *Stak.*
- DESIGNENCE**, *n.* [*L. desino.*] End; close. *Hall.*
- DESIGNENT**, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.
- DESIGNMENT**, *a.* [*L. desipiens.*] Trifling; foolish; playful.
- DESIRABLE**, *a.* 1. Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. 2. Pleasing; agreeable.
- DESIRABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being desirable. *Goodman.*
- DESIRE**, *n.* [*Fr. desir.*] 1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual or spiritual, is expected: a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. 2. A prayer or request to obtain. 3. The object of desire; that which is desired. 4. Love; affection. 5. Appetite; lust.
- DESIRE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. desirer.*] 1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnest-
- ness; to covet. 2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask to request; to petition. 3. To require; [*not in use*] *Spenser.*
- DESIRED**, (*de-zird*) *pp.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.
- DESIRELESS**, *a.* Free from desire. *Donne.*
- DESIRER**, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.
- DESIRING**, *pp.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.
- DESIROUS**, *a.* 1. Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy; as, Be not desirous of his dainties. *Prov. xliii.* Jesus knew they were desirous to ask him. *John. xvi.*
- DESIROUSLY**, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.
- DESIROUSNESS**, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.
- DESIST**, *v. i.* [*L. desisto.*] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear.
- DESISTANCE**, *n.* A ceasing to act; a stopping.
- DESISTING**, *pp.* Ceasing to act or proceed.
- † **DESISTIVE**, } *a.* [*L. desistis.*] Final; conclusive
- † **DESISTIVE**, }
- DESITIATION**, *n.* [*L. desitus.*] End.
- DESK**, *n.* [*D. disch*; *Sax. disc.*] 1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers. 2. The pulpit in a church; and, figuratively, the clerical profession.
- DESK**, *v. t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure. *Hall.*
- DESMINE**, *n.* A mineral that crystalizes in little silken tufts.
- DESOLATE**, *a.* [*L. desolatus.*] 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never having been inhabited. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed. 3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted. 4. Deserted of God; deprived of comfort.
- DESOLATE**, *v. t.* [*L. desolo, desolatus.*] 1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. 2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art.
- DESOLATED**, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.
- DESOLATELY**, *adv.* In a desolate manner.
- DESOLATELY**, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.
- DESOLATING**, *pp.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.
- DESOLATION**, *n.* 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; destruction; ruin; waste. 2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged and ruined. 3. A desolate state; gloominess; sadness; destitution.
- DESOLATORY**, *a.* Causing desolation.
- DESPAIR**, *n.* [*Fr. desespoir.*] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation. 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. 3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God.
- DESPAIR**, *v. i.* [*Fr. desespérer.*] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation.
- † **DESPAIR**, *v. t.* To cause to despair. *Sir R. Williams.*
- † **DESPAIRABLE**, *a.* Unhopeful.
- DESPAIRER**, *n.* One without hope. *Dryden.*
- DESPAIRFUL**, *a.* Hopeless. *Sidney.*
- DESPAIRING**, *pp.* Giving up all hope or expectation.
- DESPAIRINGLY**, *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness.
- DESPATCH**. See **DISPATCH**.
- DESPECTION**, *n.* [*L. despectio.*] A looking down; a despising. [*Little used.*]
- DESPERADO**, *n.* [*from desperare.*] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless, or regardless of safety.
- DESPERATE**, *a.* [*L. desperatus.*] 1. Without hope. 2. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger. 3. Furious, as a man in despair. 4. Hopeless; despair'd; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn.—5. In a popular sense, great in the extreme. *Pope.*
- DESPERATELY**, *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety.—2. In a popular sense, greatly; extremely; violently.
- DESPERATENESS**, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.
- DESPERATION**, *n.* 1. A despairing; a giving up of hope. 2. Hopelessness; despair. 3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger.
- DESPICABLE**, *a.* [*Low L. despicabilis.*] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless.
- DESPICABLENESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.
- DESPICABLY**, *adv.* Meantly; vilely; contemptibly.
- DESPICIENCY**, *n.* [*L. despicio.*] A looking down; a despising. *Medc.* [*Little used.*]
- DESPICABLE**, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

\* See *Synopsis*.  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ ,  $\bar{u}$ ,  $\bar{v}$ . *long.*—**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT**;—**PREY**;—**PIN** **MARINE**, **BIRD**:—† *Obscure*

† DE-SPTS'AL, *n.* Contempt.  
 DE-SPISE', *v. t.* 1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of. 2. To abhor. *Shak.*  
 DE-SPISE'D, (de-spiz'd) *pp.* Contemned; disdained; abhorred.  
 DE-SPISE-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being despised  
 DE-SPISE'ER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.  
 DE-SPISE'ING, *pp.* Contemning; scorning; disdain  
 DE-SPISE'ING, *n.* Contempt.  
 DE-SPISE'ING-LY, *adv.* With contempt.  
 DE-SPIITE', *v. t.* [*Fr. dépit; Norm. despitte.*] 1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred. 2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition. 3. An act of malice or contempt.  
 DE-SPIITE', *v. t.* To vex; to offend; to tease. *Raleigh*  
 DE-SPIITE'FUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant  
 DE-SPIITE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With despitte; maliciously; contemptuously.  
 DE-SPIITE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.  
 † DES-PITE'OUS, *a.* Malicious. *Milton.*  
 † DES-PITE'OUS-LY, *adv.* Furiously. *Spenser*  
 DE-SPOIL, *v. t.* [*L. despolio.*] 1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive; followed by *of*. 2. To strip or divest by any means.  
 DE-SPOIL'ED, (de-spoild') *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.  
 DE-SPOILER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer  
 DE-SPOILING, *pp.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.  
 DES-PO-LI'ATION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.  
 DE-SPOND', *v. t.* [*L. despondeo.*] 1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits. 2. To lose all courage, spirit or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.  
 DE-SPONDEN-CY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.  
 DE-SPONDENT, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.  
 DE-SPONDENT-LY, *adv.* Without hope.  
 DE-SPOND'ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.  
 DE-SPOND'ING, *pp.* Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits.  
 DE-SPOND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.  
 † DES-SPON'SATE, *v. t.* [*L. desponso.*] To betroth  
 † DES-PON-SATION, *n.* A betrothing.  
 DES-POT, *n.* [*Gr. despotis.*] An emperor, king or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution or laws. Hence, in a general sense, a tyrant.  
 DES-POT'IC, } *a.* 1. Absolute in power; independent  
 DES-POT'IC-AL, } of control from men, constitution or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power. 2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws or men; absolute. 3. Tyrannical.  
 DES-POT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.  
 DES-POT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Absolute authority.  
 DES-POT'ISM, *n.* [*Sp. despotismo.*] 1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince. 2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.  
 DES-PUM'ATE, *v. t.* [*L. desumpo.*] To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.  
 DES-PUM'ATION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter, and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.  
 DES-QUA-MATION, *n.* [*L. desquamo.*] A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.  
 † DESS, *for desk.* *Chaucer. Spenser.*  
 DESS, *v. t.* 1. To cut a section of hay from the stack. 2. To lay close together; to pile up in order. *Grose.*  
 DES-SERT', (dez-zert') *n.* [*Fr. dessert.*] A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed.  
 DESTI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. destino, destinatus.*] To design or appoint. [*Seldom used.*] See DESTINE.  
 DESTI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined.  
 DESTI-NATION, *n.* [*L. destinatio.*] 1. The act of designing, or appointing. 2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design. 3. The place to which a thing is appointed.  
 DESTINE, *v. t.* [*L. destino.*] 1. To set, ordain or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place. 2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree. 3. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably.  
 DESTINED, *pp.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

DESTIN-ING, *pp.* Ordaining; appointing.  
 DESTI-NY, *n.* [*Fr. destin.*] 1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate. 2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree.—*Destinies*, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out and determine it.  
 DESTI-TUTE, *a.* [*L. destitutus.*] 1. Not having or possessing; wanting. 2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.  
 DESTI-TUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.  
 † DESTI-TUTE, *v. t.* 1. To forsake. 2. To deprive.  
 DESTI-TO-TION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty. *Hooker.*  
 DESTROY', *v. t.* [*L. destruo.*] 1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing. 2. To ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning. 3. To ruin; to bring to naught; to annihilate. 4. To lay waste; to make desolate. 5. To kill; to slay; to extirpate. 6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to. 7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. 8. To put an end to; to annihilate a thing or the form in which it exists.—9. In chemistry, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.  
 DESTROY-A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.  
 DESTROY'ED, (de-stry'd) *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away, &c.  
 DESTROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, &c.  
 DESTROY'ING, *pp.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.  
 DESTROY'ING, *n.* Destruction. *Milton.*  
 † DESTRU'CT, *for destroy*, is not used.  
 DE-STRUC-TI-BIL-ITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.  
 DE-STRUC-TI-BLE, *a.* [*L. destruo, destructum.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.  
 DE-STRUC-TION, *n.* [*L. destructio.*] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin; by whatever means. 2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre. 3. Ruin. 4. Eternal death. 5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.  
 DE-STRUC-TIVE, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious.  
 DE-STRUC-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.  
 DE-STRUC-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of destroying or ruining.  
 † DE-STRUC-TOR, *n.* A destroyer; a consumer.  
 DES-U-DATION, *n.* [*L. desudo.*] A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples.  
 DESUE-TUDE, (des-swue-tude) *n.* [*L. desuetudo.*] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom or fashion.  
 DE-SUL-PHU-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. de, and sulphurata.*] To deprive of sulphur. *Chemistry.*  
 DE-SUL-PHU-RATE'D, *pp.* Deprived of sulphur.  
 DE-SUL-PHU-RATE'ING, *pp.* Depriving of sulphur.  
 DE-SUL-PHU-RATION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.  
 \* DES-UL-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.  
 \* DES-UL-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.  
 \* DES-UL-TO-RI-OR, or DES-UL-TO-RI-OROUS, *a.* [*L. desultorius.*] 1. Leaping; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical. 2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes.  
 † DE-SUME', *v. t.* [*L. desumo.*] To take from; to borrow.  
 DE-TACH', *v. t.* [*Fr. detacher.*] 1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from. 2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service. 3. To select ships from a fleet, and send them on a separate service.  
 DE-TACH'ED, (de-tacht') *pp.* 1. Separated; parted from disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service. 2. A separate.  
 DE-TACH'ING, *pp.* Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment.  
 DE-TACH'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of detaching or separating. 2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition. 3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.  
 DE-TAIL', *v. t.* [*Fr. détailler.*] 1. To relate, report or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to partic-

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

- ularize; to relate minutely and distinctly. 2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division. *Law of Mass.*
- DE-TAIL, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A narration or report of particulars; a minute and particular account. 2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.
- DE-TAIL/ED, (de-tald') *pp.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.
- DE-TAIL/ER, *n.* One who details.
- DE-TAILING, *pp.* 1. Relating minutely; telling the particulars. 2. Selecting from the rosters.
- DE-TAIN, *v. t.* [*L. detineo.*] 1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another. 2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; to stay or stop. 3. To hold in custody.
- DE-TAIN/ER, *n.* A writ. See DETINUE.
- DE-TAINED, (de-tand') *pp.* Withheld; kept back; prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.
- DE-TAIN/ER, *n.* 1. One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops or prevents from going.— 2. In *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful.
- DE-TAINING, *pp.* Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody.
- DE-TAINMENT, *n.* The act of detaining; detention.
- DE-TECT, *v. t.* [*L. detego, detectus.*] *Laterally*, to uncover; hence, to discover; to find out; to bring to light.
- DE-TECT/ED, *pp.* Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light.
- DE-TECT/ER, *n.* A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.
- DE-TECTING, *pp.* Discovering; finding out.
- DE-TECTION, *n.* 1. The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed. 2. Discovery of any thing before hidden, or unknown.
- DE-TEN/EBRATE, *v. t.* [*L. de and tenebræ.*] To remove darkness. *Brown.*
- DE-TENT, *n.* [*L. detentus.*] A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.
- DE-TENTION, *n.* 1. The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored. 2. Confinement; restraint. 3. Delay from necessity; a detaining.
- DE-TER, *v. t.* [*L. deterreo.*] 1. To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty or other consideration which disheartens, or countervails the motive for an act. 2. To prevent by prohibition or danger.
- DE-TERGE, (de-terj') *v. t.* [*L. detergo.*] To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter, from the body, or from an ulcer.
- DE-TERG/ED, (de-terjd') *pp.* Cleansed; purged.
- DE-TERG/ENT, *a.* Cleansing; purging.
- DE-TERG/ENT, *n.* A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.
- DE-TERG/ING, *pp.* Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter.
- DE-TER/I-O-RATE, *v. i.* [*Fr. deteriorer.*] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; opposed to *meliorate*.
- DE-TER/I-O-RATE, *v. t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality. *Paley.*
- DE-TER/I-O-RA-TED, *pp.* Made worse; impaired in quality.
- DE-TER/I-O-RA-TING, *pp.* Becoming worse or inferior in quality.
- DE-TE-RI-O-RA-TION, *n.* A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.
- DE-TE-RI-ORI-TY, *n.* Worse state or quality. *Ray.*
- DE-TER/MENT, *n.* The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters. *Boyle.*
- DE-TER/M-I-NA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be decided with certainty. *Boyle.* 2. That may end or be determined.
- DE-TER/M-I-NATE, *a.* [*L. determinatus.*] 1. Limited; fixed; definite. 2. Established; settled; positive. 3. Decisive; conclusive. 4. Resolved on. 5. Fixed; resolute.
- † DE-TER/M-I-NATE, *v. t.* To limit.
- DE-TER/M-I-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With certainty. 2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve; [*innusuat.*]
- DE-TER/M-I-NATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being determinate, certain or precise.
- DE-TER/M-I-NATION, *n.* 1. The act of determining or deciding. 2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose. 3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. 4. Absolute direction to a certain end. 5. An ending; a putting an end to.
- DE-TER/M-I-NA-TIVE, *a.* 1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end. 2. Limiting; that limits or bounds.
- DE-TER/M-I-NA-TOR, *n.* One who determines.
- DE-TERMINE, *v. t.* [*L. determino.*] 1. To end; *particularly*, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. 2. To end and fix; to settle ultimately. 3. To fix on; to settle or establish. 4. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. 5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction. 6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind. 7. To destroy; [*not used.*] *Shak.* 8. To put an end to. 9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.
- DE-TERMINE, *v. i.* 1. To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision. 2. To end; to terminate.
- DE-TERMINED, *pp.* 1. Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed. 2. *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose; or manifesting a firm resolution.
- DE-TERM/IN-ER, *n.* One who makes a determination
- DE-TERM/IN-ING, *pp.* Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing.
- DE-TER-RATION, *n.* [*L. de and terra.*] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; taking from out of the earth.
- DE-TER/RED, (de-terd') *pp.* Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty or danger.
- DE-TER/RING, *pp.* 1. Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil. 2. *a.* Discouraging; frightening.
- DE-TER/SION, *n.* [*L. deterseus.*] The act of cleansing, as a sore.
- DE-TER/SIVE, *a.* [*It. deterseivo.*] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.
- DE-TER/SIVE, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.
- DE-TEST, *v. t.* [*L. detestor.*] To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely.
- DE-TEST-A-BLE, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.
- DE-TEST-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.
- DE-TEST-A-BLY, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably
- DE-TESTA-TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence.
- DE-TEST/ED, *pp.* Hated extremely; abhorred.
- DE-TEST/ER, *n.* One who abhors.
- DE-TESTING, *pp.* Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating.
- DE-THRONE, *v. t.* [*Fr. detroner.*] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity. 2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.
- DE-THRÖN/ED, (de-thrönd') *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.
- DE-THRÖNEMENT, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor or prince.
- DE-THRÖNER, *n.* One who dethrones.
- DE-THRÖN/ING, *pp.* Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power.
- † DE-THRÖNIZE, *v. t.* To an throne. *Cutgrave.*
- \* DETI-NUE, *n.* [*Fr. detenu.*] In *law*, a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully detains goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession.
- DETO-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. detono.*] In *chemistry*, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.
- DETO-NATE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Nitre *detonates* with sulphur.
- DETO-NA-TED, *pp.* Exploded; burnt with explosion.
- DETO-NA-TING, *pp.* Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.
- DETO-NA-TION, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold.
- DETO-NI-ZA-TION, *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.
- DETO-NIZE, *v. t.* To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.
- DETO-NIZE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.
- DETO-NIZED, *pp.* Exploded, as a combustible body.
- DETO-NIZ-ING, *pp.* Exploding with a sudden report
- DE-TORSION, *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.
- DE-TORT, *v. t.* [*L. detortus.*] To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.
- DE-TORT/ED, *pp.* Twisted; wrested; perverted.
- DE-TORT/ING, *pp.* Wrestling; perverting.
- DE-TOUR, *n.* [*Fr.*] A turning; a circuitous way.
- DE-TRACT, *v. t.* [*L. detractum.*] 1. *Literally*, to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit; to detract from, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from. 2. To take away; to withdraw.
- DE-TRACTION, *n.* [*L. detractio.*] The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice.

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

†DE-TRACIOUS, a. Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

DE-TRACTIVE, a. Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DE-TRACTOR, n. One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another.

DE-TRACTORY, a. Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with *from*. *Boyle*.

DE-TRACTRESS, n. A female detractor; a censorious woman.

†DE-TRECT, v. t. [L. *detrecto*.] To refuse. *Fatherly*.

†DE-TRECTION, n. A refusing to do a thing.

DE-TRIMENT, n. [L. *detrimentum*.] Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution.

DE-TRIMENTAL, a. Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

DE-TRITION, n. [L. *detero*.] A wearing off. *Stevens*.

DE-TRITUS, n. [L. *detrusus*.] In *geology*, a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition.

DE-TRUDE, v. t. [L. *detrudo*.] To thrust down; to push down with force. *Locke*.

DE-TRUDED, *pp*. Thrust or forced down.

DE-TRUDING, *ppr*. Thrusting or forcing down.

DE-TRUNCATE, v. t. [L. *detrusco*.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DE-TRUNCATION, n. The act of cutting off.

DE-TRUSION, n. The act of thrusting or driving down.

†DE-TRUSION, n. [L. *detruso*.] Degradation.

DE-TURPATE, v. t. [L. *deturpo*.] To defile. [*Little used*.] *Taylor*.

DECCE, n. [Fr. *deuz*.] Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots.

DECCE, n. A demon. *See Duce*.

DEU-TER-O-GA-MIST, n. One who marries the second time. *Goldsmith*.

DEU-TER-O-GA-MY, n. [Gr. *deuteros* and *gamos*.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife. *Goldsmith*.

DEU-TER-O-NO-MY, n. [Gr. *deuteros* and *nomos*.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the pentateuch.

†DEU-TER-O-SO-FO-PY, n. The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEU-TOX-YD, n. [Gr. *deuteros*, and *oxyd*.] In *chemistry*, a substance oxydized in the second degree.

DE-VAP-O-RATION, n. The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain.

†DE-VAST, v. t. [L. *devasto*.] To lay waste; to plunder.

DEV-AS-TATE, v. t. [L. *devasto*.] To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEV-AS-TA-TED, *pp*. Laid waste; ravaged.

DEV-AS-TA-TING, *ppr*. Laying waste; desolating.

DEV-AS-TATION, n. [L. *devastatio*.] 1. Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havoc. —2. In *lan*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor, or administrator.

DE-VEL-OP, v. t. [Fr. *developper*.] 1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice. 2. To unravel; to unfold what is intricate.

DE-VEL-OPED, *pp*. Unfolded; laid open; unraveled.

DE-VEL-OP-ING, *ppr*. Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling.

DE-VEL-OP-MENT, n. 1. An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition. 2. The unraveling of a plot.

DEV-E-NUS-TATE, v. t. [L. *devenustio*.] To deface; to despoil. *Waterhouse*.

†DE-VERGENCE, n. [L. *devergentia*.] Declivity; declination.

DE-VEST, v. t. [Fr. *devestir*. Generally written *divest*.] 1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off. 2. To deprive; to take away. [*See Divest*.] 3. To free from; to disengage.—4. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right.

DE-VEST, v. i. In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate. [This word is generally written *divest*, except in the latter and legal sense.]

DE-VESTED, *pp*. Stripped of clothes, deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.

DE-VESTING, *ppr*. Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.

†DE-VE-X, a. [L. *devezus*.] Bending down.

†DE-VE-X, n. Deximity. *May*.

DE-VE-X-I-TY, n. [L. *devezitas*.] A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.

DE-VI-ATE, v. i. [It. *deviare*.] 1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course or line, either

in a literal or figurative sense. 2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; to err; to sin.

DE-VI-ATION, n. 1. A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course or line. 2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy. 3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.—4. In *commerce*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured.

DE-VICE, n. [Fr. *devis*, *deviser*.] 1. That which is formed by design, or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project. 2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture and heraldry. 3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising. 4. A spectacle or show; [*obs.*] *Beaumont*.

DE-VICE-FUL, a. Full of devices; inventive. *Spenser*.

DE-VICE-FUL-LY, *adv*. In a manner curiously contrived

DEVIL, (devl) n. [Sax. *diabol*; D. *duivel*; G. *teufel*.] 1. In the *Christian theology*, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the *New Testament*, the word is frequently and erroneously used for *demon*.

2. A very wicked person. 3. An idol, or false god.

DEVIL-ING, n. A young devil. [*Not in use*.] *Beaumont*

DEVIL-ISH, a. 1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious. 2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil. 3. Excessive; enormous.

DEVIL-ISH-LY, *adv*. 1. In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly. 2. Greatly; excessively.

DEVIL-ISH-NESS, n. The qualities of the devil.

†DEVIL-ISM, n. The state of devils. *Ep. Hall*.

†DEVIL-IZE, v. t. To place among devils. *Ep. Hall*.

DEVIL-KIN, n. A little devil. *Clarissa*.

DEVIL-SHIP, n. The character of a devil.

DE-VI-OUS, a. [L. *devius*.] 1. Out of the common way or track. 2. Wandering; roving; rambling. 3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

DE-VIR-GIN-ATE, v. t. [Low L. *devirgino*.] To deflower. *Sandys*.

DE-VIS-A-BLE, a. 1. That may be bequeathed or given by will. 2. That can be invented or contrived.

DE-VISE, v. t. [Fr. *deviser*.] 1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project. 2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate.

DE-VISE, v. i. To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.

DE-VISE, n. 1. Primarily, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator. 2. A will or testament. 3. A share of estate bequeathed.

†DE-VISE, n. Contrivance; scheme invented. *Hooker*.

DE-VISED, (de-vizd) *pp*. Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEV-I-SEE, n. The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DE-VIS-ER, n. One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor. *Greiv*.

DE-VIS-ING, *ppr*. 1. Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan. 2. Giving by will; bequeathing.

DE-VIS-OR, n. One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements. *Blackstone*.

†DEV-I-TA-BLE, a. Avoidable.

†DEV-I-TATION, n. An escaping.

†DEV-O-CATION, n. [L. *devoctio*.] A calling away; seduction. *Hallywell*.

DE-VOID, a. [*de* and *void*.] 1. Void; empty; vacant. 2. Destitute; not possessing. 3. Free from.

DE-VOIR, (dev-wor) n. [Fr. *devoir*.] Primarily, service or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

DEV-O-LUTION, n. [L. *devolutio*.] 1. The act of rolling down. 2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

DE-VOLVE, (de-volv) v. t. [L. *devolvere*.] 1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings. 2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.

DE-VOLVE, (de-volv) v. i. Literally, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.

DE-VOLVED, (de-volvd) *pp*. Rolled down; passed over to another.

DE-VOLVING, *ppr*. Rolling down; falling to a successor.

†DE-VOT-ARY, n. A votary. *Gregory*.

DE-VOTE, v. t. [L. *devoctio*, *devotus*.] 1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate. 2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the

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

- attention wholly or chiefly; to attach. 3. To give up; to resign. 4. To doom; to consign over. 5. To ex-  
 erate; to doom to evil.
- DE-VÔTE, *a.* Devoted. *Milton.*
- DE-VÔTE, *n.* A devotee. *Sandys.*
- DE-VÔTED, *pp.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed, consigned.
- DE-VÔTED-NESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictiveness. *Milner.*
- DEV-O-TEE, *n.* [Fr. *devot.*] One who is wholly devoted; particularly, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.
- DE-VÔTEMENT, *n.* 1. Devotedness; devotion. 2. Vowed dedication. *Mason.*
- DE-VÔTER, *n.* One that devotes; also, a worshiper.
- DE-VÔTING, *pp.* Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning.
- DE-VÔTION, *n.* 1. The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose. 2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God; devoutness. 3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties. 4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. 5. An act of reverence, respect or ceremony. 6. Ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention. 7. Earnestness; ardor; eagerness. 8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.
- DE-VÔTION-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion. 2. Suited to devotion.
- DE-VÔTION-AL-IST, *n.* A person given to devotion; or  
 DE-VÔTION-IST, } one superstitiously or formally devout.
- † DE-VÔTO, *n.* [It.] A devotee. *Spenser.*
- † DE-VÔTOR, *n.* One who reverences or worships.
- DE-VOUR, *v. t.* [L. *deoro.*] 1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man. 2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence. 3. To destroy; to annihilate; to consume. 4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot. 5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions. 6. To destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul. 7. To slay. 8. To enjoy with avidity.
- DE-VOURED, (de-vour'd) *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.
- DE-VOURER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes or destroys; he that preys on.
- DE-VOURING, *pp.* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.
- DE-VOURING-LY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.
- DE-VOUR, *a.* [It. *devoto*; Fr. *devot.*] 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer. 2. Pious; devoted to religion; religious. 3. Expressing devotion or piety. 4. Sincere; solemn; earnest.
- † DE-VOÛT, *n.* A devotee. *Sheldon.*
- DE-VOÛTLESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.
- DE-VOÛTLESS-NESS, *n.* Want of devotion.
- DE-VOÛT-LY, *adv.* 1. With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion. 2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts. 3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.
- DE-VOÛTNESS, *n.* The quality of being devout.
- † DE-VOW, *v. t.* To give up. *B. Jonson.*
- DEW, *n.* [Sax. *deau.*] The water or moisture collected or deposited on or near the surface of the earth, during the night, by the escape of the heat which held the water in solution.
- DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew; to moisten. *Milton.*
- DEW-BENT, *a.* Bent by the dew. *Thomson.*
- DEW-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a species of brier or bramble, that creeps along the ground, of the genus *rubus*.
- DEW-BE-SPAN-GLÉD, *a.* Spangled with dew-drops.
- † DEW-BE-SPRENT, *a.* Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*
- DEW-BE-SPRINKLED, *a.* Sprinkled with dew.
- DEW-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew. *Milton.*
- DEW-DROP-PING, *a.* Wetting as with dew.
- DEWED, *pp.* Moistened with dew.
- DEW-IM-PEARLED, *a.* Covered with dew-drops, like pearls. *Drayton.*
- DEWING, *pp.* Wetting or moistening with dew.
- DEW-LAP, *n.* 1. The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.—2. In *Shakespeare*, a lip flaccid with age.
- DEW-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dew-lap.
- DEW-WORM, *n.* A worm, called otherwise *earth-worm*, a species of *lumbricus*.
- DEWY, *a.* 1. Partaking of dew; like dew. 2. Moist with dew.
- DEXTER, *a.* [L. *dexter.*] Right, as opposed to left; a term
- used in heraldry, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms.
- DEX-TER-I-TY, *n.* [L. *dexteritas.*] 1. Readiness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action, which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion. 2. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients, quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.
- DEXTRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to left. *Brown.*
- DEX-TRAL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.
- DEX-TRORSAL, *a.* Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.
- DEX'TROUS, *a.* 1. Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit. 2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients. 3. Skilful; artful; done with dexterity; as, *dextrous* management.
- DEX'TROUS-LY, *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.
- DEX'TROUS-NESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.
- DEY, *n.* The title of the governor of Algiers.
- DI, *a* prefix, a contraction of *dis*, denotes from, separation or negation, or two.
- DIA, Greek, *a* prefix, denotes through.
- DIA-BASE, *n.* Another name of *greenstone*.
- DI-AB-A-TÉ-R-I-AL, *a.* [Gr. *διαβαίνω.*] Border-passing. *Mitford.*
- DI-A-BÉTES, *n.* [Gr. *διαβητης.*] A long-continued increased quantity of urine; an excessive and morbid discharge of urine. *Cuze.*
- DI-A-BÉ-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.
- DI-A-BOL-IC, } *a.* [L. *diabolus.*] Devilish; pertaining  
 DI-A-BOL-I-CAL, } to the devil; hence, extremely mal-  
 icious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil.
- DI-A-BOL-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.
- DI-A-BOL-I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.
- DI-A-BOL-I-FY, *v. t.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to.
- DI-AB-O-LISM, *n.* 1. The actions of the devil. 2. Possession by the devil. *Warburton.*
- DI-A-CAUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *διακαίω.*] Belonging to curves formed by refraction. *Bailey.*
- DI-ACHY-LON, *n.* [Gr. *εία* and *χυλος.*] An emollient plaster.
- DI-AC-O-NAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus.*] Pertaining to a deacon.
- DI-A-COUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *διακων.*] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.
- DI-A-COUSTICS, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also *diaphonics*.
- DI-A-CRIT-I-CAL, or DI-A-CRIT-IC, *a.* [Gr. *διακριτικός.*] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive.
- DI-A-DELPH, *n.* [Gr. *δύς, δι* and *αδελφος.*] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.
- DI-A-DELPH-I-AN, *a.* Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments.
- DI-A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. *διάδημα.*] 1. *Anciently*, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty.—2. In *modern usage*, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown; and, *figuratively*, empire; supreme power. 3. A distinguished or principal ornament.
- DI-A-DEMÉD, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned ornamented. *Pope.*
- DI-A-DRÔM, *n.* [Gr. *διάδρομον.*] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.
- DI-ÉR-É-SIS, DI-ÉR-É-SIS, or DI-ÉR-É-SY, *n.* [Gr. *διαίρεσις.*] The dissolution of a diphthong; the mark (·) placed over two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *ææ*.
- DI-AG-NOSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαγνωστικός.*] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.
- DI-AG-NOSTIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.
- DI-AG/O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *διαγωνίος.*] 1. In *geometry*, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts. 2. Being in an angular direction.
- DI-AG/O-NAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts.
- DI-AG/O-NAL-LY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.
- DI-A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *διαγραμμα.*] In *geometry*, a figure, draught or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. *Anciently*, a musical scale.

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

- DI-A-GRAPHIC**, } a. [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*.] Descrip-  
**DI-A-GRAPHI-CAL**, } tive.  
**DI-A-GRYD-I-ATES**, n. Strong purgatives made with dia-  
 grydium.
- DI-AL**, n. [Fr. *diail*.] An instrument for measuring time,  
 by the sun or by the air; being a plate or plain surface, on  
 which lines are drawn in such a manner, that the shadow  
 of a wire, or of the upper edge of another plane, erected  
 perpendicularly on the former, may show the true time  
 of the day.
- DI-AL-PLATE**, n. The plate of a dial on which the lines  
 are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.
- DI-A-LECT**, n. [Gr. *διαλεκτος*.] 1. The form or idiom of a  
 language, peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state.  
 2. Language; speech, or manner of speaking.
- DI-A-LECTI-CAL**, a. 1. Pertaining to a dialect, or dia-  
 lects; not radical. 2. Logical; argumental.
- DI-A-LECTI-CAL-LY**, adv. In the manner of a dialect.
- DI-A-LECT-I-CIAN**, n. A logician; a reasoner.
- DI-A-LECTICS**, n. That branch of logic which teaches  
 the rules and modes of reasoning.
- DI-AL-ING**, n. The art of constructing dials, or of drawing  
 dials on a plane. The sciatic science, or knowledge of  
 showing the time by shadows.
- DI-AL-IST**, n. A constructor of dials; one skilled in dial-  
 ing.
- DI-AL-LAGE**, n. [Gr. *δαλλαγη*.] A mineral, the *smaragd*-  
*di* of Saussure. The metalloidal subspecies is called  
*schillerstein*, or *skiller spar*.
- DI-AL-O-GISM**, n. A feigned speech between two or more.
- DI-A-L-O-GIST**, n. A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer  
 of dialogues. *Johsson*.
- DI-AL-O-GIST'IC**, } a. Having the form of a dialogue.  
**DI-AL-O-GIST'I-CAL**, }  
**DI-AL-O-GIST'I-CAL-LY**, adv. In the manner of dia-  
 logue.
- DI-AL-O-GIZE**, v. i. To discourse in dialogue.
- DIA-LOGUE**, (di'a-log) n. [Fr. *dialogue*.] 1. A conversa-  
 tion or conference between two or more persons; *particu-  
 larly*, a formal conversation in theatrical performances;  
 also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or  
 more persons carry on a discourse. 2. A written conversa-  
 tion, or a composition in which two or more persons are  
 represented as conversing on some topic.
- † **DIA-LOGUE**, v. i. To discourse together; to confer.
- DIA-LOGUE-WRITER**, n. A writer of dialogues or  
 feigned conversations.
- DI-AL-Y-SIS**, n. [Gr. *διαλυσις*.] 1. A mark in writing or  
 printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two  
 vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two  
 vowels are to be separated in pronunciation.—2. In *medi-  
 cine*, debility; also, a solution of continuity.
- † **DI-A-MAN-TINE**, for *adamantine*.
- DI-AM-E-TER**, n. [Gr. *διαμετρος*.] 1. A right line passing  
 through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure,  
 terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure  
 into two equal parts. 2. A right line passing through the  
 centre of a piece of timber, a rock or other object, from  
 one side to the other.
- DI-AM-E-TRAL**, a. Diametrical, which see.
- DI-AM-E-TRAL-LY**, adv. Diametrically.
- DI-A-METRI-CAL**, a. 1. Describing a diameter. 2. Ob-  
 serving the direction of a diameter; direct.
- DI-A-METRI-CAL-LY**, adv. In a diametrical direction;  
 directly.
- \* **DIA-MOND**, (di'a-mond, or di'mond) n. [Fr. *diamant*.] 1.  
 A mineral, gem or precious stone, of the most valuable  
 kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other  
 minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and  
 transparent, but it is sometimes colored. 2. A very small  
 printing letter. 3. A figure, otherwise called a *rhombus*.
- DIA-MOND**, a. Resembling a diamond; consisting of dia-  
 monds.
- DIA-MOND-ED**, a. Having the figure of an oblique-angled  
 parallelogram, or rhombus. *Faller*.
- DIA-MOND-MINE**, n. A mine in which diamonds are  
 found.
- DI-AN-DER**, n. [Gr. *δεις*, *δὲ* and *αντρ*.] In *botany*, a plant  
 having two stamens.
- DI-AN-DRI-AN**, a. Having two stamens.
- † **DIA-PASM**, n. [Gr. *διαπασσω*.] A perfume.
- DI-A-PÄ-SON**, } n. [Gr. *διαπασσων*.] 1. In *music*, the octave  
**DIA-PÄ-SE**, } or interval which includes all the tones.  
 —2. Among *musical-instrument-makers*, a rule or scale by  
 which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes,  
 &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones  
 and semitones.
- DI-A-PEN-TE**, n. [Gr. *δια* and *πεντε*.] 1. A fifth; an in-  
 terval making the second of the concords, and, with the  
 diatessarion, an octave.—2. In *medicine*, a composition of  
 five ingredients.
- DIA-PER**, n. [Fr. *diapré*; said to be from *Ypres*.] Figured

- linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures; much  
 used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.
- DIA-PER**, v. t. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with  
 figures; to flower. *Spenser*.
- DIA-PER**, v. i. To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.
- DIA-PHÄ-NED**, a. Transparent. [*Little used*.]
- DI-APH-A-NËI-TY**, n. [Gr. *διαφανεια*.] The power of  
 transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.
- DI-A-PHÄ-NIC**, a. [Gr. *διαφανης*.] Having power to trans-  
 mit light; transparent. *Raleigh*.
- DI-APH-A-NOUS**, n. Having power to transmit rays of  
 light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.
- DI-APH-O-RESIS**, n. [Gr. *διαφορησις*.] Augmented pers-  
 piration; or an elimination of the humors of the body  
 through the pores of the skin.
- DI-APH-O-RET'IC**, a. Having the power to increase pers-  
 piration; sudorific; sweating.
- DI-APH-O-RET'IC**, n. A medicine which promotes perspi-  
 ration; a sudorific. *Coxe*.
- DIA-PHRAGM**, (di'a-fram) n. [Gr. *διαφραγμα*.] 1. In  
*anatomy*, the diaphragm, a muscle separating the chest or  
 thorax from the abdomen or lower belly. 2. A partition  
 or dividing substance.
- DI-A-POR'ESIS**, n. [Gr. *διαπορησις*.] In *rhetoric*, doubt;  
 hesitation. *Bailey*.
- DI-A-R'I-AN**, a. Pertaining to a diary; daily.
- DIA-RIST**, n. One who keeps a diary.
- DI-AR-RHEA**, n. [Gr. *διάρροια*.] Purging or flux; a fre-  
 quent and copious evacuation of excrement by stool.
- DI-AR-RHET'IC**, a. Promoting evacuation by stool; pur-  
 gative.
- DIA-RY**, n. [L. *diarium*.] An account of daily events or  
 transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or  
 observations.—[A *diary fever* is a fever of one day.]
- DIAS-CHISM**, n. [Gr. *διασχισμα*.] In *music*, the difference  
 between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly  
 called the *lesser comma*.
- DIAS-PORE**, n. [Gr. *διασπορω*.] A mineral occurring in  
 lamellar concretions.
- DI-AS-TAL'TIC**, a. [Gr. *διασταλτικός*.] Dilated; noble;  
 bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals  
 in music.
- DIA-STEM**, n. [Gr. *διαστημα*.] In *music*, a simple inter-  
 val.
- DI-AS'TO-LE**, } n. [Gr. *διαστολη*.] 1. Among *physicians*,  
**DI-AS'TO-LY**, } a dilatation of the heart, auricles and ar-  
 teries; opposed to *systole*, or contraction.—2. In *grammar*,  
 the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syl-  
 lable naturally short is made long.
- DIA-ST'YLE**, n. [Gr. *δια* and *στυλος*.] An edifice in which  
 three diameters of the columns are allowed for interco-  
 luminations.
- DI-A-TES-SA-RON**, n. [Gr. *δια* and *τεσσαρα*.] Among *mu-  
 sicians*, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a  
 greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone.
- DI-A-TON'IC**, a. [Gr. *δια* and *τονος*.] Ascending or de-  
 scending, as in sound, or from sound to sound. *Harris*.
- DIA-TRIBE**, n. [Gr. *διατριβη*.] A continued discourse or  
 disputation. *Bailey*.
- DI-A-ZEO'TIC**, a. [Gr. *διαζευγνυμι*.] A *diæzetic* tone, in  
*ancient Greek music*, disjoined two-fourths, one on each  
 side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth.  
 This is, in our music, from A to B.
- † **DIB**, v. i. To dip. *Barret*.
- DIB-BLE**, n. A pointed instrument, used in gardening and  
 agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.
- DIB'BLE**, v. t. To plant with a dibble; or to make holes  
 for planting seeds, &c.
- DIB'BLE**, v. i. To dibble or dip; a term in *angling*.
- DIB-STONE**, n. A little stone which children throw at an-  
 other stone. *Locke*.
- DI-CAC'I-TY**, n. [L. *dicacitas*.] Pertness. [*Little used*.]  
*Graves*.
- DIC-AST**, n. [Gr. *δικαστης*.] In *ancient Greece*, an officer  
 answering nearly to our jurymen. *Milford*.
- DICE**, n. *plu.* of *die*; also, a game with dice.
- DICE**, v. i. To play with dice. *Shak*.
- DICE'-BOX**, n. A box from which dice are thrown in  
 gaming. *Addison*.
- DICE-MÄ-KER**, n. A maker of dice.
- DICE-R**, n. A player at dice.
- DICH**. This word seems corrupted from *dit*, for *do it*. *Shak*
- DI-CHOT'O-MIZE**, v. t. To cut into two parts; to divide  
 into pairs.
- DI-CHOT'O-MOUS**, a. [Gr. *διχα* and *μοινο*.] In *botany*,  
 regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.
- DI-CHOT'O-MOUS-COR'YMBED**, a. Composed of cor-  
 ymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by  
 pairs.
- DI-CHOT'O-MY**, n. [Gr. *διχοτομια*.] 1. Division or distri-  
 bution of ideas by pairs; [*little used*.]—2. In *astronomy*,

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

- that phase of the moon, in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.
- DICH'ROIT**, *n.* See **IOLEITE**.
- DIC'ING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house where dice are played; a gaming-house. [*Little used.*]
- DICKER**, *n.* In *old authors*, the number or quantity of ten, particularly, ten hides or skins.
- DI-CO'C'OUS**, *a.* [*Gr. δις and κοκκος.*] Two grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.
- DI-CO-TYLE-DON**, *n.* [*Gr. δις and κοτυληδων.*] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.
- DI-COT-Y-LED'O-NOUS**, *a.* Having two lobes.
- DICTATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dicto.*] 1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command or direction. 2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written. 3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind.
- DICTATE**, *n.* 1. An order delivered; a command. 2. A rule, maxim or precept, delivered with authority. 3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind.
- DICTA-TED**, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.
- DICTA-TING**, *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.
- DICTA-TION**, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing. *Paley.*
- DICTA-TOR**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others. 2. One invested with absolute authority. In *ancient Rome*, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power.
- DICTA-TO-RI-AL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable. 2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.
- DICTA-TOR-SHIP**, *n.* 1. The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office. 2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism. *Dryden.*
- DICTA-TO-RY**, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical. *Milton.*
- DICTA-TURE**, *n.* 1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship. 2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.
- DICT'ION**, *n.* [*L. dictio.*] Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.
- DICTION-A-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. dictionnaire.*] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon. *Johnson.*
- DID**, *pret. of do*, contracted from *doed*. I did, thou didst, he did, we did, you or ye did, they did. *Did* is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences.
- DI-DACTIC**, } *a.* [*Gr. διδακτικός.*] Adapted to teach;  
**DI-DACTIC-AL**, } preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles or rules; intended to instruct.
- DI-DACTI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.
- DIDAP-PER**, *n.* A bird that dives into the water, a species of *colymbus*.
- DI-DAS'CA-LIG**, *a.* [*Gr. διδασκαλικός.*] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [*Little used.*]
- † **DIDDER**, *v. i.* [*Cent. diddern.*] To shiver with cold. *Sherwood.*
- DID'DLE**, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.
- DID'DLING**, *n.* A word in many places applied in fondness to children.
- DI-DEE-A-HE'DRAL**, *a.* [*di and decahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a decahedral prism with pentahedral summits.
- DI-DO-DE-CA-HE'DRAL**, *a.* [*di and dodecahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.
- DI-DRACHMA**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.
- DIDST**. The second person of the imperfect tense of *do*.
- DI-DUCTION**, *n.* [*L. diductio.*] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*
- DIDY-NAM**, *n.* [*Gr. δι, δις and δυναμεις.*] In *botany*, a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.
- DID-Y-NAMI-AN**, *a.* Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.
- DIE**, *v. i.* [*Sw. ds; Dan. dver.*] 1. To cease to live; to expire; to decrease; to perish; and, with respect to man, to depart from this world. 2. To be punished with death; to lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another. 3. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing. 4. To sink; to faint. 5. To languish with pleasure or tenderness; followed by *away*. 6. To languish with affection. 7. To recede, as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; or to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually. 8. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish, as plants. 9. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; mostly used in the participle.—10. In *theology*, to perish everlastingly; to suffer
- divine wrath and punishment in the future world. 11. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of. 12. To endure great danger and distress.—To die away, to decrease gradually; to cease to blow.
- DIE**, *n.*; *plu. Dice.* [*Fr. dé.*] 1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box. 2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. 3. Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*
- DIE**, *n.*; *plu. Dies.* A stamp used in coining money, in founderies, &c.
- DI-ECIAN**, *n.* [*Gr. δις and οίκος.*] In *botany*, one of a class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on different plants of the same species.
- DIER**. See **DYER**.
- DIE-SIS**, *n.* [*Gr. dieesis.*] In *music*, the division of a tone, less than a semitone.
- DIET**, *n.* [*L. diata.*] 1. Food or victuals. 2. Food prescribed by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity. 3. Allowance of provision. 4. Board, or boarding.
- DIET**, *n.* [*D. ryksdag; G. reichstag.*] An assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire.
- DIET**, *v. t.* 1. To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for. 2. To take food by rules prescribed. 3. To feed; to furnish aliment.
- DIET**, *v. i.* 1. To eat according to rules prescribed. 2. To eat; to feed.
- DIET-A-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.
- DIET-A-RY**, *n.* A medicine of diet. *Hulot.*
- DIET-DRINK**, *n.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.
- DIET-ED**, *pp.* Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.
- DIET-ER**, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.
- DI-E-TET'IC**, } *a.* [*Gr. διατητικη.*] I pertaining to diet,  
**DI-E-TET'I-CAL**, } or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.
- DI-E-TINE**, *n.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.
- DIET-ING**, *ppr.* Taking food; prescribing rules for eating taking food according to prescribed rules.
- DIF-FAR-RE-AT'ION**, *n.* [*L. dis and farreatio.*] The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of a man and wife.
- DIF-FER**, *v. i.* [*L. differo.*] 1. Literally, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct or various, in nature, condition, form or qualities; followed by *from*. 2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. 3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.
- DIFFER**, *v. t.* To cause to be different or various. *Derham.*
- DIFFER-ENCE**, *n.* 1. The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity. 2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another. 3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy. 4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy. 5. A logical distinction. 6. Evidences or marks of distinction. 7. Distinction.—8. In *mathematics*, the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.—9. In *logic* an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species.—10. In *heraldry*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.
- DIFFER-ENCE**, *v. t.* To cause a difference or distinction.
- DIF-FER-ENT**, *a.* 1. Distinct; separate; not the same. 2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms or qualities; unlike; dissimilar.
- DIF-FER-EN-TIAL**, *a.* An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. This is called a differential quantity.
- DIF-FER-ENT-LY**, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.
- DIF-FER-ING**, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending.
- DIF-FER-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a different manner.
- † **DIF-FI-CILE**, *a.* [*L. difficilis.*] Difficult; hard; scrupulous. *Bacon.*
- † **DIF-FI-CILE-NESS**, *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded
- † **DIF-FI-CIL-I-TATE**, *v. t.* To make difficult.
- DIF-FI-CULT**, *a.* [*L. difficilis; Sp. dificultoso.*] 1. Hard to be made, done or performed; not easy; attended with labor and pains. 2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded. 3. Hard to be ascended, as a hill, traveled as a road, or crossed, as a river, &c.

† DIFFLICULT, *v. t.* To perplex; to render difficult.  
 DIFFLICULTY, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*.] 1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing. 2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. 3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. 4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which cannot be easily understood, explained or believed.—5. In a popular sense, bodily complaints; indisposition.  
 DIFFIDENCE, *v. t.* [L. *diffido*.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. [*Little used.*] *Dryden*.  
 DIFFIDENCE, *n.* [It. *diffidanza*; Sp. *diffidencia*.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability or disposition of others. 2. *More generally*, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. 3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness.  
 DIFFIDENT, *a.* 1. Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting of another's power, disposition, sincerity or intention. 2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency. 3. Reserved; modest; timid.  
 DIFFIDENTLY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.  
 † DIFFIND, *v. t.* [L. *diffindo*.] To cleave in two; to split. *Dict.*  
 DIF-FINI-TIVE, *a.* Determinate; definitive.  
 † DIF-FISSION, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting.  
 DIF-FLATION, *n.* The act of scattering by a blast of wind. *Dict.*  
 DIF-FLU-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *diffluo*.] A flowing or falling  
 DIF-FLU-ENCY, } away on all sides.  
 DIF-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.  
 DIF-FORM, *a.* [L. *dis* and *forma*.] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous. 2. Unlike; dissimilar.  
 DIF-FORMI-TY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity. *Brown*.  
 DIF-FRANCHISE, } See DIS-FRANCHISE, which is  
 DIF-FRANCHISE-MENT, } the word in use.  
 DIF-FUSE, *v. t.* [L. *diffundis*.] 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread. 2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions; to disperse.  
 DIF-FUSE, *a.* 1. Widely spread; dispersed. 2. Copious; prolix; using many words; giving full descriptions. 3. Copious; verbose; containing full or particular accounts; not concise.  
 DIF-FUSED, (*diffuzd*) *pp.* 1. Spread; dispersed. 2. Loose; flowing; wild. *Shak*.  
 DIF-FUSED-LY, *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.  
 DIF-FUSED-NESS, *n.* The state of being widely spread. *Sherwood*.  
 DIF-FUSELY, *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; with many words; fully.  
 DIF-FUSI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread.  
 DIF-FUSI-BLE, *a.* That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.  
 DIF-FUSI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Diffusibility.  
 DIF-FUSION, *n.* 1. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction. 2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion. 3. A spreading; extension; propagation. 4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style; [*little used.*]  
 DIF-FUSIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. 2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive.  
 DIF-FUSIVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.  
 DIF-FUSIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion. 2. Extension, or extensiveness. 3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.  
 DIG, *v. t.*; pret. *digged*, or *dug*; *pp.* *digged*, or *dug*. [Sw. *dika*; Dan. *diger*.] 1. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument. 2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth. 3. To pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles. 4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.—*To dig down*, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging.—*To dig out*, or *to dig from*, is to obtain by digging.—*To dig up*, is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar.  
 DIG, *v. i.* 1. To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work. 2. To work in search of; to search.—*To dig in*, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.—*To dig through*, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DI-GAM-MA, *n.* [Gr. *δῖς* and *γᾶμμα*.] The name of F, most absurdly given to that letter, when first invented or used by the Eolians, on account of its figure.  
 † DIG-A-MY, *n.* Second marriage. *Herbert*.  
 DI-GAS-TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *δῖς* and *γαστρον*.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw.  
 † DIG-ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *digerens*.] Digesting.  
 DIGEST, *n.* [L. *digestus*.] 1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian. A pandect. 2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles.  
 DI-GEST, *v. t.* [L. *digestum*.] 1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method. 2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts. 3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme.—1. In chemistry, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matras, as a preparation for chemical operations. 5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject. 6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties. 7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate. 8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.  
 DI-GEST, *v. i.* 1. To be prepared by heat. 2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus; as an ulcer or wound. 3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.  
 DI-GESTED, *pp.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.  
 DI-GESTED-LY, *adv.* In a methodical and regular way.  
 DI-GESTER, *n.* 1. He that digests or digests in order. 2. One who digests his food. 3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach. 4. A strong vessel contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat.  
 DI-GESTI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.  
 DI-GESTI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being digested. *Bacon*.  
 DI-GESTING, *pp.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.  
 DI-GESTION, *n.* [L. *digestio*.] 1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing it for circulation and nourishment.—2. In chemistry, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance. 3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design. 4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter. 5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.  
 DI-GESTIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach. 2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat. Methodizing; reducing to order. 4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers. 5. Dissolving.  
 DI-GESTIVE, *n.* 1. In medicine, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.—2. In surgery, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.—*Digestive salt*, the muriate of potash.  
 DI-GESTURE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [*Little used.*]  
 DIG-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be digged.  
 DIGGED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig*.  
 DIG-GER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench, or ditch.  
 † DIGHT, (*dite*) *v. t.* [Sax. *dihht*.] To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. *Milton*.  
 DIG-IT, *n.* [L. *digitus*.] 1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. 2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse.—3. In arithmetic, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits.  
 DIG-I-TAL, *a.* [L. *digitalis*.] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.  
 DIG-I-TATE, or DIG-I-TA-TED, *a.* In botany, a digitate leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers.  
 † DIG-I-TATE, *v. t.* To point out as with a finger.  
 DI-GLA-DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *digladior*.] To fence; to quarrel. [*Little used.*]

- DI-GLA-DI-ATION**, *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel. *B. Jonson.*
- DIG-NI-FI-CATION**, *n.* The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion. *Walton.*
- DIG-NI-FIED**, *pp.* 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity. 2. a. Marked with dignity; noble.
- DIG-NI-FY**, *v. t.* [*Sp. dignificar.*] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office. 2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.
- DIGNI-TA-RY**, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons.
- DIGNI-TY**, *n.* [*L. dignitas.*] 1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to *meanness*. 2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature. 3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mind. 4. Elevation of deportment. 5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. 6. The rank or title of a nobleman. — 7. In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures. 8. In *astrology*, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets. 9. A general maxim, or principle; [*not used.*] *Brown.*
- DIG-NO-TION**, *n.* [*L. dignosco.*] Distinguishing mark; distinction. *Brown.*
- DIG-O-NOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. δῖς and γωνία.*] In *botany*, having two angles, as a stem.
- DIG-RAPH**, *n.* [*Gr. δῖς and γραφή.*] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head*. *Sheridan.*
- DIG-RESS**, *v. t.* [*L. digressus.*] 1. *Literally*, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design or tenor of a discourse, argument or narration; *used only of speaking or writing.* *Locke.* 2. To go out of the right way or common track; to deviate; [*not now in use.*] *Shak.*
- DIG-RESSING**, *pp.* Departing from the main subject.
- DIG-RESSION**, *n.* [*L. digressio.*] 1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing. 2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it. 3. Deviation from a regular course; [*little used.*] *Brown.*
- DIG-RESSION-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. *Walton.*
- DIG-RESSIVE**, *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression. *Johnson.*
- DIG-RESSIVE-LY**, *adv.* By way of digression.
- DIG-YN**, *n.* [*Gr. δῖς and γωνία.*] In *botany*, a plant having two pistils.
- DIG-YNI-AN**, *a.* Having two pistils.
- DI-HE-DRAL**, *a.* [*Gr. δῖς and ὄψα.*] Having two sides, as a figure.
- DI-HE-DRON**, *n.* A figure with two sides or surfaces.
- DI-HEX-A-HE-DRAL**, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.
- DI-JU-DI-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dijudico.*] To judge or determine by censure. *Hales.*
- DI-JU-DI-CATION**, *n.* Judicial distinction.
- DIKE**, *n.* [*Sax. dic; Sw. dike; D. dyk.*] 1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose. 2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. 3. A vein of basalt, greenstone or other stony substance.
- DIKE**, *v. t.* To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank.
- † **DIKE**, *v. i.* To dig.
- DI-LACER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dilacero.*] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force.
- DI-LACER-A-TED**, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.
- DI-LACER-A-TING**, *pp.* Tearing; rending in two.
- DI-LACER-ATION**, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [*In lieu of these words, lacerate, laceration, are generally used.*]
- DI-LA-NI-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dilanio.*] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [*Little used.*]
- DI-LA-NI-ATION**, *n.* A tearing in pieces.
- DI-LAPI-DATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dilapido.*] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.
- DI-LAPI-DATE**, *v. t.* 1. To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin. 2. To waste; to squander.
- DI-LAPI-DA-TED**, *pp.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin.
- DI-LAPI-DA-TING**, *pp.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin
- DI-LAP-I-DATION**, *n.* 1. Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. 2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin. 3. Pecculation.
- DI-LAPI-DA-TOR**, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.
- DI-LA-TA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it.
- DI-LAT-A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.
- DIL-A-TATION**, *n.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.
- DI-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. dilato.*] 1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions. 2. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely.
- DI-LATE**, *v. i.* 1. To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions. 2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration.
- DI-LATE**, *a.* Expanded; expansive.
- DI-LATED**, *pp.* Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space.
- DI-LATEE**, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.
- DI-LATING**, *pp.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely.
- DI-LATOR**, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.
- DILA-TO-RI-LY**, *adv.* With delay; tardily.
- DILA-TO-RI-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.
- DILA-TO-RY**, *a.* [*Fr. dilatoire.*] 1. *Literally*, drawing out or extending in time; hence, slow; late; tardy; applied to things. 2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; applied to persons. 3. In *law*, intended to make delay; tending to delay.
- DIL-EC-TION**, *n.* [*L. dilectio.*] A loving. *Martin.*
- DIL-EM-MA**, *n.* [*Gr. δῖλημμα.*] 1. In *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. 2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.
- DIL-ET-TAN-TE**, *n.* [*It.*] One who delights in promoting science or the fine arts. *Burke.*
- DIL-I-GENCE**, *n.* [*L. diligentia.*] 1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity. 2. Care; heed; heedfulness. 3. The name of a stage-coach, used in France.
- DIL-I-GENT**, *a.* [*L. diligens.*] 1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; applied to persons. 2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous.
- DIL-I-GENT-LY**, *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.
- DILL**, *n.* [*Sax. dil, dile.*] An annual plant.
- DILL**, *v. t.* To soothe; to blunt; to silence pain or sound. *Grose.*
- † **DI-LU-CID**, *a.* [*L. dilucidus.*] Clear.
- † **DI-LU-CI-DATE**, *v. t.* To make clear. *See ELUCIDATE.*
- DI-LU-CI-DATION**, *n.* The act of making clear.
- DI-LU-CID-LY**, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.
- DILU-ENT**, *a.* [*L. diluens.*] 1. Making liquid, or more fluid; making thin; attenuating. 2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.
- DILU-ENT**, *n.* 1. That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid. 2. That which weakens the strength of, as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.
- DI-LUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. diluo, dilutus.*] 1. *Literally*, to wash, but *appropriately*, to render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid. 2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated. 3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture. 4. To weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of.
- DI-LUTE**, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color. *Newton.*
- DI-LUTED**, *pp.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened; made thin, as liquids.
- DI-LUTER**, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.
- DI-LUTING**, *pp.* Making thin, or more liquid; weakening.
- DI-LUTION**, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. *Arbutnot.*
- DI-LU-VI-AL**, } *a.* [*L. diluivium.*] 1. Pertaining to a flood or  
**DI-LU-VI-AN**, } deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days. 2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood in the days of Noah. *Buckland*

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

DI-LO'VI-ATE, *v. i.* To run as a flood. [*Not much used.*]  
*Sandys.*

DI-LO'VI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *geology*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge.

DIM, *a.* [Sax. *dim.*] 1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct. 2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered. 3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous. 4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions. 5. Having its lustre obscured; sullied; tarnished.

DIM, *v. t.* 1. To cloud; to impair the powers of vision. 2. To obscure. 3. To render dull the powers of conception. 4. To make less bright; to obscure. 5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully.

† DIM-BLE, *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat. *B. Jonson.*

DIME, *n.* [Fr.] A silver coin of the *United States*, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

DI-MEN'SION, *n.* [L. *dimensio.*] In *geometry*, the extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness or depth.

DI-MEN'SION-LESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless. *Milton.*

DI-MEN'SI-TY, *n.* Extent; capacity. *Hovell.*

DI-MENSIVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DIM'E-TER, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures

DIM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of two measures.

† DIM-I-EX'TION, *n.* A battle, a contest. *Dict.*

DI-MIDI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dimidiō.*] To divide into two equal parts.

DI-MIDI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *dimidiatus.*] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DI-MIDI-A'TION, *n.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *diminuo.*] 1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means. 2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.—3. In *music*, to take from a note by a sharp, flat or natural.—To diminish from, to take away something; [*obs.*]

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller.

DI-MINISH-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

DI-MINISHED, *pp.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

DI-MINISH-ER, *n.* That which, or one who, impairs or lessens.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *pp.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation. *Locke.*

DI-MIN'U-ENT, *a.* Lessening. [*Little used.*]

† DIMI-NUTE, *a.* Small. *Gorges.*

† DIMI-NUTE-LY, *adv.* In a manner which lessens.

DIM-I-NUTION, *n.* [L. *diminutio.*] 1. The act of lessening; a making smaller. 2. The state of becoming or appearing less. 3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. 4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.—5. In *architecture*, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.—6. In *music*, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif.*] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIM'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dim or obscure.

DI-MIS'SION, *n.* Leave to depart. *Huloet.*

\* DI-MIS-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *dimissorius.*] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. 2. Granting leave to depart.

† DI-MIT'T, *v. t.* [L. *dimitto.*] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let.

DIMU-TY, *n.* [D. *dicmit.*] A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIM'LY, *adv.* 1. In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight. 2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

DIMMING, *pp.* Obscuring.

DIM'NESS, *n.* Obscurity. *Shak.*

DIM'NESS, *n.* 1. Dullness of sight. 2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight. 3. Faintness; imperfection. 4. Want of brightness. 5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity.

DIM'PLE, *n.* A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face.

DIM'PLE, *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities. *Dryden.*

DIM'PLED, *a.* Set with dimples.

DIM'PLY, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions.

DIM-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

DIN, *n.* [Sax. *dyn.*] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering or rumbling sound, long continued.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor.

DINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *dynan.*] To eat the chief meal of the day

DINE, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed.

† DI-NET'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *δινητικός.*] Whirling round.

DING, *v. t.*; pret. *ding*, or *dinged*. [Sax. *dencgan.*] To thrust or dash with violence. [*Little used.*]

DING, *v. i.* To bluster; to bounce. [*A low word.*]

DING'DONG. Words used to express the sound of bells. *Shak.*

DIN'GI-NESS, *n.* A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DIN'GLE, *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

DIN'GLE-DANGLE. Hanging loosely, or something dangling. *Warton.*

DING'Y, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun

DIN'ING, *pp.* Eating the principal meal in the day.

DINING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainment.

DIN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *diner*; It. *dinner*.] 1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening. 2. An entertainment; a feast.

DIN'NER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining.

DINT, *n.* [Sax. *dynt.*] 1. A blow; a stroke. 2. Force; violence; power exerted. 3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced *dent*. *Dryden.*

DINT, *v. t.* To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [*See* *IDENT.*] *Donne.*

DINTED, *pp.* Marked by a blow or by pressure.

DINT'ING, *pp.* Impressing marks or cavities.

DI-NUMER-A'TION, *n.* The act of numbering singly [*Little used.*]

\* DI'O-CE-SAN, *a.* [The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal.] Pertaining to a diocese.

\* DI'O-CE-SAN, *n.* A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

DI'O-CESE, *n.* [Gr. *διοκρυσ.*] [*Diocese* is an erroneous

DI'O-CESS, } orthography.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop.

DI-OCE-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits

DI'O-DON, *n.* The sun-fish.

DI'O-MEDE, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the web-footed kind.

DI-OP'SIDE, *n.* [Gr. *διοψιδ.*] A rare mineral, regarded by Haüy as a variety of augite.

DI-OPTASE, *n.* Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

DI-OP'TIC, } [*Gr. διοπτρικός.*] 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight

DI-OP'TIC, } in the view of distant objects. 2. Per-

DI-OP'TRI-CAL, } taining to dioptries, or the science of refracted light.

DI-OP'TRICES, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water or glass.

DI-O-RAMA, *n.* [Gr. *δία και σκρμα.*] A newly invented optical machine giving a variety of light and shade.

DI'O-RIS'M, *n.* [Gr. *διορισμός.*] Definition. [*Rarely used.*]

DI-O-RIS'TIC, *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [*Rarely used.*]

DI-O-RIS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner.

DI-OR-THO'SIS, *n.* A chirographical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive shape.

DIP, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *dipped*, or *dipt*. [Sax. *diþpan.*] 1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid, and withdraw. 2. To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; as, to dip water from a boiler. 3. To engage; to take concern. *Dryden.* 4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage; [*little used.*] *Dryden.* 5. To moisten; to wet; [*unusual.*] *Milton.* 6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, *v. i.* 1. To sink; to immerge in a liquid. 2. To enter; to pierce. 3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to dip into the funds. 4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there. 5. To choose by chance; to trust and take. 6. To incline downward.

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

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

DI-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις και πεταλον.*] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

DIPH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *διφθογγος.*] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH-THONG'AL, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

**DIPHYLLOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *δύς* and *φύλλον*.] In *botany*, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

**DIPLOE**, *n.* [Gr. *διπλός*.] The soft medullium, medullary substance, or porous part, between the plates of the skull.

**DIPLOMA**, *n.* [Gr. *δίπλωμα*.] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege or honor.

**DIPLOMACY**, *n.* 1. The customs, rules and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 2. A diplomatic body; and the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. 3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

**DIPLOMATE**, *v. t.* To invest with a privilege.

**DIPLOMAT**, *n.* Made by diplomas. *Kennet.*

**DIPLOMATIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomas; privileged. 2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. 3. Pertaining to ministers at a foreign court, or to men authorized by diploma.

**DIPLOMATIST**, *n.* A minister, official agent or envoy to a foreign court.

**DIPLOMATICS**, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, &c.

**DIPLOMATIST**, *n.* One employed or versed in affairs of state.

**DIPPER**, *n.* 1. One that dips; he or that which dips. 2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle.

**DIPPING**, *ppr.* 1. Plunging or immersing into a liquid, and speedily withdrawing. 2. Engaging or taking a concern in. 3. Looking into, here and there; examining in a cursory, slight or hasty manner. 4. Inclining downward. 5. Breaking, inclining.

**DIPPING**, *n.* 1. The act of plunging or immersing. 2. The act of inclining towards the earth; inclination downwards. 3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; or a sloping downwards. 4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

**DIPPING-NEEDLE**, *n.* A needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet, at the different points of the earth's surface.

**DI-PRISMATIC**, *a.* Doubly prismatic. *Jameson.*

**DIPSAS**, *n.* [Gr. *διψας*.] A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst.

**DIPTER**, *n.* [Gr. *δύς* and *πτερον*.] The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.

**DIPTE-RA**, *a.* Having two wings only.

**DIPTE-RA**, *n.* [Gr. from *δύς* and *πτερον*.] In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases.

**DIPTYCH**, *n.* [Gr. *διπτυχος*.] A public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs and others, among Christians.

**DI-PYRE**, *n.* A mineral occurring in minute prisms.

**DIRE**, *a.* [L. *dirus*.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

**DI-RECT**, *a.* [L. *directus*.] 1. Straight; right.—2. In *astronomy*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac, in the direction of the signs; opposed to *retrograde*. 3. In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral*. 4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. 5. Open; not ambiguous or doubtful. 6. Plain; express; not ambiguous.—7. In *music*, a *direct interval* is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major, third and octave.—*Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.

**DI-RECT**, *v. t.* [L. *directum*.] 1. To point or aim in a straight line, towards a place or object. 2. To point; to show the right road or course. 3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner. 4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a way. 5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding, with authority; to command.

**DI-RECT**, *n.* In *music*, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave. *Busby.*

**DI-RECTED**, *pp.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

**DI-RECTER**, *n.* A director, which see.

**DI-RECTING**, *ppr.* Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.

**DI-RECTION**, *n.* [L. *directio*.] 1. Aim at a certain point; a pointing towards, in a straight line or course. 2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. 3. A straight line or course. 4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendance. 5. Regularity; adjustment. 6. Order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. 7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended. 8. A body or board of directors.

**DI-RECTIVE** *a.* 1. Having the power of direction. *Hooker.* 2. Instructing; instructing; showing the way.

**DI-RECTLY**, *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course; rectilinearly; not in a winding course. 2. Immediately; soon; without delay. 3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity, or without a train of inferences.

**DI-RECTNESS**, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way. *Bentley.*

**DI-RECTOR**, *n.* 1. One who directs; one who superintends, governs or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor. 2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance. 3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company. 4. That which directs or controls by influence. *Hamilton.*—5. In *surgery*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife.

**DI-RECTORIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction, containing direction or command.

**DI-RECTORY**, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

**DI-RECTORY**, *n.* 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. 2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode. 3. The supreme council of France, in the late Revolution. 4. A board of directors.

**DI-RECTRESS**, *n.* A female who directs or manages.

**DI-RECTRIX**, *n.* A female who governs or directs.

**DIREFUL**, *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous. *Dryden.*

**DIREFULLY**, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

**DI-REPTION**, *n.* [L. *dirēptio*.] A separation. *Hall.*

**DIRENESS**, *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness. *Shak.*

**DI-REPTION**, *n.* [L. *dirēptio*.] The act of plundering.

**DIRGE**, (*durj*) *n.* [L. *dirige*.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow and mourning.

**DIRI-GENT**, or **DI-RECTRIX**, *n.* In *geometry*, the line of motion along which the described line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure.

**DIRK**, *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.

**DIRK**, *n.* Dark. *Spenser.*

**DIRK**, *v. t.* 1. To darken. 2. To poniard; to stab.

**DIRT**, *n.* [Sax. *gedritan*.] 1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean. 2. Meanness; sordidness; [not in use.]

**DIRT**, *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile. *Swift.*

**DIRTY-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily. 2. Meantly; sordidly; by low means.

**DIRTY-NESS**, *n.* 1. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness. 2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

**DIRTY**, *a.* 1. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as *dirty hands*. 2. Not clean; not pure; turbid. 3. Cloudy; dark; dusky. 4. Mean; base; low; despicable; groveling.

**DIRTY**, *v. t.* 1. To foul; to make filthy; to soil. 2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize.

**DI-RUPTION**, *n.* [L. *diruptio*.] A bursting or rending asunder. See **DISRUPTION**.

**DIS**, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence *Fr. des*, *Sp. de*, and *de* may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence, it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*.

**DIS-ABLE-TY**, *n.* 1. Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength or ability; weakness; impotence. 2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind, incapacity. 3. Want of competent means or instruments. 4. Want of legal qualifications; incapacity.

**DIS-ABLE**, *v. t.* 1. To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. 2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding. 3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments or resources. 4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair so as to render incapable of action, service or resistance. 5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means. 6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

**DIS-ABLED**, *pp.* Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

**DIS-ABLE-MENT**, *n.* Weakness; disability; legal impediment. *Bacon.*

**DIS-ABLING**, *ppr.* Rendering unable or incapable depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

**DIS-ABUSE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *desabuser*.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right.

**DIS-ABUSED**, (*dis-a-būz'd*) *pp.* Undeceived.

**DIS-ABUSING**, *ppr.* Undeceiving.

\* See *Synopsis*.  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{E}$ ,  $\bar{I}$ ,  $\bar{O}$ ,  $\bar{U}$ ,  $\bar{Y}$ , long.—**FAR**, **FALL**, **WHAT**;—**PREY**—**PIN**, **MARINE**, **BIRD**;— † *Obsolete*.

DIS-AC-COM-MO-DATE, *v. t.* To put to inconvenience.  
 DIS-AC-COM-MO-DATION, *n.* A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared. *Hale.*  
 †DIS-AC-CORD, *v. i.* To refuse assent. *Spenser.*  
 DIS-AC-CUS-TOM, *v. t.* To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.  
 DIS-AC-CUS-TOMED, *pp.* Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use.  
 DIS-AC-KNOWLEDGE, *v. t.* To deny; to disown. *South.*  
 DIS-AC-KNOWLEDGED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.  
 DIS-AC-KNOWLEDG-ING, *pp.* Denying; disowning.  
 DIS-AC-QUAIN-T, *v. t.* To dissolve acquaintance. [*L. u.*]  
 DIS-AC-QUAIN-TANCE, *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.  
 DIS-A-DORN, *v. t.* To deprive of ornaments. *Congreve.*  
 †DIS-AD-VANCE, *v. t. or i.* To check; to halt.  
 DIS-AD-VANTAGE, *n.* [*Fr. desavantage.*] 1. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. 2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. 3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit or other good.  
 DIS-AD-VANTAGE, *v. t.* To injure in interest; to prejudice.  
 †DIS-AD-VANTAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not advantageous.  
 DIS-AD-VAN-TAGEOUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation or other good.  
 DIS-AD-VAN-TAGEOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.  
 DIS-AD-VAN-TAGEOUS-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.  
 †DIS-AD-VENTURE, *n.* Misfortune. *Raleigh.*  
 †DIS-AD-VENTU-ROUS, *a.* Unprosperous. *Spenser.*  
 DIS-A-F-FECT, *v. t. 1.* To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly. 2. To disdain, or dislike. *Hall.* 3. To throw into disorder. *Hammond.*  
 DIS-A-F-FECTED, *pp. or a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly.  
 DIS-A-F-FECTED-LY, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.  
 DIS-A-F-FECT-ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.  
 DIS-A-F-FECTING, *pp.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.  
 DIS-A-F-FECTION, *n.* 1. Alienation of affection, attachment or good will; want of affection; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike or unkindness; disloyalty. 2. Disorder; bad constitution; [*little used.*] *Wise man.*  
 DIS-A-F-FECTION-ATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly. *Blount.*  
 DIS-A-F-FIRM, *v. t. 1.* To deny; to contradict. 2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.  
 DIS-A-F-FIRM-ANCE, *n.* 1. Denial; negation; disproof; confutation. 2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal.  
 DIS-A-F-FIRM-ED, (*dis-af-furmd'*) *pp.* Denied; contradicted; overthrown.  
 DIS-A-F-FIRMING, *pp.* Denying; contradicting; annulling.  
 DIS-A-F-FOR-EST, *v. t.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.  
 DIS-A-F-FOR-EST-ED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.  
 DIS-A-F-FOR-EST-ING, *pp.* Depriving of forest privileges.  
 DIS-A-G-GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.  
 DIS-A-G-GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.  
 DIS-A-G-GRE-GA-TING, *pp.* Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.  
 DIS-A-G-GRE-GA-TION, *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.  
 DIS-A-G-REE, *v. i. 1.* To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar. 2. To differ, as in opinion. 3. To be unsuitable. 4. To differ; to be in opposition.  
 DIS-A-G-REE-A-BLE, *a. 1.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous; [*little used.*] 2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses.  
 DIS-A-G-REE-A-BLE-NESS, *n. 1.* Unsuitableness; contrariety. 2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses.  
 DIS-A-G-REE-A-BLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.  
 DIS-A-G-REEING, *pp.* Differing; not according or coinciding.  
 DIS-A-G-REEMENT, *n. 1.* Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity. 2. Difference of opinion or sentiments. 3. Unsuitableness.

†DIS-AL-LIEGE, *v. t.* To alienate from all allegiance.  
 DIS-AL-LOW, *v. t.* [*dis and allow.*] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove. 2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent. 3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject. 4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject.  
 DIS-AL-LOW-A-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.  
 DIS-AL-LOWANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.  
 DIS-AL-LOWED, (*dis-al-lowd'*) *pp.* Not granted, permitted or admitted; disapproved; rejected.  
 DIS-AL-LOWING, *pp.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.  
 DIS-AL-LI-OR, *v. t.* To form an improper alliance.  
 DIS-AN-CHOR, *v. t.* To force from its anchors.  
 †DIS-AN-GEL-I-CAL, *a.* Not angelical. *Cowentry.*  
 DIS-AN-I-MATE, *v. t. 1.* To deprive of life; [*not used.*] 2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.  
 DIS-AN-I-MA-TED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.  
 DIS-AN-I-MA-TING, *pp.* Discouraging; disheartening.  
 DIS-AN-I-MATION, *n. 1.* The act of discouraging; deprecation of spirits. 2. Privation of life; [*not used.*]  
 DIS-AN-NUL, *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish.  
 DIS-AN-NULLED, (*dis-an-nuld'*) *pp.* Annulled; vacated; made void.  
 DIS-AN-NULLING, *pp.* Making void; depriving of authority or binding force.  
 DIS-AN-NULMENT, *n.* The act of making void.  
 DIS-A-NOINT, *v. t.* To render consecration invalid.  
 DIS-AP-PAR-EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.  
 DIS-AP-PEAR, *v. i. 1.* To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible. 2. To cease. 3. To withdraw from observation.  
 DIS-AP-PEAR-ANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.  
 DIS-AP-PEARING, *pp.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.  
 DIS-AP-PEARING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.  
 DIS-AP-POINT, *v. t. 1.* To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped or expected. 2. To frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.  
 DIS-AP-POINTED, *pp.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire or design; frustrated.  
 DIS-AP-POINTING, *pp.* Defeating of expectation, hope, desire or purpose; frustrating.  
 DIS-AP-POINTMENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.  
 DIS-AP-PRE-CIATE, *v. t.* To undervalue; not to esteem.  
 DIS-AP-PRO-BATION, *n.* A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong.  
 DIS-AP-PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.  
 DIS-AP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *a.* Not appropriated, or not having appropriated.  
 DIS-AP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *v. t. 1.* To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. 2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.  
 DIS-AP-PROVAL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.  
 DIS-AP-PROVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. desapprouver.*] 1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. 2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction.  
 DIS-AP-PROVED, (*dis-ap-proovd'*) *pp.* Disliked; condemned; rejected.  
 DIS-AP-PROVING, *pp.* Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.  
 †DIS-ARD, *n.* [*Sax. dysig.*] A prattler; a boasting talker.  
 DIS-ARM, *v. t.* [*Fr. desarmer.*] 1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority. 2. To deprive of means of attack or defense. 3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell. 4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening.  
 DIS-ARM-ED, (*diz-armd'*) *pp.* Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defence or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.  
 DIS-ARM-ER, *n.* One who deprives of arms.  
 DIS-ARMING, *pp.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless.  
 DIS-AR-RANGE, *v. t.* To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. [*See DERRANGE.*] *Warton.*  
 DIS-AR-RANGEMENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder. *Baxter.*  
 DIS-AR-RAY, *v. t. 1.* To undress; to divest of clothes. *Spenser.* 2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.

- DIS-AR-RAY'**, *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order. 2. Undress.
- DIS-AR-RAY'ED**, (*dis-ar-ráde'*) *pp.* Divested of clothes or array; disordered.
- DIS-AR-RAY'ING**, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.
- † **DIS-AS-SI-DOU-TY**, *n.* Want of assiduity or care.
- DIS-AS-SOCI-ATE**, *v. t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.
- DIS-AS-TER**, *n.* [*Fr. desastre.*] 1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune.
- DIS-AS-TER**, *v. t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also to injure, to afflict. *Shak.*
- DIS-AS-TERED**, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.
- DIS-AS-TROUS**, *a.* 1. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury. 2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.
- DIS-AS-TROUS-LY**, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.
- DIS-AS-TROUS-NESS**, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.
- DIS-AUTHOR-IZE**, *v. t.* To deprive of credit or authority. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*
- DIS-A-VOUCH**, *v. t.* To retract profession; to deny; to disown. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*
- DIS-A-VOW'**, *v. t.* 1. To deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self. 2. To deny; to disown; to reject. 3. To dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate.
- DIS-A-VOW'IAL**, *n.* 1. Denial; a disowning. 2. Rejection; a declining to vindicate.
- DIS-A-VOW'IED**, (*dis-a-vow'id*) *pp.* Denied; disowned.
- DIS-A-VOW'ING**, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.
- DIS-A-VOW'MENT**, *n.* Denial; a disowning. *Wotton.*
- DIS-BAND**, *v. t.* 1. To dismiss from military service; to break up a band or body of men enlisted. 2. To scatter; to disperse.
- DIS-BAND'**, *v. i.* 1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up. 2. To separate; to dissolve connection. *Tillotson.* 3. To be dissolved; [*not used.*] *Herbert.*
- DIS-BANDED**, *pp.* Dismissed from military service; separated.
- DIS-BAND'ING**, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.
- DIS-BARK'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. débarquer.*] We now use *debar* and *disembark.* To land from a ship; to put on shore. *Fope.*
- DIS-BE-LIEF'**, *n.* Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief. *Tillotson.*
- DIS-BE-LIEVE'**, *v. t.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.
- DIS-BE-LIEVED**, (*dis-be-leevd'*) *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
- DIS-BE-LIEVER**, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies to be true or real. *Watts.*
- DIS-BE-LIEVING**, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.
- DIS-BENCH'**, *v. t.* To drive from a bench or seat. *Shak.*
- † **DIS-BLAME'**, *v. t.* To clear from blame. *Chaucer.*
- DIS-BODIED**, *a.* Disembodied, *which is the word now used.*
- DIS-BOWEL**, *v. t.* To take out the intestines.
- DIS-BRANCH'**, *v. t.* 1. To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. 2. To deprive of branches. *Coelyn.*
- DIS-BUD**, *v. t.* To deprive of buds or shoots.
- DIS-BURDEN**, *v. t.* 1. To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge. 2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome or cumbersome.
- DIS-BURDEN**, *v. i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved.
- DIS-BURDENED**, *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.
- DIS-BURDEN-ING**, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.
- DIS-BURSE**, (*dis-burs*) *v. t.* [*Fr. débourser.*] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; *primarily*, to pay money from a public chest or treasury, *but applicable to a private purse.*
- DIS-BURSED**, (*dis-burst'*) *pp.* Paid out; expended.
- DIS-BURSEMENT**, *n.* [*Fr. déboursement.*] 1. The act of paying out; as money from a public or private chest. 2. The money or sum paid out.
- DIS-BURSER**, *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.
- DIS-BURSING**, *ppr.* Paying out or expending.
- DISC**, *n.* [*L. di-cus.*] The face or breadth of the sun or moon; also, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass.
- DIS-CAL-CE-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. discalceatus.*] To pull off the shoes or sandals.
- DIS-CAL-CE-A-TED**, *pp.* Stripped of shoes.
- DIS-CAL-CE-A-TION**, *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. *Brown.*
- DIS-CANDY**, *v. i.* [*dis and candy.*] To melt; to dissolve. *Shak.*
- DIS-CARD'**, *v. t.* [*Sp. descartar.*] 1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless. 2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off. 3. To thrust away; to reject.
- DIS-CARDED**, *pp.* Thrown out; dismissed from service, rejected.
- DIS-CARD'ING**, *ppr.* Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.
- † **DIS-CARD'URE**, *n.* Dismissal. *Hayter.*
- DIS-CARN-ATE**, *a.* [*dis*, and *L. caro.*] Stripped of flesh.
- DIS-CASE'**, *v. t.* [*dis and case.*] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress. *Shak.*
- † **DIS-CEP-TATION**, *n.* Controversy; disputation. *Foz.*
- † **DIS-CEP-TATOR**, *n.* [*L.*] One who arbitrates or decides.
- DIS-CERN'**, (*diz-zern'*) *v. t.* [*L. discerno.*] 1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. 2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate. 3. To make the difference; [*obs.*] 4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye. 5. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.
- DIS-CERN'**, (*diz-zern'*) *v. i.* 1. To see or understand the difference; to make distinction. 2. To have judicial cognizance; [*obs.*]
- DIS-CERN'ED**, (*diz-zern'd*) *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.
- DIS-CERN'ER**, (*diz-zern'er*) *n.* 1. One who sees, discovers or distinguishes; an observer. 2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing. 3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.
- DIS-CERN'I-BLE**, (*diz-zern'e-ble*) *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable.
- DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS**, (*diz-zern'e-ble-ness*) *n.* Visibility.
- DIS-CERN'I-BLY**, (*diz-zern'e-ble*) *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen or discovered; visibly. *Hammond.*
- DIS-CERN'ING**, (*diz-zern'ing*) *ppr.* 1. Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging. 2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute.
- DIS-CERN'ING**, (*diz-zern'ing*) *n.* The act of discerning; discernment.
- DIS-CERNING-LY**, (*diz-zern'ing-ly*) *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully. *Garth.*
- DIS-CERNMENT**, (*diz-zern ment*) *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas.
- † **DIS-CERP'**, *v. t.* [*L. discerpo.*] To tear in pieces; to separate.
- DIS-CERP-I-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Capability or liability to be torn asunder or disunited.
- † **DIS-CERP'I-BLE**, *a.* [*L. discerpo.*] In some dictionaries it is written *discrutable.* That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.
- DIS-CERP'TION**, *n.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.
- † **DIS-CES-SION**, *n.* [*L. discessio.*] Departure.
- DIS-CHARGE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. décharger.*] 1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo. 2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate. 3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot. 4. To pay. 5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. 6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. 7. To free from an obligation. 8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; with *of*. 9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to. 10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. 11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service. 12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment. 13. To emit or send out. 14. To release; to liberate from confinement. 15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy; to throw off; to free.
- DIS-CHARGE**, *v. i.* To break up
- DIS-CHARGE**, *n.* 1. An unloading, as of a ship. 2. A throwing out; vent; emission; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out. 3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted. 4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. 5. Release from obligation, debt or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance. 6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. 7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance. *Milton.* 8. Performance; execution. 9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement. 10. Exemption; escape. 11. Payment, as of a debt.
- DIS-CHARG'ED**, (*dis-čarč'd*) *pp.* Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.
- DIS-CHARG'ER**, *n.* He that discharges in any manner

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

2. One who fires a gun. 3. In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

DIS-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Unloading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DIS-CHURCH, *v. t.* To deprive of the rank of a church.

† DIS-CIDE, *v. t.* To divide; to cut in pieces.

DIS-CINET, *a.* Ungirded.

† DIS-CIND, *v. t.* To cut in two. *Boyle.*

DIS-CIPLE, *n.* [L. *discipulus*.] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another. 2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another.

DIS-CIPLE, *v. t.* 1. To teach; to train or bring up. 2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles. 3. To punish; to discipline; [not in use.] *Spenser.*

DIS-CIPLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DIS-CIPLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple. *Milton.*

DIS-CIPLE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. *Hammond.*

DIS-CIPLINABLE, *a.* 1. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning. 2. That may be subjected to discipline. 3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DIS-CIPLINABLENESS, *n.* 1. Capacity of receiving instruction by education. *Hale.* 2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DIS-CIPLINANT, *n.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

DIS-CIPLINARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DIS-CIPLINARIAN, *n.* 1. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles and practice, and who teaches them with precision; particularly, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres. 2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. *Sanderson.*

DIS-CIPLINARY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline. 2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

DISCIPLINE, *n.* [L. *disciplina*.] 1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners, and due subordination to authority. 2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice. 3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice. 4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts or regulations. 5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors.—6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed. 7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Romish church.

DISCIPLINE, *v. t.* 1. To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits. 2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination. 3. To correct; to chastise; to punish. 4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life. 5. To advance and prepare by instruction.

DISCIPLINED, *pp.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DISCIPLINING, *ppr.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DIS-CLAIM, *v. t.* 1. To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self. 2. To renounce; to reject; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope. 3. To deny all claim.

DIS-CLAIM, *v. i.* To disavow all part or share.

† DIS-CLAIMATION, *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. *Scott.*

DIS-CLAIMED, (*dis-klāmd'*) *pp.* Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DIS-CLAIMER, *n.* 1. A person who disclaims, disowns or renounces.—2. In *law*, an express or implied denial, by a tenant, that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise. *Blackstone.*

DIS-CLAIMING, *ppr.* Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DIS-CLOSE, *v. t.* 1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from and lay open to the view. 2. To discover; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. 3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter. 4. To make known; to show in any manner. 5. To open; to hatch; [not used.]

DIS-CLOSE, *n.* Discovery. *Young.*

DIS-CLOSED, (*dis-klōzd'*) *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.

DIS-CLOSER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DIS-CLOS'ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DIS-CLOS'URE, (*dis-klōzhur*) *n.* 1. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; discovery. 2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling. 3. The act of making known what was concealed. 4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DIS-CLOSION, (*dis-klō'zhun*) *n.* [L. *disclosure*.] An emission; a throwing out. [Little used.] *Morc.*

† DIS-COAST, *v. i.* To depart from; to quit the coast.

DIS-COHERENT, *a.* Incoherent.

DISCOID, *n.* [*discus*, and Gr. *κόος*.] Something in form of a discus or disk.

DISCOID, } *a.* Having the form of a disk.—*Discoid* or  
DISCOIDAL, } *discus flowers* are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, &c.

DIS-COLOR, *v. t.* [L. *discoloro*.] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. 2. To change any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially. 3. *Figuratively*, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance.

DIS-COLORATION, *n.* 1. The act of altering the color; a staining. 2. Alteration of color; stain. 3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DIS-COLORED, *pp.* 1. Altered in color; stained. 2. *a.* Variegated; being of divers colors. *Spenser.*

DIS-COLORING, *ppr.* Altering the color or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DIS-COMFIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *deconfire*, *deconfit*.] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; so cause to flee; to vanquish.

DIS-COMFIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

DIS-COMFIT-ED, *pp.* Routed; defeated; overthrow.

DIS-COMFIT-ING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DIS-COMFIT-URE, *n.* 1. Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow. 2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DIS-COMFORT, *n.* Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude. *South.*

DIS-COMFORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

DIS-COMFORTABLE, *a.* 1. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad; [little used.] 2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort; [not used.] *Shak.*

† DIS-COMFORTABLENESS, *n.* State of being uncomfortable.

DIS-COMFORT-ED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DIS-COMFORT-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DIS-COMMEND, *v. t.* [*dis* and *commend*.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

DIS-COMMENDABLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation. *Ayliffe.*

DIS-COMMENDABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DIS-COMMENDATION, *n.* Blame; censure.

DIS-COMMENDER, *n.* One who discommends.

DIS-COMMENDING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

† DIS-COMMODE, *v. t.* [Fr. *commode*.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode, to molest; to trouble.

DIS-COMMOD-ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded.

DIS-COMMODING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DIS-COMMODIOUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*

DIS-COMMODITY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage. *Bacon.*

DIS-COMMON, *v. t.* 1. To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Corvel.* 2. To deprive of the privileges of a place.

† DIS-COMPLEXION, *v. t.* To change the complexion of color. *Beaumont.*

DIS-COMPOSE, *v. t.* 1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb. 2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle. *Swift.* 3. To displace; to discard; [not in use.] *Bacon.*

DIS-COMPOSED, (*dis-kom-pōzd'*) *pp.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DIS-COMPOS'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquillity.

† DIS-COMPOSITION, *n.* Inconvenience.

DIS-COMPOS'URE, (*dis-kom-pōzhur*) *n.* Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.

DIS-CONCERT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *concert*.] 1. To break or interrupt any order, plan or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate. 2. To unsettle the mind; to discompose; to disturb; to confound.

DIS-CONCERT-ED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

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

DIS-CON-CERTING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; dis-composing; disturbing.

DIS-CON-CERTION, *n.* The act of disconcerting. *Hamilton.*

DIS-CON-FORMI-TY, *n.* Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency. *Hakevill.*

DIS-CON-GROU-PITY, *n.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*

DIS-CON-NECT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection. *Burke.*

DIS-CON-NECT ED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.

DIS-CON-NECTING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DIS-CON-NECTION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union. *Burke.*

DIS-CON-SENT, *v. i.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent. *Milton.*

† DIS-CON-SO-LAN-CY, *n.* Disconsolateness.

DIS-CON-SO-LATE, *a.* [*dis*, and *L. consolatus.*] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy. 2. Not affording comfort; cheerless.

DIS-CON-SO-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

DIS-CON-SO-LATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DIS-CON-SO-LATION, *n.* Want of comfort. *Jackson.*

DIS-CON-TENT, *n.* Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.

DIS-CON-TENT, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*

DIS-CON-TENT, *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

DIS-CON-TENT ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; inquiet.

DIS-CON-TENT ED-LY, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

DIS-CON-TENT ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction. *Addison.*

DIS-CON-TENTING, *a.* Giving uneasiness.

DIS-CON-TENTMENT, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

DIS-CON-TINU-ANCE, *n.* 1. Want of continuance; cessation, intermission; interruption of continuance. 2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption.—3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession.—4. *Discontinuance of a suit* is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day.

DIS-CON-TINU-ATION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts.

DIS-CON-TINU-EB, *v. t.* 1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to. 2. To break off; to interrupt. 3. To cease to take or receive.

DIS-CON-TINU-EB, *v. i.* 1. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right. 2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance; [*little used.*]

DIS-CON-TINU-ED, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.

DIS-CON-TINU-ER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DIS-CON-TINU-ING, *ppr.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.

DIS-CON-TI-NO-LITY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*

DIS-CON-TINU-OUS, *a.* 1. Broken off; interrupted. 2. Separated; wide; gaping. *Milton.*

DIS-CON-VENIENCE, *n.* Incongruity; disagreement. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

DIS-CON-VENIENT, *a.* Incongruous. *Reynolds.*

DIS-CORD, *n.* [*L. discordia.*] 1. Disagreement among persons or things. *Between persons*, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation or war. 2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.—3. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear.

† DIS-CORD, *v. i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. *Bacon.*

DIS-CORD ANCE, } *n.* [*L. discordans.*] Disagreement; op-  
DIS-CORD AN-CY, } position; inconsistency.

DIS-CORDANT, *a.* [*L. discordans.*] 1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance. 2. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident. 3. Dissonant; not in union; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring.

DIS-CORDANT-LY, *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself.

DIS-CORDFUL, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

† DIS-COUNSEL, *v. t.* To dissuade. *Spenser.*

DIS-COUNT, *n.* [*Fr. decante, or decompcte.*] 1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate

per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold, or account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due, or to be due, at a future time.—2. Among *bankers*, the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; particularly, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending. 3. The sum deducted or refunded. 4. The act of discounting.

\* DIS-COUNT, or DIS-COUNTY, *v. t.* [*Sp. descontar.*] 1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum. 2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal at the time of the loan or advance.

\* DIS-COUNT, *v. i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.

DIS-COUNTA-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted.

DIS-COUNT-DAY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

\* DIS-COUNT-ED, *pp.* 1. Deducted from a principal sum paid back; refunded or allowed. 2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance.

DIS-COUNT-E-NANCE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] 1. To abash; to discompose the countenance; to put to shame [*not used.*] *Milton.* 2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition or cold treatment.

DIS-COUNT-E-NANCE, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

DIS-COUNT-E-NANCED, *pp.* Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.

DIS-COUNT-E-NAN-CER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DIS-COUNT-E-NAN-CING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.

\* DIS-COUNT-ER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts. *Burke.*

\* DIS-COUNT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment. 2. Lending on discount.

DIS-COUNT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts. *Hamilton.*

DIS-COURAGE, (*dis-kur'aj*) *v. t.* [*dis* and *courage*; *Fr. decourager.*] 1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter from any thing; with *from.* 3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade from.

DIS-COURAGED, (*dis-kur'ajd*) *pp.* Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.

DIS-COURA-GEMENT, (*dis-kur'aj-ment*) *n.* 1. The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence. 2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of any thing.

DIS-COURA-GER, (*dis-kur'a-ger*) *n.* One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

DIS-COURA-GING, (*dis-kur'a-ging*) *ppr.* 1. Disheartening; depressing courage. 2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage.

DIS-COURSE, (*dis-kors'*) *n.* [*Fr. discours*; *L. discursus.*] 1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. 2. *Literally*, a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. 3. Effusion of language; speech. 4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation. 5. A sermon, uttered or written.

DIS-COURSE, *v. i.* 1. To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk*. 2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner. 3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

† DIS-COURSE, *v. t.* To treat of; to talk over, to discuss.

DIS-COURSE-R, *n.* 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranger. 2. The writer of a treatise.

DIS-COURS-ING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or in a formal manner.

DIS-COURS-IVE, *a.* 1. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences. *Milton.* 2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interjectory. *Dryden.*

\* DIS-COURTE-OUS, (*dis-kort'e-us*) [*See COURTEOUS.*] *a.* Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners

\* DIS-COURTE-OUS-LY, (*dis-kort'e-us-ly*) *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DIS-COURTE-SY, (*dis-kort'e-sy*) *n.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners act of disrespect.

† DIS-COURT-SHIP, *n.* Want of respect. *B. Jonson.*

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

**DISCOUS**, *a.* [L. *discus*.] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle plain and flat part of some flowers.

**DISCOVER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *decouvrir*.] 1. Literally, to uncover; to remove a covering. 2. To lay open to the view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed. 3. To reveal; to make known. 4. To spy; to have the first sight of. 5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought for before unknown. 6. To detect.

**DISCOVER-ABLE**, *a.* 1. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view. 2. That may be seen. 3. That may be found out, or made known. 4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.

**DISCOVERED**, *pp.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

**DISCOVER-ER**, *n.* 1. One who discovers; one who first sees or spies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something. 2. A scout; an explorer.

**DISCOVER-ING**, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; spying; finding out; detecting.

**DISCOVER-TURE**, *n.* [Fr. *decouvert*.] A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

**DISCOVER-Y**, *n.* 1. The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light. 2. Disclosure; a making known. 3. The action of finding something hidden. 4. The act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of. 5. The act of spying; first sight of. 6. That which is discovered, found out or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen or known.—7. In dramatic poetry, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot, or fable, of a comedy or tragedy.

**DIS-CREDIT**, *n.* [Fr. *discredit*.] 1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem. 2. Want of belief, trust or confidence; disbelief.

**DIS-CREDIT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *decréditer*.] 1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe. 2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute. 3. To deprive of credibility.

**DIS-CREDIT-ABLE**, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

**DIS-CREDIT-ED**, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

**DIS-CREDIT-ING**, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

**DIS-CRET**, *a.* [Fr. *discret*.] Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

**DIS-CRET-LY**, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

**DIS-CRET-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

\* **DIS-CREPANCE**, } *n.* [L. *discrepantia*.] Difference; dis-

**DIS-CREPAN-CY**, } agreement; contrariety. *Faber.*

\* **DIS-CREPANT**, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

**DIS-CRETE**, *a.* [L. *discretus*.] 1. Separate; distinct; disjunct.—*Discrete proportion* is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3:6::8:16. *Harris.* 2. Disjunctive.

† **DIS-CRÈTE**, *v. t.* To separate; to discontinue.

**DIS-CRE-TION**, (*dis-kresh'un*) *n.* [Fr. *discretion*.] 1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct. 2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment.—*To surrender at discretion*, is to surrender without stipulation or terms. 3. Disjunction; separation; [not much used.] *Mede.*

**DIS-CRE-TION-A-RY**, or **DIS-CRE-TION-AL**, *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only.

**DIS-CRE-TION-A-RI-LY**, or **DIS-CRE-TION-AL-LY**, *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

**DIS-CRE-TIVE**, *a.* 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition.—*In logic*, a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper.—2. In grammar, *discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast. 3. Separate; distinct.

\* **DIS-CRE-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NABLE**, *a.* That may be discriminated.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NATE**, *v. t.* [L. *discrimino*.] 1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between. 2. To sepa-

rate; to select from others; to make a distinction between. 3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NATE**, *v. i.* 1. To make a difference or distinction. 2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NATE**, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. *Bacon.*

**DIS-CRIM-I-NATE-D**, *ppr.* Separated; distinguished.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NATE-LY**, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly. *Johnson.*

**DIS-CRIM-I-NATE-NESS**, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

**DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TING**, *ppr.* 1. Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference. 2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences. 3. *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction. 2. The state of being distinguished. 3. Mark of distinction.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TIVE**, *a.* 1. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic. 2. That observes distinction.

**DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction. *Foster.*

† **DIS-CRIM-I-NOUS**, *a.* Hazardous. *Harvey.*

† **DIS-CRUCI-A-TING**, *a.* Painful. *Brown.*

**DIS-CO-BI-TO-RY**, *a.* [L. *discubitorius*.] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture. *Brown.*

**DIS-CUL-PATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *disculper*.] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse. *Ashton.*

**DIS-CUL-PA-TED**, *pp.* Cleared from blame; exculpated.

**DIS-CUL-PA-TING**, *ppr.* Freeing from blame; excusing.

**DIS-CUM-BEN-CY**, *n.* [L. *discumbens*.] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.

**DIS-CUM-BER**, *v. t.* To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage; to disencumber.

† **DIS-CURE**, *v. t.* To discover; to reveal. *Spenser.*

† **DIS-CUR-RENT**, *a.* *Nc*; current. *Sandys.*

**DIS-CUR-RENT**, *n.* [L. *discurreo*.] A running or rambling about. *Baileys.*

† **DIS-CUR-SIST**, *n.* A disputer. *L. Addison.*

**DIS-CUR-SIVE**, *a.* [Sp. *discursivo*.] 1. Moving or roving about; desultory. 2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; some times written *discursive*.

**DIS-CUR-SIVE-LY**, *adv.* Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument. *Hale.*

**DIS-CUR-SIVE-NESS**, *n.* Range or gradation of argument.

**DIS-CUR-SO-RY**, *a.* Argumental; rational. *Johnson.*

**DISCUS**, *n.* [L.] 1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper or stone, to be thrown in play. 2. In botany, the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets. 3. The face or surface of the sun or moon.

**DIS-CUSS**, *v. t.* [L. *discutio*, *discussum*.] 1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel. 2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on. 3. To break in pieces; [not used.] *Brown.* 4. To shake off; [not in use.] *Spenser.*

**DIS-CUSS-ED**, (*dis-kust'*) *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.

**DIS-CUSS-ER**, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.

**DIS-CUSS-ING**, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.

**DIS-CUSS-ION**, *n.* Discussion; examination.

**DIS-CUSS-ION**, *n.* 1. In surgery, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter. *Coze.* 2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument.

**DIS-CUSS-IVE**, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

**DIS-CUSS-IVE**, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

**DIS-CU-TIENT**, *a.* [L. *discutiens*.] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

**DIS-CU-TIENT**, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body. *Coze.*

**DIS-DAIN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *dedaigner*.] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.

**DIS-DAIN**, *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds, by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority.

**DIS-DAIN-ED**, (*diz-dand'*) *pp.* Despised, contemned, scorned.

\* 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*.

**DIS-DAINFUL**, *a.* 1. Full of disdain. 2. Expressing disdain. 3. Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.

**DIS-DAINFUL-LY**, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner. *South.*

**DIS-DAINFUL-NESS**, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. *Sidney.*

**DIS-DAINING**, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.

**DIS-DIGNIFYING**, *n.* Contempt; scorn.

**DIS-DI-A-CLASTIC**, *a.* An epithet given to a fine pellucid spar, called also *Iceland crystal*.

**DIS-DI-A-PAS'ON**, } *n.* [See **DIAPASON**.] In music, a combi-  
**DIS-DI-A-PAS'ON**, } sonal concord in the quadruple ra-  
 tio of 4 : 1 or 8 : 2.

**DIS-EASE**, (*diz-eez*) *n.* [*dis* and *ease*.] 1. In its primary sense, pain, uneasiness, distress; but in this sense obsolete. *Spenser*. 2. The cause of pain or uneasiness; dis-temper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body, in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed. 3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.—4. In society, vice; corrupt state of morals. 5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state.

**DIS-EASE**, (*diz-eez*) *v. t.* 1. To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participle. 2. To interrupt, or render imperfect, the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange. 3. To infect; to communicate disease to, by contagion. 4. To pain; to make uneasy.

**DIS-EASED**, (*diz-ezd*) *pp.* or *a.* Disordered; distempered; sick.

**DIS-EASED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. *Burnet*.

**DIS-EASEFUL**, *a.* 1. Abounding with disease; producing diseases. 2. Occasioning uneasiness.

**DIS-EASEMENT**, *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience. *Bacon*.

**DIS-EDGE'D**, (*dis-edjd'*) *a.* Blunted; made dull. *Shak.*

**DIS-EM-BARK'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. desembarquer*.] To land; to de-ark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus.

**DIS-EM-BARK'**, *v. i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore.

**DIS-EM-BARK'ED**, (*dis-em-barkt'*) *pp.* Landed; put on shore.

**DIS-EM-BARKING**, *ppr.* Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

**DIS-EM-BARK'MENT**, *n.* The act of disembarking.

**DIS-EM-BARRASS**, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

**DIS-EM-BARRASSED**, *pp.* Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.

**DIS-EM-BARRASS-ING**, *ppr.* Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.

**DIS-EM-BARRASS-MENT**, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.

**DIS-EM-BAY'**, *v. t.* To clear from a bay. *Sherburne*.

**DIS-EM-BIT'TER**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant. *Addison*.

**DIS-EM-BOD'IED**, *a.* 1. Divested of the body. 2. Separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

**DIS-EM-BOD'Y**, *v. t.* 1. To divest of body; to free from flesh. 2. To discharge from military array.

**DIS-EM-BÖGUE'**, (*dis-em-bög'*) *v. t.* [*dis*, and *Fr. embouche*.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

**DIS-EM-BÖGUE'**, *v. i.* 1. To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake. 2. To pass out of a gulf or bay.

**DIS-EM-BÖGUE'MENT**, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake. *Mease*.

**DIS-EM-BÖS'OM**, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom.

**DIS-EM-BOW'EL**, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels.

**DIS-EM-BOW'ELED**, *pp.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

**DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ING**, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels.

**DIS-EM-BRAN'GLE**, *v. t.* To free from litigation.

**DIS-EM-BROIL'**, *v. t.* To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion. *Dryden*.

**DIS-EM-BROIL'ED**, (*dis-em-broid'*) *pp.* Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion.

**DIS-EM-BROIL'ING**, *ppr.* Disentangling; freeing from confusion.

**DIS-EN-ABLE**, *v. t.* To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means.

**DIS-EN-ABLED**, *pp.* Deprived of power, ability or means.

**DIS-EN-ABL'ING**, *ppr.* Depriving of power, ability or means.

**DIS-EN-CHANT'**, *v. t.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

**DIS-EN-CHANT'ED**, *pp.* Delivered from enchantment or the power of charms.

**DIS-EN-CHANT'ER**, *n.* One who frees from the power of enchantment. *Gayton*.

**DIS-EN-CHANT'ING**, *ppr.* Freeing from enchantment, or the influence of charms.

**DIS-EN-CUMBER**, *v. t.* 1. To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden. 2. To free from any obstruction; to free from any thing heavy or unnecessary.

**DIS-EN-CUMBERED**, *pp.* Freed from encumbrance.

**DIS-EN-CUMBER-ING**, *ppr.* Freeing from encumbrance.

**DIS-EN-CUMBRANCE**, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

**DIS-EN-GAGE'**, *v. t.* 1. To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate. 2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached. 3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties or perplexities. 4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean. 5. To free from any thing that commands the mind, or employs the attention. 6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement.

**DIS-EN-GAGE'**, *v. i.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

**DIS-EN-GAG'ED**, (*dis-en-gäjd'*) *pp.* 1. Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled. 2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

**DIS-EN-GAG'ED-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction. 2. Vacuity of attention.

**DIS-EN-GAGE'MENT**, *n.* 1. A setting free; separation; extrication. 2. The act of separating or detaching. 3. Liberation or release from obligation. 4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

**DIS-EN-GAG'ING**, *ppr.* Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation.

**DIS-EN-NÖBLE**, *v. t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles. *Guardian*.

**DIS-EN-RÖLL'**, *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

**DIS-EN-SLAVE'**, *v. t.* To free from bondage. *Souty*.

**DIS-EN-TANGLE**, *v. t.* 1. To unravel; to unfold; to untwist; to loose, separate or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order. 2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties. 3. To disengage; to separate.

**DIS-EN-TAN'GLED**, *pp.* Freed from entanglement; extricated.

**DIS-EN-TAN'GLING**, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement; extricating.

**DIS-EN-TER'**. See **DISINTER**.

**DIS-EN-THRÖNE'**, *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.

**DIS-EN-THRÖN'ED**, (*dis-en-thrönd'*) *pp.* Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.

**DIS-EN-THRÖNING**, *ppr.* Depositing; depriving of royal authority.

**DIS-EN-TIT'LE**, *v. t.* To deprive of title. *South*.

**DIS-EN-TRANCE'**, *v. t.* To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.

**DIS-EN-TRAN'CED**, (*dis-en-tränt'*) *pp.* Awakened from a trance, sleep or reverie.

**DIS-EN-TRAN'CING**, *ppr.* Arousing from a trance, sleep or reverie.

† **DIS-ERT'**, *a.* [*L. disertus*.] Eloquent

† **DIS-ERT'LY**, *adv.* Eloquently.

**DIS-E-SPOUSE'**, *v. t.* To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce. *Milton*.

**DIS-E-SPOUS'ED**, (*dis-e-spouz'd'*) *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

**DIS-E-SPOUS'ING**, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

**DIS-E-STEEM'**, *n.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. *Locke*.

**DIS-E-STEEM'**, *v. t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike or slight contempt; to slight.

**DIS-E-STEEM'ED**, (*dis-e-steemd'*) *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

**DIS-E-STEEM'ING**, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

**DIS-ES-TI-MÄ'TION**, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

**DIS-EX-ER-CISE**, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise. *Milton*

† **DIS-FANCY**, *v. t.* To dislike. *Hammond*.

**DIS-FA'VOR**, *n.* 1. Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem. 2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted or befriended. 3. An ill or disobliging act.

**DIS-FA'VOR**, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withdraw, or withhold from one, kindness, friendship or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation.

**DIS-FA'VOR'ED**, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.

**DIS-FA'VOR-ER**, *n.* One who discountenances.

**DIS-FA'VOR-ING**, *ppr.* Discountenancing.

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

**DIS-FIG U-RATION**, *n.* 1. The act of disfiguring, or marring external form. 2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

**DIS-FIG URE**, *v. t.* 1. To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect and beautiful. 2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry or excellence.

**DIS-FIG URED**, *pp.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

**DIS-FIG URE-MENT**, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty.

**DIS-FIG URE-ER**, *n.* One who disfigures.

**DIS-FIG UR-ING**, *pp.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

**DIS-FOR-EST.** See **DISAFFOREST.**

**DIS-FRANCHISE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise.

**DIS-FRANCHISED**, *pp.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.

**DIS-FRANCHISE-MENT**, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

**DIS-FRANCHIS-ING**, *pp.* Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

† **DIS-FRIAR**, *v. t.* To deprive of the state of a friar.

**DIS-FURNISH**, *v. t.* To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habilitments or equipage.

**DIS-FURNISHED**, *pp.* Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.

**DIS-FURNISH-ING**, *pp.* Depriving of furniture or apparatus.

† **DIS-GALLANT**, *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry.

**DIS-GARNISH**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *garnish*.] 1. To divest of furniture or ornaments. 2. To deprive of a garrison, guns and military apparatus; to degarnish.

**DIS-GARRISON**, *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison.

**DIS-GAVEL**, *v. t.* To take away the tenure of gavelkind.

**DIS-GAVELLED**, *pp.* Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind.

**DIS-GAVEL-ING**, *pp.* Taking away tenure by gavelkind.

**DIS-GLORIFY**, *v. t.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

**DIS-GORGE**, (*dis-gorj*) *v. t.* [*Fr. dégorger*.] 1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat or mouth; to vomit. 2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place.

**DIS-GORGED**, (*dis-gorjd*) *pp.* Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities.

**DIS-GORGE-MENT**, *n.* The act of disgorging; a vomiting. *Hall.*

**DIS-GORING**, *pp.* Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities.

† **DIS-GOSPEL**, *v. i.* [*dis* and *gospel*.] To differ from the precepts of the gospel. *Milton.*

**DIS-GRACE**, *n.* [*dis* and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favor; disfavor; disesteem. 2. State of ignominy; dishonor; shame. 3. Cause of shame. 4. Act of unkindness; [*not used*.] *Sidney.*

**DIS-GRACE**, *v. t.* 1. To put out of favor. 2. To bring a reproach on; to dishonor. 3. To bring to shame; to dishonor; to sink in estimation.

**DIS-GRACED**, (*dis-grást*) *pp.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.

**DIS-GRACEFUL**, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.

**DIS-GRACEFUL-LY**, *adv.* 1. With disgrace. 2. Shamefully; reproachfully; ignominiously; in a disgraceful manner.

**DIS-GRACEFUL-NESS**, *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

**DIS-GRACER**, *n.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.

**DIS-GRACING**, *pp.* Bringing reproach on; dishonoring.

**DIS-GRACIOUS**, *a.* Ungenerous; unpleasing.

**DIS-GRATE**, *v. t.* Our old word for *degrade*.

**DIS-GRE-GATE**, *v. t.* To separate; to disperse.

**DIS-GUISE**, (*dis-gize*) *v. t.* [*Fr. déguiser*.] 1. To conceal by an unusual habit, or mask. 2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloke by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner. 3. To disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance. 4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.

**DIS-GUISE**, *n.* 1. A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it. 2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive the beholder. 3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication.

**DIS-GUISED**, (*dis-gtzd*) *pp.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.

**DIS-GUISED-LY**, *adv.* So as to be concealed.

**DIS-GUISE-MENT**, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

**DIS-GUISER**, *n.* 1. One who disguises himself or another. 2. He or that which disfigures.

**DIS-GUISING**, *pp.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.

**DIS-GUISING**, *n.* 1. The act of giving a false appearance. 2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

**DIS-GUST**, *n.* [*Fr. dégout*.] 1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable. 2. Dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive.

**DIS-GUST**, *v. t.* 1. To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste. 2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste.

**DIS-GUSTED**, *pp.* Displeased; offended.

**DIS-GUSTFUL**, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

**DIS-GUSTING**, *pp.* 1. Provoking aversion; offending the taste. 2. *a.* Provoking distaste; odious; hateful.

**DIS-GUSTING-LY**, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust.

**DISH**, *n.* [*Sax. disc*.] 1. A broad, open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. 2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food.—3. Among *miners*, a trough in which ore is measured.

**DISH**, *v. t.* To put in a dish.

**DISH-CLOTH**, *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping

**DISH-CLOUT**, *n.* dishes. *Swift*.

**DISH-WASHER**, *n.* The name of a bird, the *mergus*.

**DISH-WA-TER**, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

**DIS-HA-BIL-I-TATE**, *v. t.* To disqualify.

**DIS-HA-BILLE**, (*dis-a-bil*) *n.* [*Fr. deshabilité*.] An undress for the morning. But see *deshabile*, the French, and more correct orthography.

† **DIS-HABIT**, *v. t.* To drive from a habitation. *Shak.*

**DIS-HAR-MO-NIOUS**, *a.* Incongruous.

† **DIS-HAR-MO-NY**, *n.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

**DIS-HEARTEN**, (*dis-härt'n*) *v. t.* [*dis* and *heart*.] To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear.

**DIS-HEARTENED**, *pp.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits cast down.

**DIS-HEARTEN-ING**, *pp.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

**DISHED**, *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.

† **DIS-HEIR**, (*dis-ir-er*) *v. t.* To debar from inheriting.

† **DIS-HER-I-SON**, *n.* The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance. *Bp. Hall.*

**DIS-HERIT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. desheriter*.] To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance.

**DIS-HER-I-TANCE**, *n.* The state of disinheriting or of being disinherited. *Beaumont.*

**DIS-HERIT-ED**, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.

**DIS-HERIT-ING**, *pp.* Cutting off from an inheritance.

**DIS-SHEVEL**, (*dish-shev'el*) *v. t.* [*Fr. descheveler*.] To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement.

**DIS-SHEVEL**, *v. i.* To spread in disorder. *Hilbert.*

**DIS-SHEVELED**, *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently, without confinement; flowing in disorder.

**DIS-SHEVEL-ING**, *pp.* Spreading loosely.

**DISH-ING**, *pp.* 1. Putting in a dish or dishes. 2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish.

**DIS-HONEST**, (*diz-on'est*) *a.* 1. Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat and defraud. 2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish. 3. Disgraced; dishonored; from the sense in Latin. 4. Disgraceful; ignominious; from the Latin sense. 5. Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.*

**DIS-HONEST-LY**, (*diz-on'est-ly*) *adv.* 1. In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly. 2. Lewdly; unchastely. *Ecclesiastius.*

**DIS-HONEST-Y**, (*diz-on'est-y*) *n.* 1. Want of probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray. 2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity. 3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness. 4. Deceit; wickedness; shame.

**DIS-HONOR**, (*diz-on'or*) *n.* [*dis* and *honor*.] Reproach, disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish in the reputation.

**DIS-HONOR**, *v. t.* 1. To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. 2. To treat with indignity. 3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. 4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay.

**DIS-HONOR-A-BLE**, (*diz-on'or-a-bl*) *a.* 1. Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation. 2. Destitute of honor. 3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

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

**DIS-HONOR-ABLY**, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.

**DIS-HONOR-ARY**, (*diz-on/or-a-ry*) *a.* Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

**DIS-HONORED**, *pp.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

**DIS-HONOR-ER**, *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

**DIS-HONOR-ING**, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.

**DIS-HORN**, *v. t.* To deprive of horns. *Shak.*

**DIS-HORN'ED**, (*dis-horn'd*) *pp.* Stripped of horns.

**DIS-HUMOR**, *n.* Peevishness; ill humor.

**DIS-IM-PARK**, *v. t.* To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.

**DIS-IM-PROVE-MENT**, *n.* [*dis and improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

**DIS-IN-CAR-CER-ATE**, *v. t.* To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [*Not much used.*]

**DIS-IN-CLI-NATION**, *n.* Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than hate.

**DIS-IN-CLINE**, *v. t.* [*dis and incline.*] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from.

**DIS-IN-CLIN'ED**, (*dis-in-klind'*) *pp.* Not inclined; averse.

**DIS-IN-CLIN'ING**, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.

**DIS-IN-COR-POR-ATE**, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body. 2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

**DIS-IN-COR-POR-ATION**, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation. *Warton.*

**DIS-IN-FECT**, *v. t.* [*dis and infect.*] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

**DIS-IN-FECT'ED**, *pp.* Cleansed from infection.

**DIS-IN-FECT'ING**, *ppr.* Purifying from infection.

**DIS-IN-FECT-ION**, *n.* Purification from infecting matter. *Med. Repos.*

**DIS-IN-GENU-ITY**, *n.* [*dis and ingenuity.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor. *Clarendon.* [*Little used.*]

**DIS-IN-GENU-OUS**, *a.* 1. Unfair; not open, frank and candid; meanly artful; illiberal; applied to persons. 2. Unfair; meanly artful; unbecoming true honor and dignity; as, *disingenuous* conduct.

**DIS-IN-GENU-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

**DIS-IN-GENU-OUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Unfairness; want of candor; low craft. 2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.

**DIS-IN-HABIT-ED**, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.

**DIS-IN-HERI-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. *Bacon.* 2. The state of being disinherited. *Taylor.*

**DIS-IN-HERIT**, *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.

**DIS-IN-HERIT-ED**, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance.

**DIS-IN-HERIT-ING**, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.

**DIS-INTE-GR-ABLE**, *a.* That may be separated into integral parts; capable of disintegration.

**DIS-INTE-GR-ATE**, *v. t.* [*dis and integer.*] To separate the integral parts of. *Kirwan.*

**DIS-INTE-GR-ATED**, *pp.* Separated into integral parts without chemical action.

**DIS-INTE-GR-ATION**, *n.* The act of separating integral parts of a substance.

**DIS-IN-TER**, *v. t.* [*dis and inter.*] 1. To take out of a grave, or out of the earth. 2. To take out as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.

**DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED**. See **DIS-INTERESTED**.

**DIS-IN-TER-EST-ESS-MENT**, *n.* Disinterestedness.

**DIS-IN-TER-EST**, *n.* [*dis and interest.*] 1. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury; [*little used.*] 2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

**DIS-IN-TER-EST**, *v. t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [*Little used.*] *Falkham.*

**DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED**, *a.* 1. Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. 2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage.

**DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED-LY**, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

**DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference.

**DIS-IN-TER-EST-ING**, *a.* Uninteresting.

**DIS-IN-TER-MENT**, *n.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

**DIS-IN-TER-RED**, (*dis-in-terd'*) *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.

**DIS-IN-TER-RING**, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.

**DIS-IN-THRALL**, *v. t.* To liberate from slavery, bondage or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

**DIS-IN-THRALL'ED**, (*dis-in-thraw'd*) *pp.* Set free from bondage.

**DIS-IN-THRALL'ING**, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.

**DIS-IN-THRALL-MENT**, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery. *E. Nott.*

**DIS-IN-TRI-GATE**, *v. t.* To disentangle. *Diect.*

**DIS-IN-URE**, *v. t.* [*dis and inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom. *Milton.*

**DIS-IN-VA-LID-I-TY**, *n.* Want of validity.

**DIS-IN-VITE**, *v. t.* To recall an invitation. *Finett.*

**DIS-IN-VOLVE**, (*dis-in-volv'*) *v. t.* To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle. *Morc.*

**DIS-JECTION**, *n.* [*L. disjunctio.*] A casting down.

**DIS-JOIN**, *v. t.* [*dis and join.*] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.

**DIS-JOIN'ED**, (*dis-joind'*) *pp.* Disunited; separated.

**DIS-JOIN'ING**, *ppr.* Disuniting; severing.

**DIS-JOINT**, *v. t.* [*dis and joint.*] 1. To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints. 2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate. 3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement. 4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts. 5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent.

**DIS-JOINT'**, *v. i.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*

**DIS-JOINT'**, *a.* Disjointed. *Shak.*

**DIS-JOINT'ED**, *pp.* Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.

**DIS-JOINT'ING**, *ppr.* Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.

**DIS-JOINT'LY**, *adv.* In a divided state. *Sandys.*

**DIS-JU-DI-CATION**, *n.* [*L. adjudicatio.*] Judgment; determination. *Boyle.*

**DIS-JUNCT**, *a.* [*L. disjunctus.*] Disjoined; separated.

**DIS-JUNCT-ION**, *n.* [*L. disjunctio.*] The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting.

**DIS-JUNCTIVE**, *a.* 1. Separating; disjoining. 2. Incapable of union. *Greco.*—3. In grammar, a disjunctive conjunction is a word which unites sentences in construction, but disjoins the sense; as, I love him, or I fear him.—4. In logic, a disjunctive proposition is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of disjunctives; as, it is either day or night.

**DIS-JUNCTIVE**, *n.* A word that disjoins.

**DIS-JUNCTIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

**DISK**, *n.* [*L. discus.*] 1. The body and face of the sun, moon or a planet, as it appears to us on the earth. 2. A quill; a piece of stone, iron or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients buried by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle.—3. In botany, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower.

**DIS-KIND-NESS**, *n.* 1. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection. 2. Ill turn; injury; detriment.

**DIS-LIKE**, *n.* 1. Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. 2. Discord; disagreement; [*not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

**DIS-LIKE**, *v. t.* 1. To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. 2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust.

**DIS-LIK'ED**, (*dis-likd'*) *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.

**DIS-LIKE-FUL**, *a.* Disliking; disaffected. *Spenser.*

**DIS-LIK'EN**, *v. t.* To make unlike. *Shak.*

**DIS-LIKE-NESS**, *n.* [*dis and likeness.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Locke.*

**DIS-LIK'ER**, *n.* One who disapproves, or disrelishes.

**DIS-LIK'ING**, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.

**DIS-LIMB**, (*dis-lim'*) *v. t.* To tear the limbs from.

**DIS-LIM'N**, (*dis-lim'*) *v. t.* To strike out of a picture.

**DIS-LO-CATE**, *v. t.* [*dis, and L. locus.*] To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

**DIS-LO-C-ATE-D**, *pp.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.

**DIS-LO-C-ATE-TING**, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place, or out of joint.

**DIS-LO-C-ATION**, *n.* 1. The act of moving from its proper place; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. 2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.* 3. A joint displaced.—4. In geology, the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.

**DIS-LODGE**, (*dis-lodj'*) *v. t.* [*dis and lodge.*] 1. To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from a place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. 2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat. 3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station. 4. To remove an army to other quarters.

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

DIS-LODGE', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.  
 DIS-LODGED, (*dis-lodj'd*) *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.  
 DIS-LODGING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.  
 DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal*.] 1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless. 2. False; perfidious; treacherous. 3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shak.* 4. False in love; not constant. *Johnson.*  
 DIS-LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.  
 DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* 1. Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance, or duty to a prince or sovereign authority. 2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shak.*  
 DIS-MAL, *a.* 1. Dark; gloomy. 2. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate. 3. Frightful; horrible.  
 DIS-MAL-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.  
 DIS-MAL-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.  
 DIS-MANTLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mantle*.] 1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. 2. To loose; to throw open. 3. *More generally*, to deprive or strip of apparatus, or furniture; to unrig. 4. To deprive or strip of military furniture. 5. To deprive of outworks or forts. 6. To break down.  
 DIS-MANTLED, *pp.* Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged.  
 DIS-MANTLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture.  
 DIS-MASK, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals.  
 DIS-MASK'ED, (*dis-mask't*) *pp.* Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.  
 DIS-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of a mask or covering.  
 DIS-MAST, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mast*.] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.  
 DIS-MAST'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a mast or masts.  
 DIS-MAST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of masts.  
 DIS-MAST'MENT, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted. *Marshall.*  
 DIS-MAY, *v. t.* [*Sp. desmayar*.] To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.  
 DIS-MAY, *n.* [*Sp. desmayo*.] Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.  
 DIS-MAYED, (*dis-may'd*) *pp.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.  
 † DIS-MAYED-NESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.  
 DIS-MAYING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.  
 DISME, or DIMÉ, *n.* [*Fr.*] A tenth part; a tithe. *Ayliffe.*  
 DIS-MEMBER, *v. t.* 1. To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate. 2. To separate a part from the main body; to divide; to sever.  
 DIS-MEMBERED, *pp.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.  
 DIS-MEMBER-ING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.  
 DIS-MEMBER-ING, *n.* Mutilation. *Blackstone.*  
 DIS-MEMBER-MENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.  
 DIS-METTLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit. [*Not much used.*] *Llucellyn.*  
 DIS-MISS, *v. t.* [*L. dimissus*.] 1. To send away; properly, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. 2. To discard; to remove from office, service or employment. 3. To send; to dispatch. 4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue.  
 † DIS-MISS, *n.* Discharge; dismissal.  
 DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* Dismission.  
 DIS-MISS'ED, (*dis-mist*) *pp.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.  
 DIS-MISS'ING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.  
 DIS-MISS'ION, *n.* [*L. dimissio*.] 1. The act of sending away; leave to depart. 2. Removal from office or employment; discharge. 3. An act requiring departure; [*not usual.*] *Shak.* 4. Removal of a suit in equity.  
 DIS-MISS'IVE, *a.* Giving dismission.  
 DIS-MORTGAGE, (*dis-mortgage*) *v. t.* To redeem from mortgage. *Hovell.*  
 DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mount*.] 1. To alight from a

horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast. 2. To descend from an elevation.  
 DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* 1. To throw or remove from a horse, to unhorse. 2. To throw or bring down from any elevation. 3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.  
 DIS-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* 1. Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order. 2. Thrown or removed from carriages.  
 DIS-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.  
 DIS-NATU-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.  
 DIS-NATU'RED, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.  
 DIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience*.] 1. Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition, the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority. 2. Non-compliance.  
 DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority. 2. Not yielding to exciting force or power.  
 DIS-O-BEY', *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.  
 DIS-O-BEY'ED, (*dis-o-bād'e'*) *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.  
 DIS-O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.  
 DIS-OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*  
 DIS-OB-LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Releasing obligation.  
 \* DIS-O-BLIGE', *v. t.* [*See* \*OBLIGE.] 1. To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree. 2. To release from obligation; [*not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*  
 \* DIS-O-BLIG'ED, (*dis-o-blj'd*) *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.  
 \* DIS-O-BLIG'EMENT, *n.* The act of disobliging.  
 \* DIS-O-BLIG'ER, *n.* One who disoblige.  
 \* DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly. 2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; displeasing; unaccommodating.  
 \* DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.  
 \* DIS-O-BLIG'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.  
 † DIS-O-PIN'ION, *n.* Difference of opinion.  
 DIS-OR'BED, (*dis-orbd'*) *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shak.*  
 DIS-OR'DER, *n.* [*dis* and *order*.] 1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion. 2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society. 3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. 4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions. 5. Irregularity, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. 6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions. 7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.  
 DIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse. 2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition. 3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle. 4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange. 5. To depose from holy orders; [*unusual.*] *Dryden.*  
 DIS-OR'DER'ED, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.  
 DIS-OR'DER'ED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose, unrestrained in behavior. *Shak.*  
 DIS-OR'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.  
 DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* 1. Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition. 2. Tumultuous; irregular; as the disorderly motions of the spirits. 3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order. 4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly.  
 DIS-OR'DER-LY, *adv.* 1. Without order, rule or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner. 2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.  
 DIS-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

DIS-OR-DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Inordinate; irregularly; viciously.

DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZA-TION, *n.* 1. The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order. 2. The state of being disorganized.

DIS-OR-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts.

DIS-OR-GAN-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DIS-OR-GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DIS-OR-GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion. 2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize.

DIS-OR-I-ENT-A-TED, *a.* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction.

DIS-OWN, *v. t.* 1. To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. 2. To deny; not to allow.

DIS-OWN'ED, (dis-ōnd') *pp.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DIS-OWN'ING, *ppr.* Not owning; denying; disallowing.

DIS-OXY-DATE, *v. t.* To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance.

DIS-OXY-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-OXY-DA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-OXY-DA-TION, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen, and reducing from the state of an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

DIS-OXY-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxygenate*.] To deprive of oxygen.

DIS-OXY-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Freed from oxygen.

DIS-OXY-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from oxygen.

DIS-OXY-GEN-A-TION, *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

† DIS-PACE, *v. i.* To range about. *Spenser.*

DIS-PAIR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *pair*.] To separate a pair or couple. *Beaumont.*

† DIS-PAND, *v. t.* [*L. dispendo*.] To display. *Dict.*

† DIS-PAN-SION, *n.* The act of spreading or displaying.

DIS-PARA-DISED, *a.* [*dis* and *paradise*.] Removed from paradise.

DIS-PAR-AGE, *v. t.* [*Norm. desperager*.] 1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonor by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency. 2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonor by union with something of inferior excellence. 3. To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence. 4. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reprove; to debase by words or actions; to dishonor.

DIS-PAR-AGED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.

DIS-PAR-AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency. 2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.* 3. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor.

DIS-PARA-GER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DIS-PARA-GING, *ppr.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; dishonoring by an unequal union or comparison; disgracing; dishonoring.

DIS-PARA-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

DIS-PAR-ATE, *a.* [*L. disparata*.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. *Robinson.*

DIS-PAR-ATES, *n. plu.* Things so unequal or unlike, that they cannot be compared with each other.

DIS-PAR-ITY, *n.* [*Fr. disparité*.] 1. Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition or excellence. 2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DIS-PARK, *v. t.* 1. To throw open a park; to lay open. 2. To set at large; to release from confinement.

† DIS-PARK-LE, *v. t.* To scatter abroad; to disperse.

DIS-PART, *v. t.* [*dis* and *part*; *Fr. departir*.] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split. *Milton.*

DIS-PART, *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

DIS-PART, *n.* In gunnery, the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and breech.

DIS-PART, *v. t.* In gunnery, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring or a piece of ordnance.

DIS-PARTED, *pp.* Divided, separated; parted; rent asunder.

DIS-PART'ING, *ppr.* Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.

DIS-PAS-SION, *n.* Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

DIS-PAS-SION-ATE, *a.* 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings. 2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial.

† DIS-PAS-SION-A-TED, *a.* Cool; free from passion.

DIS-PAS-SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

† DIS-PAS-SIONED, *a.* Free from passion. *Donne.*

DIS-PATCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. dépêcher*.] 1. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents and letters on special business, and often implying haste. 2. To send out of the world; to put to death. 3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish.

† DIS-PATCH, *v. i.* To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish. *Shak.*

DIS-PATCH, *n.* 1. Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence. 2. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence. 3. Conduct; management; [*not used*.] *Shak.* 4. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business.

DIS-PATCH'ED, (dis-pacht') *pp.* Sent with haste or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death; performed; finished.

DIS-PATCH'ER, *n.* 1. One that dispatches; one that kills. 2. One that sends on a special errand.

DIS-PATCH'FUL, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

DIS-PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing.

DIS-PAUPER, *v. t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

DIS-PEL, *v. t.* [*L. dispello*.] To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish.

DIS-PEL'LED, (dis-peld) *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.

DIS-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering.

† DIS-PENCE, *n.* Expense; cost; profusion. *Spenser.*

DIS-PEND, *v. t.* [*L. dispendo*.] To spend; to lay out; to consume. *See EXPEND.* *Spenser.*

DIS-PENDER, *n.* One that distributes.

DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with.

DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with. *Hammond.*

DIS-PENS'A-RY, *n.* A house, place or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, gratis.

DIS-PEN-SA-TION, *n.* [*L. dispensatio*.] 1. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places. 2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government. 3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded. 4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined.

DIS-PEN-SA-TIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DIS-PEN-SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By dispensation. *Wotton.*

DIS-PEN-SA-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser.

DIS-PEN-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DIS-PEN-SA-TO-RY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines.

DIS-PENSE, (dis-pens') *v. t.* [*Fr. dispenser*.] 1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward dispenses provisions to every man, according to his directions. 2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.—1. *To dispense with*, to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something. 2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. 3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or, in the vulgar phrase, to do without.

† DIS-PENSE, *n.* 1. Dispensation. *Milton.* 2. Expense; profusion. *Spenser.*

DIS-PENSE'D, (dis-pens't) *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DIS-PENS'ER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers.

DIS-PENS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Distributing; administering. 2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids.

DIS-PEO-PLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion or other means. *Milton.*

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

**DIS-PEOPLED**, *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.

**DIS-PEOPLER**, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

**DIS-PEOPLING**, *pp.* Depopulating.

**DIS-PERGE**, (*dis-perj*) *v. t.* [*L. dispergo.*] To sprinkle.

**DIS-PERMOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. δῖ, δῖ, and σπρμα.*] In botany, two-seeded; containing two seeds only.

**DIS-PERSE**, (*dis-pers*) *v. t.* [*L. dispersus.*] 1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts. 2. To diffuse; to spread. 3. To dissipate. 4. To distribute.

**DIS-PERSE**, *v. i.* 1. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts. 2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapors.

**DIS-PERSED**, (*dis-perst*) *pp.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

**DIS-PERSED-LY**, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

*Hooker.*

**DIS-PERSED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

**DIS-PERSE-NESS**, *n.* Thinness; a scattered state. [*Little used.*] *Brevewood.*

**DIS-PERSE**, *n.* One who disperses. *Spectator.*

**DIS-PERSING**, *pp.* Scattering; dissipating.

**DIS-PERSION**, *n.* 1. The act of scattering. 2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts.—3. *By way of eminence*, the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.—4. In optics, the divergence of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different colored rays, in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities.—5. In medicine and surgery, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

**DIS-PERSIVE**, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.

**DIS-PIRIT**, *v. t.* [*dis and spirit.*] 1. To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. 2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body; [*not usual.*] *Collier.*

**DIS-PIRIT-ED**, *pp.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

**DIS-PIRIT-ED-NESS**, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

**DIS-PIRIT-ING**, *pp.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

**DIS-PIVE-OUS**, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious.

*Spenser.*

**DIS-PIVE-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Maliciously.

**DIS-PLACE**, *v. t.* [*dis and place.*] 1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place. 2. To remove from any state, condition, office or dignity. 3. To disorder.

**DIS-PLACED**, (*dis-plast*) *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

**DIS-PLACEMENT**, *n.* [*Fr. déplacement.*] The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition or office. *Asiat. Res.*

**DIS-PLACEN-CY**, *n.* [*L. displicitia.*] Incivility; that which displeases or disoblige.

**DIS-PLACING**, *pp.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state or condition.

**DIS-PLANT**, *v. t.* 1. To pluck up or to remove a plant. 2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence. 3. To strip of inhabitants.

**DIS-PLAN-TATION**, *n.* 1. The removal of a plant. 2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

**DIS-PLANTED**, *pp.* 1. Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant. 2. Removed from the place of residence. 3. Deprived of inhabitants.

**DIS-PLANTING**, *pp.* Removing, as a plant.

**DIS-PLANTING**, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

**DIS-PLAT**, *v. t.* To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill.*

**DIS-PLAY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. deployer.*] 1. Literally, to unfold; hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand. 2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. 3. To carve; to dissect and open. 4. To set to view ostentatiously. 5. To discover; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 6. To open; to unlock; [*obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

**DIS-PLAY**, *v. i.* To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words. *Shak.*

**DIS-PLAY**, *n.* 1. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view. 2. Show; exhibition.

**DIS-PLAYED**, (*dis-plaid*) *pp.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.

**DIS-PLAYER**, *n.* He or that which displays.

**DIS-PLAYING**, *pp.* Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

**DIS-PLE**, *v. t.* To discipline; to chastise. *Spenser.*

**DIS-PLEASANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. déplaisance.*] Anger; discontent. *Spenser.*

**DIS-PLEASANT**, (*dis-plez'ant*) *a.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

**DIS-PLEASE**, (*dis-pleez'*) *v. t.* [*dis and please.*] 1. To offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. 2. To disgust; to excite aversion in. 3. To offend; to be disagreeable to.

**DIS-PLEASE**, *v. i.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

**DIS-PLEASED**, (*dis-pleezd*) *pp.* Offended; disgusted.

**DIS-PLEASED-NESS**, *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness.

**DIS-PLEASING**, *pp.* or *a.* Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.

**DIS-PLEASING-NESS**, *n.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

**DIS-PLEASURE**, (*dis-plez'ur*) *n.* 1. Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. 2. Offense; cause of irritation. 3. State of disgrace or disfavor.

**DIS-PLEASEURE**, *v. t.* To displease. *Bacon.*

**DIS-PLI-CENCE**, *n.* [*L. displicitia.*] Dislike.

**DIS-PLÓDE**, *v. t.* [*L. displodo.*] To vent, discharge or burst with a violent sound. *Milton.*

**DIS-PLÓDE**, *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode.

**DIS-PLÓDING**, *pp.* Discharging with a loud report.

**DIS-PLÓDING**, *pp.* Discharging or bursting with a loud report.

**DIS-PLÓSION**, *n.* The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion.

**DIS-PLÓSIVE**, *a.* Noting disposition.

**DIS-PLÓME**, *v. t.* To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor. *Burke.*

**DIS-PLÓMED**, (*dis-plámd*) *pp.* Stripped of plumes.

**DIS-PLÓMPING**, *pp.* Depriving of plumes.

**DIS-PON-DEE**, *n.* In Greek and Latin poetry, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

**DIS-PÓNGE**, *See* DIS-PÓNGE.

**DIS-PÓRT**, *n.* [*dis and sport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment. *Milton.*

**DIS-PÓRT**, *v. i.* To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety.

**DIS-PÓRT**, *v. t.* To divert or amuse. *Shak.*

**DIS-PÓRTING**, *pp.* Playing; wantoning.

**DIS-PÓSA-BLE**, *a.* Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed.

**DIS-PÓSA-L**, *n.* 1. The act of disposing; a setting or arranging. 2. Regulation, order or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God; dispensation. 3. Power of ordering, arranging or distributing; government, management. 4. Power or right of bestowing. 5. The passing into a new state or into new hands.

**DIS-PÓSE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. disposer.*] 1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange. 2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. 3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow. 4. To set, place or turn to a particular end or consequence. 5. To adapt; to form for any purpose. 6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to incline.

*To dispose of.*—1. To part with; to alienate. 2. To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow. 3. To give away or transfer by authority. 4. To direct the course of a thing. 5. To place in any condition. 6. To direct what to do or what course to pursue. 7. To use or employ. 8. To put away.

**DIS-PÓSE**, *v. i.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shak.*

**DIS-PÓSE**, *n.* 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management. 2. Dispensation; act of government. 3. Disposition; cast of behavior. 4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

**DIS-PÓSED**, (*dis-pózd*) *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.

**DIS-PÓSER**, *n.* 1. One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a *disposer* of gifts. 2. A director; a regulator. 3. That which disposes.

**DIS-PÓSING**, *pp.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.

**DIS-PÓSING**, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction.

**DIS-PÓSITION**, *n.* [*L. dispositio.*] 1. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed. 2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement. 3. Natural fitness or tendency. 4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind. 5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. 6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another.

**DIS-PÓSÍ-TÍVE**, *a.* That implies disposal. *Ayliffe.*

**DIS-PÓSÍ-TÍVE-LY**, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Brown.*

**DIS-PÓSÍ-TÓR**, *n.* A disposer.—In astrology, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.

**DIS-PÓSS-ESS**, *v. t.* [*dis and possess.*] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize.

- DIS-POS-SESS'ED**, (dis-poz-zest') *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.
- DIS-POS-SESS'ING**, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; dispossessing.
- DIS-POS-SESSION**, *n.* The act of putting out of possession. *Hall.*
- † **DIS-POS'URE**, (dis-pō-zhūr) *n.* 1. Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. *Sandys.* 2. State; posture; disposition.
- DIS-PRÁISE'**, (dis-práiz') *n.* [*dis* and *praise.*] 1. Blame; censure. 2. Reproach; dishonor.
- DIS-PRÁISE'**, *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.
- DIS-PRÁISE'D**, (dis-práiz'd) *pp.* Blamed; censured.
- DIS-PRÁIS'ER**, *n.* One who blames or commends.
- † **DIS-PRÁIS'ABLE**, *a.* Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*
- DIS-PRÁIS'ING**, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.
- DIS-PRÁIS'ING-LY**, *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.
- DIS-PREAD'**, (dis-pred') *v. t.* To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in various directions. *Pope.*
- DIS-PREAD'**, *v. i.* To expand or be extended.
- DIS-PREAD'ER**, *n.* A publisher; a divulger.
- † **DIS-PRIVI-LEGE**, *v. t.* To deprive of a privilege.
- DIS-PRIZE'**, *v. t.* To undervalue. *Cotton.*
- DIS-PRO-FESS'**, *v. i.* To renounce the profession of.
- DIS-PROFIT**, *n.* Loss; detriment; damage.
- DIS-PROOF**, *n.* Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.
- † **DIS-PROPER-TY**, *v. t.* To deprive of property; to dispossess. *Shak.*
- DIS-PRO-PORTION**, *n.* 1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry. 2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed. 3. Want of suitability or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION**, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-ABLE**, *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size or quantity to something else; inadequate.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-ABLE-NESS**, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-ABLE-LY**, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-AL**, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. [This is the word which ought to be used for *disproportional.*]
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-AL-ITY**, *n.* The state of being disproportionate.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-AL-LY**, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity or value; inadequately; unequally.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-ATE**, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form or value; inadequate.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-ATE-LY**, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.
- DIS-PRO-PORTION-ATE-NESS**, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk or value; inadequacy.
- DIS-PRO-PRI-ATE**, *v. t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.
- DIS-PROVA-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted. *Boyle.*
- DIS-PROVE'**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute. 2. To convict of the practice of error; [*obs.*] *Hooker.* 3. To disallow or disapprove; [*obs.*] *Hooker.*
- DIS-PROVED**, (dis-proov'd) *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.
- DIS-PROVER**, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.
- DIS-PROVING**, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.
- DIS-PUNGE'**, *v. t.* To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a sponge. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- DIS-PUNISH-ABLE**, *a.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint; not punishable. *Swift.*
- † **DIS-PURSE'**, for *disburse.* *Shak.*
- † **DIS-PUR-VEY'**, *v. t.* To provide.
- † **DIS-PUR-VEY'ANCE**, *n.* Want of provisions. *Spenser.*
- \* **DISPU-TABLE**, *a.* That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted or contested; convertible; of doubtful certainty.
- † **DIS-PUTA-CILITY**, *n.* Proneness to dispute.
- DISPU-TANT**, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.
- DISPU-TANT**, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.
- DIS-PUTATION**, *n.* [*L. disputatio.*] 1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition or argument. 2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.
- DIS-FU-TÁTI-IOUS**, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.
- DIS-POTA-TIVE**, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition. *Watts.*
- DIS-POTE'**, *v. i.* [*L. disputo.*] 1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercation. 2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor.
- DIS-POTE'**, *v. t.* 1. To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. 2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions. 3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. 4. To strive to maintain.
- DIS-POTE'**, *n.* 1. Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words.—*Dispute* is usually applied to verbal contest; *controversy* may be in words or writing. 2. The possibility of being controverted.
- DIS-POT'ED**, *pp.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.
- DIS-POTE'LESS**, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.
- DIS-POT'ER**, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.
- DIS-POT'ING**, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.
- DIS-POT'ING**, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.
- DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CÁTION**, *n.* 1. The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable or inadequate. 2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. 3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly.
- DIS-QUAL-I-FIED**, *pp.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.
- DIS-QUAL-I-FY**, *v. t.* 1. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose. 2. To deprive of legal capacity, power or right; to disable.
- DIS-QUAL-I-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Rendering unfit; disabling.
- † **DIS-QUÁN-TI-TY**, *v. t.* To diminish. *Shak.*
- DIS-QUÉT**, *a.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Seldom used.*] *Shak.*
- DIS-QUÉT**, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety. *Swift.*
- DIS-QUÉT**, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.
- DIS-QUÉT-ED**, *pp.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.
- DIS-QUÉT-ER**, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.
- DIS-QUÉT-FUL**, *a.* Producing inquietude. *Barrow.*
- DIS-QUÉT-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace. 2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind.
- DIS-QUÉT-LY**, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously. [*Unusual.*]
- DIS-QUÉT-NESS**, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind. *Hooker.*
- † **DIS-QUÉT-OUS**, *a.* Causing uneasiness. *Milton.*
- DIS-QUÉ-TUDE**, *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.
- DIS-QUI-SITION**, *n.* [*L. disquisitio.*] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth. *Woodward.*
- † **DIS-RANK'**, *v. t.* 1. To degrade from rank. 2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.
- DIS-RE-GARD**, *n.* Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt.
- DIS-RE-GARD**, *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.
- DIS-RE-GARDED**, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.
- DIS-RE-GARDFUL**, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.
- DIS-RE-GARDFUL-LY**, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.
- DIS-REL'ISH**, *n.* 1. Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. 2. Bad taste; nauseousness. 3. Distaste or dislike, in a figurative sense.
- DIS-REL'ISH**, *v. t.* 1. To dislike the taste of. 2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. *Milton.* 3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at.
- DIS-REL'ISHED**, *pp.* Not relished; disliked; made nauseous.
- DIS-REL'ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.
- DIS-RE-MEMBER**, *v. t.* To forget. [*Unauthorized.*]

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

DIS-REPU-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; low; mean. 2. Dishonorable; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem.

DIS-REPU-TA-TION, *n.* Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

DIS-RE-POTE, *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

DIS-RE-SPECT, *n.* 1. Want of respect or reverence; disesteem. 2. *As an act*, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DIS-RE-SPECT'FUL, *a.* 1. Wanting in respect; irreverent. 2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil.

DIS-RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DIS-ROBE, *v. t.* 1. To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress. 2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage.

DIS-ROBED, (dis-rob'd) *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DIS-ROBBER, *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

DIS-ROBING, *pp.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DIS-ROOT, *v. t.* 1. To tear up the roots, or by the roots. 2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine. *Goldsmith.*

DIS-ROOTED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots; undermined.

DIS-ROOTING, *pp.* Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DIS-RUPT, *a.* [*L. disruptus.*] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.

DIS-RUPTION, *n.* [*L. disruptio.*] 1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating. 2. Breach; rent; laceration.

DIS-RUPTURE, *v. t.* To rend; to sever by tearing, breaking or bursting.

DIS-RUPTURED, *pp.* Rent asunder; severed by breaking.

DIS-RUPTUR-ING, *pp.* Rending asunder; severing.

DIS-SAT-IS-FACTION, *n.* The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes.

DIS-SAT-IS-FACTO-RI-NESS, *n.* Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DIS-SAT-IS-FACTO-RY, *a.* Unable to give content; giving discontent; displeasing.

DIS-SAT-IS-FIED, *pp.* 1. Made discontented; displeased. 2. *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended. *Locke.*

DIS-SAT-IS-FY, *v. t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DIS-SAT-IS-FY-ING, *pp.* Exciting uneasiness or discontent.

DIS-SEAT, *v. t.* To remove from a seat. *Shak.*

DIS-SECT, *v. t.* [*L. dissecto, dissectus.*] 1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints. 2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. 3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination. *Pope.*

DIS-SECTED, *pp.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DIS-SECTI-BLE, *a.* That may be dissected. *Paley.*

DIS-SECTING, *pp.* Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination.

DIS-SECTION, *n.* [*L. dissectio.*] 1. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy. 2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DIS-SECTOR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DIS-SEIZE, *v. t.* [*dis and seize; Fr. dessaisir.*] In law, to dispose wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession; followed by *of*.

DIS-SEIZED, (dis-seez'd) *pp.* Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

DIS-SEIZ-ER, *n.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DIS-SEIZIN, *n.* The act of disseizing; an unlawful disposing of a person of his lands, tenements or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.

DIS-SEIZING, *pp.* Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.

DIS-SEIZOR, *n.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that disposes another.

DIS-SEMBLANCE, *n.* Want of resemblance.

DIS-SEMBLE, *v. i.* [*L. dissimulo.*] 1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is. 2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of.

DIS-SEMBLE, *v. i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention or sentiments under some pretense.

DIS-SEMBLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DIS-SEMBLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DIS-SEMBLING, *pp.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DIS-SEMBLING-LY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely. *Knolles.*

DIS-SEMI-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. disseminare.*] 1. Literally, to sow; to scatter seed; but seldom or never used in its literal sense. 2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread. 3. To spread; to diffuse. 4. To spread; to disperse.

DIS-SEMI-NATED, *pp.* 1. Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.—2. In mineralogy, occurring in portions less than a hazel-nut; being scattered.

DIS-SEMI-NATING, *pp.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DIS-SEMI-NATION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence.

DIS-SEMI-NATOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DIS-SENSION, *n.* [*L. dissensio.*] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

DIS-SENSIOUS, *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. *Little used.* *Shak.*

DIS-SENT, *v. i.* [*L. dissensio.*] 1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner. 2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrine, rites or government. 3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DIS-SENT, *v. t.* 1. Difference of opinion; disagreement. 2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion. 3. Contrariety of nature, opposite quality; [*obs.*] Bacon.

DIS-SENT-A-N-E-OUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DIS-SENT-A-NY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

DIS-SENTER, *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement. 2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in England particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the church of England.

DIS-SENTIENT, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

DIS-SENTIENT, *n.* One who disagrees, and declares his dissent.

DIS-SENTING, *pp.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an adjective.

DIS-SENTIOUS, *a.* Disposed to disagreement or discord.

DIS-SEPT-IMENT, *n.* [*L. dissepimentum.*] In botany, a partition in dry seed-vessels, as in capsules and pods, which separates the fruit into cells.

DIS-SERT, *v. i.* [*L. dissero, disertio.*] To discourse or dispute. *Little in use.*

DIS-SER-TATION, *n.* [*L. dissertatio.*] 1. A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject. 2. A written essay, treatise or disquisition.

DIS-SER-TATOR, *n.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates. *Boyle.*

DIS-SERVE, *v. t.* [*dis and serve.*] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.

DIS-SERVED, (dis-serv'd) *pp.* Injured.

DIS-SERVICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.

DIS-SERVICE-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DIS-SERVICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm. *Warris.*

DIS-SERVICE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be injurious. *Hackitt.*

DIS-SET-TLE, *v. t.* To unsettle. *Mare.*

DIS-SERVER, *v. t.* To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not.

DIS-SERVER-ANCE, *n.* The act of disservering; separation.

DIS-SERVERED, *pp.* Disparted; disjoined; separated.

DIS-SERVER-ING, *pp.* Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.

DIS-SERVER-ING, *n.* The act of separating; separation.

DIS-SI-DENCE, *n.* Discord.

DIS-SI-DENT, *a.* [*L. dissideo.*] Not agreeing.

DIS-SI-DENT, *n.* A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion.

DIS-SILI-ENCE, *n.* [*L. dissilio.*] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DIS-SILI-ENT, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant.

DIS-SIL-U-TION, *n.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways.

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

- DIS-SIM-I-LAR**, *a*. Unlike, either in nature, properties or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous.
- DIS-SIM-I-LAR-I-TY**, *n*. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
- DIS-SIM-I-LE**, *n*. Comparison or illustration by contraries. [*Little used.*]
- DIS-SIM-I-LI-TUDE**, *n*. [L. *dissimilitudo.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.
- DIS-SIM-U-LATION**, *n*. [L. *dissimulatio.*] The act of dissimbling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.
- † **DIS-SIM-U-LE**, *v. t.* To dissemble. *Elyot.*
- DIS-SI-P-A-BLE**, *a*. Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. *Bacon.*
- DIS-SI-P-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *dissipatus.*] 1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder. 2. To expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume. 3. To scatter the attention.
- DIS-SI-P-ATE**, *v. i.* To scatter; to waste; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.
- DIS-SI-P-A-TED**, *pp.* 1. Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered. 2. *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice.
- DIS-SI-P-A-TING**, *pp.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.
- DIS-SI-P-A-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed.—2. In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed. 3. Scattered attention, or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject. 4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure.
- † **DIS-SO-CI-A-BIL-I-TY**, *n*. Want of sociability.
- DIS-SO-CI-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Not well associated, united or assorted. 2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with. *Spectator.*
- DIS-SO-CIAL**, *a.* [*dis* and *social.*] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish. *Kames.*
- DIS-SO-CI-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *dissociatus.*] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*
- DIS-SO-CI-ATE**, *pp.* Separated; disunited.
- DIS-SO-CI-ATING**, *pp.* Separating; disuniting.
- DIS-SO-CI-ATION**, *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion. *Burke.*
- DIS-SOL-U-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.
- DIS-SOL-U-BLE**, *a.* [L. *dissolubilis.*] 1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid. *Woodward.* 2. That may be melted.
- DIS-SOL-U-TE**, *a.* [L. *dissolutus.*] 1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law. 2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation.
- DIS-SOL-U-TE-LY**, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint.
- DIS-SOL-U-TE-NESS**, *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation.
- DIS-SOL-U-TION**, *n.* [L. *dissolutio.*] 1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing. 2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a solvent or menstruum. 3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition. 4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. *Bacon.* 5. Death; the separation of the soul and body. *Milton.* 6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body. 7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence. 8. Looseness of manners; dissipation.—9. *Dissolution of the blood, in medicine*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate, on its cooling, out of the body, as in malignant fevers.
- DIS-SOLV-I-BLE**, *a.* That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid.
- DIS-SOLV-E**, (*diz-zolv'*) *v. t.* [L. *dissolv'*.] 1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state by means of heat or moisture. 2. To disunite; to break; to separate. 3. To loose; to disunite. 4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to disunite. 4. To loose the system. 5. To loose; to break. 6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to. 7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain. 8. To break; to destroy. 9. To loosen or relax; to make languish. 10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish. 11. To annul; to rescind.
- DIS-SOLV-E**, *v. i.* 1. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state. 2. To sink away; to lose strength
- and firmness. 3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid. 4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. 5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. 6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.
- DIS-SOLV-ED**, (*diz-zolv'd*) *pp.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended. *Dissolved blood* is that which does not readily coagulate.
- DIS-SOLV-ENT**, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve.
- DIS-SOLV-ENT**, *n.* 1. Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid.—2. In *medicine*, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c.
- DIS-SOLV-ER**, *n.* That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving.
- DIS-SOLV-I-BLE**, *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.
- DIS-SOLV-ING**, *pp.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.
- DIS-SO-NANCE**, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance.*] 1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasant to the ear. 2. Disagreement.
- DIS-SO-NANT**, *a.* 1. Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear. 2. Disagreeing; incongruous.
- DIS-SUADE**, (*dis-swade'*) *v. t.* [L. *dissuado.*] 1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to. 2. To represent as unfit, improper or dangerous.
- DIS-SUADE**, *pp.* Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.
- DIS-SUADE**, *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.
- DIS-SUA-DING**, *pp.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.
- DIS-SUA-SION**, (*dis-swazhun*) *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation.
- DIS-SUA-SIVE**, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.
- DIS-SUA-SIVE**, *n.* Reason, argument or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit.
- DIS-SUNDER**, *v. t.* To separate; to rend. *Chapman.*
- † **DIS-SWEETEN**, *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness.
- † **DIS-SYL-LAB-IC**, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.
- \* **DIS-SYL-LA-BLE**, *n.* [Gr. *δισσλλαβος.*] A word consisting of two syllables only.
- DISTAFF**, *n.* [Sax. *distaf.*] 1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.—2. *Figuratively*, a woman, or the female sex. *Dryden.*
- DISTAFF-THIS-TLE**, *n.* A species of thistle.
- DISTAIN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *deteindre.*] 1. To stain; to tinge with any different color from the natural or proper one; to discolor. 2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.
- DISTAINED**, (*dis-tain'd*) *pp.* Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted; sullied.
- DISTAINING**, *pp.* Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing.
- DISTANCE**, *n.* [Fr. *distance.*] 1. An interval or space between two objects. 2. Preceded by *at*, remoteness of place. 3. Preceded by *thy, his, your, her, their*, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep his distance. 4. A space marked on the course where horses run. 5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events. 6. Ideal space or separation. 7. Contrariety; opposition. 8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect. 9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart. 10. Remoteness in succession or relation.—11. In *music*, the interval between two notes.
- DISTANCE**, *v. t.* 1. To place remote; to throw off from the view. 2. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority. 3. To leave at a great distance behind.
- DISTANCED**, *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.
- DISTANT**, *a.* [L. *distans.*] 1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. 2. Remote in place. 3. Remote in time, past or future. 4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely. 5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity. 6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to. 7. Remote in view; slight; faint; not very likely to be realized. 8. Remote in connection; slight; faint; indirect; not easily seen or understood. 9. Reserved; shy; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect.
- DISTANT-LY**, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.
- DIS-TASTE'**, *n.* 1. Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it. 2. Dislike; uneasiness. 3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection.
- DIS-TASTE'**, *v. t.* 1. To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe

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

2. To offend; to disgust; [*l. u.*] 3. To vex; to displease; to sour; [*l. u.*]

DIS-TASTED, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended.

DIS-TASTE[FUL], *a.* 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste. 2. Offensive; displeasing. 3. Malevolent.

DIS-TASTE[FUL]-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike.

DIS-TAST'ING, *pp.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DIS-TAST'IVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion.

*Whitlock.*

DIS-TEMPER, *n.* 1. *Literally*, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. 2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it. 3. Want of due temperature, applied to climate; [*not used.*] *Raleigh.* 4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite. 5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; [*not used.*] *Hacon.* 6. Ill-humor of mind; depravity of inclination; [*not used.*] 7. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.* 8. Uneasiness; ill-humor or bad temper.—9. In *painting*, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water.

DIS-TEMPER, *v. t.* 1. To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. 2. To disturb; to ruffle. 3. To deprive of temper or moderation. 4. To make disaffected, ill-humored or malignant. *Shak.*

DIS-TEMPER-ANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DIS-TEMPER-ATE, *a.* Immoderate. [*Little used.*]

DIS-TEMPER-A-TURE, *n.* 1. Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state. 2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Confusion; commixture of contraries; loss of regularity; disorder. 5. Slight illness; indisposition.

DIS-TEMPERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. 2. Disturbed; ruffled. 3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate. 4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted. 5. Disaffected; made malevolent.

DIS-TEMPER-ING, *pp.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DIS-TEND, *v. t.* [*l. distendo.*] 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell. 2. To spread apart; to divaricate.

DIS-TENDED, *pp.* Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DIS-TENDING, *pp.* Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

DIS-TEN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DIS-TEN-SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

DIS-TENSION. See DISTENSION.

DIS-TENT, *n.* Spread. *Spenser.*

DIS-TENTY, *n.* Breadth. *Wotton.*

DIS-TENTION, *n.* [*a. distentio.*] 1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended. 2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended. 3. An opening, spreading or divarication.

DIS-TER, *v. t.* [*l. dis and terra.*] To banish from a country.

DIS-TER-MI-NATE, *a.* [*l. determinatus.*] Separated by bounds. *Hale.*

DIS-TER-MI-NATION, *n.* Separation. *Hammond.*

DIS-THENE, *n.* [*Gr. δῆς and θένος.*] A mineral.

DIS-THRONE, *v. t.* To dethrone.

DIS-THRONEIZE, *v. t.* To dethrone. *Spenser.*

DISTICH, *n.* [*l. distichon.*] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

DISTICH-IOUS, } *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows. *Lee.*

DIS-TILL, *v. i.* [*l. distillo.*] 1. To drop; to fall in drops. 2. To flow gently, or in a small stream. 3. To use a still; to practice distillation.

DIS-TILL, *v. t.* 1. To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. 2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation. 3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation. 4. To extract the pure part of a fluid. 5. To dissolve or melt.

DIS-TILL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

DIS-TILL-A-TION, *n.* 1. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops. 2. The operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. 3. The substance extracted by distilling. 4. That which falls in drops.

DIS-TILL-A-TORY, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling.

DIS-TILL'ED, *pp.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation.

DIS-TILL'ER, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DIS-TILL'E-RY, *n.* 1. The art or act of distilling. 2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.

DIS-TILL'ING, *pp.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

DIS-TILL'MENT, *n.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DIS-TINCT, *a.* [*l. distinctus.*] 1. *Literally*, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark. 2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind. 3. Separate in place; not conjunct. 4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused. 5. Spotted; variegated.

DIS-TINCT', *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Chancer.*

DIS-TINCT'ION, *n.* [*l. distinctio.*] 1. The act of separating or distinguishing. 2. A note or mark of difference. 3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. 4. Difference regarded; separation; preference. 5. Separation; division. 6. Notation of difference; discrimination. 7. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. 8. That which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank or public favor. 9. Discernment; judgment.

DIS-TINCT'IVE, *a.* 1. That marks distinction or difference. 2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; [*less proper.*] *Brown.*

DIS-TINCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* 1. Separately; with distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another. 2. Clearly; plainly.

DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things. 2. Nice discrimination; whence, clearness; precision.

DIS-TING'UISH, *v. t.* [*l. distinguo.*] 1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. 2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference. 3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. 4. To discern critically; to judge. 5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. 6. To make eminent or known.

DIS-TING'UISH, *v. i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.

DIS-TING'UISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known or made known. 2. Worthy of note or special regard.

DIS-TING'UISHED, *pp.* 1. Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities. 2. Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated.

DIS-TING'UISH-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. 2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer.

DIS-TING'UISH-ING, *pp.* 1. Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark. 2. Ascertaining, knowing or perceiving a difference. 3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar.

DIS-TING'UISH-ING-LY, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope.*

DIS-TING'UISH-MENT, *n.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt.*

DIS-TITTLE, *v. t.* To deprive of right. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-TORT, *v. t.* [*l. distortus.*] 1. To twist out of natural or regular shape. 2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction. 3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert.

DIS-TORT', *a.* Distorted. *Spenser.*

DIS-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

DIS-TORT'ING, *pp.* Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting.

DIS-TORT'ION, *n.* [*l. distortio.*] 1. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion. 2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace. 3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

DIS-TRACT, *v. t.* [*l. distractus.* The old participle *distractus* is obsolete.] 1. *Literally*, to draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate. Hence, to divide; to separate; to throw into confusion. 2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, towards another point, or towards various other objects. 3. To draw towards different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass. 4. To disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious.

DIS-TRACT', *a.* Mad.

DIS-TRACT'ED, *pp.* 1. Drawn apart; drawn in different

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

- directions; diverted from its object; perplexed; harassed; confounded. 2. *a.* Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic. *Locke.*
- DIS-TRACTED-LY**, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly. *Shak.*
- DIS-TRACTED-NESS**, *n.* A state of being mad; madness.
- DIS-TRACTER**, *n.* One who distracts. *More.*
- DIS-TRACTING**, *ppr.* Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.
- DIS-TRACTION**, *n.* [*L. distractio.*] 1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation. 2. Confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity. 3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder. 4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; fracticness; furiousness. 5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.
- DIS-TRACTIVE**, *a.* Causing perplexity. *Dryden.*
- DIS-TRAIN**, *v. t.* [*L. distringo.*] 1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty. 2. To rend; to tear; [*obs.*]
- DIS-TRAIN**, *v. t.* To make seizure of goods.
- DIS-TRAINABLE**, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress.
- DIS-TRAINED**, (*dis-trānd'*) *pp.* Seized for debt, or to compel the performance of duty.
- DIS-TRAINING**, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.
- DIS-TRAINOR**, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.
- † **DIS-TRAITV**, *n.* Seizure. *Dict.*
- † **DIS-TRAUGHT**. *See* DISTRACT.
- DIS-TREAM**, *v. t.* So spread or flow over.
- DIS-TRESS**, *n.* [*Fr. distresse.*] 1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed. 2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction. 3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind. 4. Affliction; calamity; misery. 5. A state of danger.
- DIS-TRESS**, *v. t.* 1. To pain; to afflict with pain or anguish. 2. To afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable. 3. To compel by pain or suffering.
- DIS-TRESSED**, (*dis-trest'*) *pp.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.
- DIS-TRESSED-NESS**, *n.* A state of being greatly pained.
- DIS-TRESSFUL**, *a.* 1. Inflicting or bringing distress. 2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish. 3. Calamitous. 4. Attended with poverty.
- DIS-TRESSING**, *ppr.* 1. Giving severe pain; oppressing with affliction. 2. *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain.
- DIS-TRIBU-TABLE**, *a.* That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions. *Ramsay.*
- DIS-TRIBUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. distribuo.*] 1. To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions. 2. To dispense; to administer. 3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds or species. 4. To give in charity.—5. In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.
- DIS-TRIBU-TED**, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.
- DIS-TRIBU-TER**, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.
- DIS-TRIBU-TING**, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing.
- DIS-TRI-BU-TION**, *n.* [*L. distributio.*] 1. The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions. 2. The act of giving in charity, or bestowing in parts. 3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals. 4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes.—5. In *architecture*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.—6. In  *rhetoric*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.—7. In  *general*, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.—8. In  *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.
- DIS-TRIBU-TIVE**, *a.* 1. That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share. 2. That assigns the various species of a general term. 3. That separates or divides.
- DIS-TRIBU-TIVE**, *n.* In  *grammar*, a word that divides or distributes.
- DIS-TRIBU-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively.
- DIS-TRIBU-TIVE-NESS**, *n.* Desire of distributing. *Fell.*
- DISTRICT**, *n.* [*L. districtus.*] 1. Property, a limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained. 2. A region; a territory within given lines. 3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits.
- DISTRICT**, *v. t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. *New England.*
- DISTRICT-COURT**, *n.* A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law.
- DISTRICT-JUDGE**, *n.* The judge of a district-court. *U. States.*
- DISTRICT-SCHOOL**, *n.* A school within a certain district of a town. *New England.*
- DISTRICT-ED**, *pp.* Divided into districts or definite portions.
- DISTRICT-ING**, *ppr.* Dividing into limited or definite portions.
- DISTRICTION**, *n.* Sudden display. [*Unusual.*]
- DIS-TRINGAS**, *n.* In  *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.
- DIS-TRUST**, *v. t.* 1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. 2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere or firm.
- DIS-TRUST**, *n.* 1. Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith or reliance. 2. Discredit; loss of confidence.
- DIS-TRUSTED**, *pp.* Doubted; suspected.
- DIS-TRUSTFUL**, *a.* 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. 2. Not confident; diffident. 3. Diffident; modest.
- DIS-TRUSTFULLY**, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.
- DIS-TRUSTFUL-NESS**, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.
- DIS-TRUSTING**, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.
- DIS-TRUSTLESS**, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.
- † **DIS-TUNE**, *v. t.* To put out of tune. *Wotton.*
- DIS-TURB**, *v. t.* [*Sp. disturbar; L. disturbo.*] 1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. 2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. 3. To move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. 4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommodate. 5. To turn off from any direction; with *from*; [*unusual.*]
- DIS-TURB**, *n.* Confusion; disorder. *Milton.*
- DIS-TURBANCE**, *n.* 1. A stirring or excitement; any disorder or interruption of peace. 2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. 3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. 4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.—5. In  *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right.
- DIS-TURBED**, (*dis-turb'd*) *pp.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.
- DIS-TURBER**, *n.* 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace. 2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation.—3. In  *law*, one that interrupts or incommodates another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.
- DIS-TURBING**, *ppr.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommodating the quiet enjoyment of.
- † **DIS-TURN**, *v. t.* To turn aside. *Daniel.*
- † **DIS-UNI-FORM**, *a.* Not uniform. *Coventry.*
- DIS-UNION**, *n.* Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.
- DIS-U-NITE**, *v. t.* To separate; to disjoin; to part.
- DIS-U-NITE**, *v. t.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate.
- DIS-U-NITED**, *pp.* Separated; disjoined.
- DIS-U-NITING**, *ppr.* Separating; parting.
- DIS-UNI-TY**, *n.* A state of separation. *More.*
- DIS-U-SAGE**, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise or practice.
- DIS-USE**, *n.* 1. Cessation of use, practice or exercise. 2. Cessation of custom; disuse.
- DIS-USE**, *v. t.* 1. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice. 2. To disaccustom.
- DIS-USED**, (*dis-yūzd'*) *pp.* 1. No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c. 2. Disaccustomed.
- DIS-USING**, (*dis-yūz'ing*) *ppr.* Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.
- DIS-VAL-U-ATION**, *n.* Disesteem; disreputation.
- DIS-VAL-UE**, *v. t.* To undervalue; to disesteem.
- DIS-VAL-UE**, *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *B. Jansen.*
- DIS-VOUCH**, *v. t.* To discredit; to contradict.
- † **DIS-WARN**, *v. t.* [*dis and warn.*] To direct by previous notice.
- DIS-WITTED**, *a.* Deprived of wit or understanding

\* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREX;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;—† *Obs-lecte*

DIS-WONT', *v. t.* To wean; to deprive of wonted usage.  
 DIS-WORSHIP, *n.* Cause of disgrace. *Barret.*  
 †DIT, *n.* A ditty. *Spenser.*  
 †DIT, *v. t.* [*Sax. dyttan.*] To close up. *Mare.*  
 †DI-TATION, *n.* [*L. ditatus.*] The act of making rich.  
 DITCH, *n.* [*Sax. dic; D. dyk.*] 1. A trench in the earth made by digging. 2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.  
 DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.  
 DITCH, *v. t.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch. 2. To surround with a ditch.  
 DITCH-DE-LIVERED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shak.*  
 DITCHER, *n.* One who digs ditches.  
 DITCHING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches.  
 DI-TET-RA-HE-DRAL, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.  
 DITHY-RAMB, or DITHY-RAMBUS, *n.* [*Gr. διθυραμβος.*] In *ancient poetry*, a hymn in honor of Bacchus.  
 DITHY-RAMBIC, *n.* 1. A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated. 2. Any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.  
 DITHY-RAMBIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic. *Cowley.*  
 DITION, *n.* [*L. ditio.*] Rule; power; government; dominion. *Evelyn.*  
 DITONE, *n.* [*Gr. δῆς and τοῦος.*] In *music*, an interval comprehending two tones.  
 DIT-RI-HE-DRIA, *n.* [*Gr. δῆς, ῥογῆς and εἶσα.*] In *mineralogy*, a genus of spars, with six sides or planes.  
 DIT-TÄNDER, *n.* Pepper-wort, *lepidium*, a genus of plants. *Encyc.*  
 DITTA-NY, *n.* [*L. dictamnus.*] A plant.  
 DITTIED, *a.* Sung; adapted to music. *Milton.*  
 DITTO, contracted into *do*, in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from *L. dictum, dictus*, said. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.  
 DITTY, *n.* A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.  
 DITTY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune. *Herbert.*  
 DI-U-RETIC, *a.* [*Gr. διουρητικός.*] Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.  
 DI-U-RETIC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine.  
 DI-URNAL, *a.* [*L. diurnus.*] 1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the day time. 2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day. 3. Performed in 24 hours.—4. In *medicine*, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day time.  
 DI-URNAL, *n.* A day-book; a journal. See *JOURNAL*.  
 †DI-URNAL-IST, *n.* A journalist. *Hall.*  
 DI-URNAL-LY, *adv.* Daily; every day.  
 DI-U-TURNAL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance.  
 DI-U-TURNI-TY, *n.* [*L. diuturnitas.*] Length of time; long duration. *Brown.*  
 DI-VAN, *n.* [*Ar. Pers. divan.*] 1. Among the *Turks* and *other orientals*, a court of justice, or a council. 2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court. 3. Any council assembled.  
 DI-VART-CATE, *v. i.* [*L. divarticatus.*] To open; to fork; to part into two branches.  
 DI-VART-CATE, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.  
 DI-VART-CATE, *n.* In *botany*, standing out wide.  
 DI-VART-CATED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.  
 DI-VART-CATING, *ppr.* Parting into two branches.  
 DI-VAR-I-CATION, *n.* 1. A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches. 2. A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.  
 DIVE, *v. i.* [*Sax. dyfan.*] 1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or, if already in water, to plunge deeper. 2. To go deep into any subject. 3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. 4. To sink; to penetrate.  
 DIVE, *v. t.* To explore by diving. [*Rare.*] *Denham.*  
 DIVELE, *n.* A large cartilaginous fish, with a bifurcated snout.  
 DI-VEI/LENT, *a.* [*L. divellens.*] Drawing asunder; separating.  
 DI-VEI/LI-CATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.  
 DIVER, *n.* 1. One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort. 2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study. 3. A fowl, so called from diving.  
 †DIVERB, *a.* A proverb. *Burton.*  
 DI-VERGE', (di-verj') *v. i.* [*L. divergo.*] To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines.  
 DI-VERGENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart. *Gregory.*  
 DI-VERGENT, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.  
 DI-VERGING, *ppr.* Receding from each other, as they proceed.  
 DI-VERGING-LY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DI-VERS, *a.* [*Fr. divers; L. diversus.*] 1. Different; various. [This is now generally written *divers*.] 2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.  
 DI-VERS-COLORED, *a.* Having various colors. *Shak.*  
 DI-VERSE, *a.* [*L. diversus.*] 1. Different; differing. 2. Different from itself; various; multifarious. 3. In different directions.  
 †DI-VERSE', (di-vers') *v. i.* To turn aside. *Spenser.*  
 DI-VERS-I-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various. 2. Variation; variegation. 3. Variety of forms. 4. Change; alteration.  
 DI-VERS-I-FIED, *pp.* 1. Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered. 2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects.  
 DI-VERS-I-FORM, *a.* [*L. diversus and forma.*] Of a different form; of various forms. *Dict.*  
 DI-VERS-I-FY, *v. t.* [*Fr. diversifier.*] 1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate. 2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things.—3. In *oratory*, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.  
 DI-VERS-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.  
 DI-VERSION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of turning aside from any course. 2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind.—3. In *war*, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made.  
 DI-VERS-I-TY, *n.* [*L. diversitas.*] 1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. 2. Variety. 3. Distinct being, as opposed to identity. 4. Variegation.  
 DI-VERS-LY, *adv.* 1. In different ways; differently; variously. 2. In different directions; to different points.  
 DI-VERT', *v. t.* [*L. diverto.*] 1. To turn off from any course, direction or intended application; to turn aside. 2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. 3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point. 4. To subvert; [not in use.] *Shak.*  
 DI-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.  
 DI-VERTER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.  
 †DI-VERTI-CLE, *n.* [*L. diverticulum.*] A turning; a by-way. *Hale.*  
 DI-VERTING, *ppr.* 1. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining. 2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining.  
 \* †DI-VERTI-TISE', *v. t.* [*Fr. divertir.*] To divert; to please. *Dryden.*  
 DI-VERTI-SE-MENT, *n.* Diversion. [*Little used.*] Originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition.  
 DI-VERTIVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.  
 DI-VEST', *v. t.* [*Fr. dévestir.*] 1. To strip of clothes, arms or equipage; opposed to *invest*. 2. To deprive. 3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory.  
 DI-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.  
 DI-VESTING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.  
 DI-VESTI-TURE, *n.* The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving. *Boyle.*  
 DI-VIDA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be divided. 2. Separate; parted; [not used.] *Shak.*  
 †DI-VID'ANT, *a.* Different; separate. *Shak.*  
 DI-VIDE', *v. t.* [*L. dividio.*] 1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces. 2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit. 3. To make partition of, among a number. 4. To open; to cleave. 5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant. 6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares. 7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors. 8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure.  
 DI-VIDE', *v. i.* 1. To part; to open; to cleave. 2. To break friendship. *Shak.* 3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts. *Gibbon.*  
 DI-VIDED, *pp.* Parted; disunited; distributed.  
 DI-VIDED-LY, *adv.* Separately. *Knatchbull.*  
 DIVI-DEND, *n.* 1. A part or share; particularly, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other em-  
 ployment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.—2. In *arithmetic*, the number to be divided into equal parts.  
 DI-VID'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which divides; that which separates into parts. 2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share. 3. He or that which disunites. 4. A kind of compasses.

\* See *Synopsis* MOVE, BOOK, DÖVE;—B/LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; FH as in *this* † *Obsolete*

**DI-VI-DING**, *ppr.* 1. Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share. 2. *a.* That indicates separation or difference.

**DI-VI-LING**, *n.* Separation.

**DI-VI-DU-AL**, *a.* [*L. dividualis.*] Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [*Little used.*]

**DI-VI-NATION**, *n.* [*L. divinatio.*] 1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. 2. Conjectural presage; prediction. *Shak.*

**DI-VI-NA-TOR**, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

**DI-VI-NA-TOR-Y**, *a.* Professing divination.

**DI-VINE**, *a.* [*L. divinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the true God. 2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods. 3. Partaking of the nature of God. 4. Proceeding from God; as, *divine judgments*. 5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extra-dinnary; apparently above what is human. 6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient; [*not used.*] 7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise.

**DI-VINE**, *n.* 1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. 2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

**DI-VINE**, *v. t.* [*L. divino.*] 1. To foreknow; to foretell; to presage. 2. To deify; [*not in use.*] *Spenser.*

**DI-VINE**, *v. i.* 1. To use or practice divination. 2. To utter presages or prognostications. 3. To have presages or forebodings. 4. To guess or conjecture.

**DI-VINE-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity. 2. By the agency or influence of God. 3. Excellently; in the supreme degree.

**DI-VINE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature; [*little used.*] 2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

**DI-VINER**, *n.* 1. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means. 2. One who guesses; a conjurer.

**DI-VINER-ESS**, *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination. *Dryden.*

**DIV-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; applied to animals on *y.* 2. Going deep into a subject.

**DIV-ING-BELL**, *n.* A hollow vessel, in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water, and remain till the inclined air ceases to be respirable.

**DI-VI-NI-TIED**, *a.* Participating of the divine nature.

**DI-VI-NI-TY**, *n.* [*L. divinitas.*] 1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. 2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being. 3. A false god; a pretended deity of pagans. 4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. 5. Something supernatural. 6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology.

**DI-VIS-I-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* [*Fr. divisibilité.*] The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.

**DI-VIS-I-BLE**, *a.* [*L. divisibilis.*] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.

**DI-VIS-I-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

**DI-VI-SION**, *n.* [*L. divisio.*] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, any entire body. 2. The state of being divided. 3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition. 4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary. 5. A separate body of men. 6. A part or distinct portion. 7. A part of an army or militia. 8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant. 9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference. 10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones. 11. Distinction. 12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.—13. In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number is contained in another.

**DI-VI-SION-AL**, } *a.* Pertaining to division; noting or  
**DI-VI-SION-A-RY**, } making division.

† **DI-VI-SION-ER**, *n.* One who divides. *Sheldon.*

**DI-VI-SIVE**, *a.* 1. Forming division or distribution. *Medic.* 2. Creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

**DI-VI-SOR**, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.

**DI-VORCE**, *n.* [*Fr. divorce.*] 1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. 2. The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, *a mensa et thoro*. 3. Separation; disunion of things closely united. 4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved. 5. The cause of any penal separation.

**DI-VORCE**, *v. t.* 1. To dissolve the marriage contract, and

thus to separate husband and wife. 2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband. 3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder. 4. To take away; to put away.

**DI-VORCED**, (de-vorst') *pp.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

**DI-VORCEMENT**, *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

**DI-VORCER**, *n.* 1. The person or cause that produces divorce. 2. One of a sect called *divorcers*, said to have sprung from Milton.

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

**DOCK**, *n.* A broad, deep, trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. —In *America*, the spaces between wharves are called *docks*.

**DOCK-YARD**, *n.* A yard, or magazine, near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

**DOCKET**, *n.* [*W. tociac*] 1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets. 2. A bill, tied to goods, containing some direction. 3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court.

**DOCKET**, *v. t.* 1. To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book. *Blackstone*. 2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them. 3. To mark with a docket. *Chesterfield*.

**DOCKING**, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

**DOCKING**, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock.

**DOCTOR**, *n.* [*L., from doctus*] 1. A teacher. 2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it; as a doctor in divinity, in physic, in law; or, according to *modern usage*, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. 3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition. 4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. 5. The title doctor is given to certain fathers of the church, whose opinions are received as authorities.—*Doctors' Commons*, the college of civilians in London.

**DOCTOR**, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [*A popular use of this word, but not elegant.*]

**DOCTOR**, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Not elegant.*]

**DOCTOR-AL**, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

**DOCTOR-AL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

**DOCTOR-ATE**, *n.* The degree of a doctor. *Encyc.*

**DOCTOR-ATE**, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree. *Warton*.

**DOCTOR-LY**, *a.* Like a learned man. *Rp. Hall*.

**DOCTOR-SHIP**, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor.

**DOCTRESS**, or **DOCTOR-ESS**, *n.* A female physician.

**DOCTRINAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught. 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

**DOCTRINAL**, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine.

**DOCTRINAL-LY**, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.

**DOCTRINE**, *n.* [*L. doctrina*] 1. Whatever is taught; a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. 2. The act of teaching. 3. Learning; knowledge. 4. The truths of the gospel in general. 5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel.

**DOCU-MENT**, *n.* [*L. documentum*] 1. Precept; instruction; direction. 2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.—3. *More generally, in present usage*, written instruction, evidence or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts.

**DOCU-MENT**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. 2. To teach; to instruct; to direct. *Dryden*.

**DOCU-MENTAL**, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents.

**DOCU-MENTARY**, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

**DODD**, *v. t.* To *dodd* sheep, is to cut the wool away about their tails. *Brockett*.

**DODDER**, *n.* [*G. dotter*] A plant of the genus *cuscuta*.

**DODDED**, *a.* Without horns; applied to sheep. An abbreviation of *doe-headed*.

**DODDERED**, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererescant plants. *Dryden*.

**DO-DEC-A-GON**, *n.* [*Gr. δωδεκα and γωνια*] A regular figure or polygon, having twelve equal sides and angles.

**DO-DEC-A-GYN**, *n.* [*Gr. δωδεκα and γυνη*] In botany, a plant having twelve pistils.

**DO-DEC-A-GYN-I-AN**, *a.* Having twelve pistils.

**DO-DEC-A-HE-DRAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

**DO-DEC-A-HE-DRON**, *n.* [*Gr. δωδεκα and εδρα*] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.

**DO-DE-CANDER**, *n.* [*Gr. δωδεκα and ανθη*] In botany, a plant having twelve stamens.

**DO-DE-CANDRI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

**DO-DECA-TE-MO-RI-ON**, *n.* [*Gr. δωδεκατος and μοριον*] A twelfth part. [*Little used.*] *Creech*.

**DO-DEC-A-TEM-O-RY**, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

**DODGE**, (*doj*) *v. i.* 1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start. 2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble.

**DODGE**, *n. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.

**DODGE-RY**, *n.* Trick. *Hacket*.

**DODGER**, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

**DODGING**, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.

**DODKIN**, *n.* A little dot; a small coin.

**DODMAN**, *n.* A fish that casts its shell.

**DODO**, *n.* The *didus*, a genus of fowls of the gallinaceous order.

**DOE**, (*dö*) *n.* [*Sax. da*; *Dan. daa*] A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a *buck*.

† **DOE**, *n.* A feat. *Hudibras*.

**DOER**, *n.* 1. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent. 2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps or obeys, in practice.

**DOES**, (*duz*) The third person singular of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense.

**DOFF**, *v. t.* [*D. doffen*] 1. To put off, as dress. 2. To strip or divest. 3. To put or thrust away, to get rid of. 4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.

**DOG**, *n.* [*Fr. dogue*] 1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus *canis*, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c. 2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as, a *dogfox*. 3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. 4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man. 5. A constellation called *Sirius* or *Canis*.

*also*. 6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp tang, used by seamen. 7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit. 8. A gay young man; a buck; [*not in use*].—To give or throw to the dogs, is to throw away, as useless.—To go to the dogs, is to be ruined.

**DOG**, *v. t.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefinitely; to follow close; to urge; to worry with impunity.

**DOG-GATE**, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge. *Encyc.*

**DOG-BANE**, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

**DOG-BERRY**, *n.* The berry of the dog-wood.

**DOG-BERRY-TREE**, *n.* The dog-wood.

**DOG-BOLT**, *n.* A word of contempt, applied to persons. *Beaumont*.

**DOG-BRIER**, *n.* The brier that bears the hip.

**DOG-CAB-BAGE**, *n.* A plant in the south of Europe.

**DOG-CHEAP**, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal.

**DOG-DAY**, *n.* One of the days when *Sirius*, or the dogstar, rises and sets with the sun.—The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

**DOG-DRAW**, *n.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound. *Cowel*.

**DOGE**, *n.* [*It.*; *L. dux*] The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

**DOG-FIGHT**, *n.* A battle between two dogs.

**DOG-FISH**, *n.* A name of several species of shark.

**DOG-FISH-ER**, *n.* A kind of fish. *Walton*.

**DOG-FLY**, *n.* A voracious, biting fly.

**DOGGED**, *pp.* 1. Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately. 2. *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe. *Shak*.

**DOGGED-LY**, *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely.

**DOGGED-NESS**, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

**DOGGER**, *n.* A Dutch fishing vessel used in the German ocean, particularly in the herring fishery.

**DOGGER-EL**, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of *Hudibras*. *Addison*.

**DOGGER-EL**, *n.* A loose, irregular kind of poetry; used in burlesque. *Swift*.

**DOGGER-MAN**, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

**DOGGERS**, *n.* In *English alum works*, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock.

**DOGGING**, *ppr.* Hunting; pursuing incessantly.

**DOG-GISH**, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.

**DOG-HEART-ED**, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

**DOG-HOLE**, *n.* A place fit only for dogs. *Dryden*.

**DOG-HOUSE**, *n.* A kennel for dogs. *Overbury*.

**DOG-KEEP-ER**, *n.* One who has the management of dogs.

**DOG-KEN-NEL**, *n.* A kennel or house for dogs.

**DOG-LEACH**, *n.* A dog-doctor. *Beaumont*.

**DOG-LOUSE**, *n.* An insect that is found on dogs.

† **DOG-LY**, *a.* Like a dog.

**DOG-MAD**, *a.* Mad as a dog.

**DOG-MA**, *n.* [*Gr. δογμα*] A settled opinion; a principle, maxim or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.

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

- DOG-MATIC**, } a. 1. Pertaining to a dogma, or to set-  
**DOG-MAT'ICAL**, } tled opinion. 2. Positive; magisterial,  
asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with  
overbearing and arrogance. 3. Positive; asserted with  
authority; authoritative. 4. Arrogant; overbearing in  
asserting and maintaining opinions.
- DOG-MATIC**, n. One of a sect of physicians, called also  
*dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empirics and Metho-  
dists.
- DOG-MAT'ICAL-LY**, adv. Positively; in a magisterial  
manner; arrogantly.
- DOG-MAT'ICAL-NESS**, n. The quality of being dogmat-  
ical; positiveness.
- DOG'MA-TISM**, n. Positive assertion; arrogance; positive-  
ness in opinion.
- DOG'MA-TIST**, n. A positive asserter; a magisterial teach-  
er; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.
- DOG'MA-TIZE**, v. i. To assert positively; to teach with  
bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.
- DOG'MA-TIZ-ER**, n. One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter;  
a magisterial teacher. *Hammond*.
- DOG'MA-TIZ-ING**, ppr. Asserting with excess of confi-  
dence.
- DOG ROSE**, n. The flower of the hip. *Derham*.
- DOG'S-BANE**, n. [Gr. *αποκυννον*.] A genus of plants.
- DOG'S-EAR**, n. The corner of a leaf in a book turned  
down like a dog's ear.
- DOG-SICK**, a. Sick as a dog.
- DOG'SKIN**, a. Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler*.
- DOG'SLEEP**, n. Pretended sleep. *Addison*.
- DOG'S-REFUSE**, n. Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.
- DOG'S-ROSE**, n. A plant, a species of *scrophularia*.
- DOG'STAR**, n. *Sirius*, a star of the first magnitude, whose  
rising and setting with the sun give name to the dogdays.
- DOG'STONES**, n. A plant, the *orchis*, or fool-stones.
- DOG'TOOTH**, n.; plu. *DOGTEETH*. A sharp-pointed human  
tooth growing between the foreteeth and grinders, and  
resembling a dog's tooth.
- DOG'TOOTH-VIO-LET**, n. A plant, the *erythronium*.
- DOG'TRICK**, n. A curriish trick; brutal treatment.
- DOG'TROT**, n. A gentle trot like that of a dog.
- DOG'VANE**, n. Among *seamen*, a small vane composed of  
thread, cork and feathers.
- DOG'WATCH**, n. Among *seamen*, a watch of two hours.  
The *dogwatches* are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock,  
P. M.
- DOG'WEA-RY**, a. Quite tired; much fatigued.
- DOG'WOOD**, n. A common name of different species of  
the *cornus*, or cornelian cherry.
- DOG'WOOD-TREE**, n. The *piscedia erythrina*.
- DOOLY**, n. 1. A species of wooden stuff. 2. Linen made  
into a small napkin.
- DO'ING**, ppr. Performing; executing.
- DO'INGS**, n. plu. 1. Things done; transactions; feats;  
actions, good or bad. 2. Behavior; conduct. 3. Stir;  
bustle.
- DOIT** n. [D. *duit*.] 1. A small piece of money. 2. A trifle.
- DO-LAB'RI-FORM**, a. [L. *dolabra* and *forma*.] Having the  
form of an axe or hatchet.
- DOLE**, n. [Sax. *dal*; Russ. *dolia*.] 1. The act of dealing or  
distributing; [not in use.] 2. That which is dealt or dis-  
tributed; a part, share or portion. 3. That which is given  
in charity; gratuity. 4. Blows dealt out. 5. Boundary;  
[not in use.] 6. A void space left in tillage; [local.]
- † **DOLE**, n. [L. *dolor*.] Grief; sorrow. *Milton*.
- † **DOLE**, v. t. To deal; to distribute.
- † **DÖLEFÜL**, a. [dole and full.] 1. Sorrowful; expressing  
grief. 2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted. 3. Dismal; im-  
pressing sorrow; gloomy.
- DÖLEFÜLL-LY**, adv. In a doleful manner; sorrowfully;  
dismally; sadly.
- DÖLEFÜLL-NESS**, n. Sorrow; melancholy; querulous-  
ness; gloominess; dismalness.
- † **DÖLENT**, a. [L. *dolens*.] Sorrowful.
- DÖLESÖME**, a. Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.
- DÖLESÖME-LY**, adv. In a dolesome manner.
- DÖLESÖME-NESS**, n. Gloom; dismalness.
- DOLL**, n. [W. *delis*.] A puppet or baby for a child.
- DOLLAR**, n. [G. *thaler*; D. *daalder*.] A silver coin of  
Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred  
cents or four shillings and sixpence sterling.
- DOLLO-MITE**, n. A magnesian carbonate of lime.
- DÖLÖR**, n. [L.] Pain; grief; lamentation. *Shak*.
- DÖLÖ-RIFER-ÖUS**, a. [L. *dolor* and *fero*.] Producing  
pain.
- DÖLÖ-RIFÖTE**, a. [L. *dolorificus*.] 1. That causes pain or  
grief. 2. Expressing pain or grief.
- DÖLÖ-RIFÖCAL**, a. Dolorific. *Cockeram*.
- DÖLÖRÖUS**, a. 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; impress-  
ing sorrow or grief. 2. Painful; giving pain. 3. Ex-  
pressing pain or grief.
- DÖLÖRÖUS-LY**, adv. Sorrowfully; in a manner to ex-  
press pain.
- DÖLPHIN**, n. [L. *dolphin*, or *delphinus*.] 1. A genus of  
cetaceous fish, with teeth in both jaws, and a pipe in the  
head, comprehending the *dolphin*, the *porpoise*, the *grampus*  
and the *beluga*.—2. In ancient Greece, a machine  
suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel  
passing under it.
- DÖLPHIN-ET**, n. A female dolphin. *Spenser*.
- DÖLT**, n. [G. *löpel*; Sax. *dol*.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a  
blockhead; a thick-skull. *Swift*.
- DÖLT**, v. i. To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.
- DÖLTISH**, a. Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.
- DÖLTISH-NESS**, n. Stupidity.
- DOM**, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or prop-  
erty and jurisdiction; primarily, *doom*, judgment; as in  
*kingdom*.
- DO-MÄIN**, n. [Fr. *domaine*.] 1. Dominion; empire; ter-  
ritory governed, or under the government of a sovereign.  
2. Possession; estate. 3. The land about the mansion  
house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.
- DÖMÄL**, a. [L. *domus*.] Pertaining to house in astrology.
- DOMÉ**, n. [Fr. *döme*.] 1. A building; a house; a fabric.  
2. A cathedral.—3. In architecture, a spherical roof, raised  
over the middle of a building; a cupola.—4. In chemistry,  
the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemi-  
sphere or small dome.
- DÖMES'DAY**. See **DÖMSDAY**.
- † **DÖMES'MAN**, n. A judge; an umpire.
- DO-MESTIC**, a. [L. *domesticus*.] 1. Belonging to the house,  
or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to  
the family. 2. Remaining much at home; living in re-  
tirement. 3. Living near the habitations of man; tame;  
not wild. 4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a fam-  
ily, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign.  
5. Made in one's own house, nation or country.
- DO-MESTIC**, n. One who lives in the family of another,  
as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired labor-  
er, residing with a family.
- DO-MESTI-CÄL**. The same as *domestic*.
- DO-MESTI-CÄL-LY**, adv. In relation to domestic affairs.
- DO-MESTI-CÄNT**, a. Forming part of the same family.  
*Sir E. Dering*.
- DO-MESTI-CÄTE**, v. t. 1. To make domestic; to retire  
from the public; to accustom to remain much at home.  
2. To make familiar, as if at home. 3. To accustom to  
live near the habitations of man; to tame.
- DO-MES-TI-CÄTION**, n. 1. The act of withdrawing from  
the public notice, and living much at home. 2. The act  
of taming or reclaiming wild animals.
- DOMI-CIL**, n. [L. *domicilium*.] An abode or mansion; a  
place of permanent residence, either of an individual or  
family.
- DOMI-CIL**, or **DOMI-CIL-I-LÄTE**, v. t. To establish a fixed  
residence, or a residence that constitutes habitation. *Kest*.
- DOMI-CILED**, or **DOMI-CIL-I-ÄTED**, ppr. Having gained  
a permanent residence or inhabitation.
- DOMI-CIL-IÄRY**, a. Pertaining to an abode, or the resi-  
dence of a person or family.
- DOMI-CIL-IÄTION**, n. Permanent residence; inhabitation.
- DOMI-CIL-ING**, or **DOMI-CIL-I-ÄTING**, ppr. Gaining  
or taking a permanent residence.
- † **DOMI-FY**, v. t. [L. *domus* and *facio*.] 1. In astrology, to  
divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a  
theme or horoscope. 2. To tame.
- DOMI-NÄNT**, a. [L. *dominans*.] 1. Ruling; prevailing;  
governing; predominant.—2. In music, the dominant or  
sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant  
of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence.
- DOMI-NÄNT**, n. In music, of the three notes essential to  
the tone, the *dominant* is that which is a fifth from the  
tonic.
- DOMI-NÄTE**, v. t. [L. *dominatus*.] To rule; to govern  
to prevail; to predominate over. *Russ*.
- DOMI-NÄTE**, v. i. To predominate. [Little used.]
- DOMI-NÄTED**, ppr. Ruled; governed.
- DOMI-NÄTING**, ppr. Ruling; prevailing; predominating.
- DOMI-NÄTION**, n. [L. *dominatio*.] 1. The exercise of  
power in ruling; dominion; government. 2. Arbitrary  
authority; tyranny. 3. One highly exalted in power; or  
the fourth order of angelic beings.
- DOMI-NÄTIVE**, a. Governing; also, imperious. *Sandys*
- DOMI-NÄTOR**, n. 1. A ruler or ruling power; the presid-  
ing or predominant power. 2. An absolute governor.
- DOMI-NEER**, v. i. [L. *dominor*.] 1. To rule over with  
insolence or arbitrary sway. 2. To bluster; to hector; to  
swell with conscious superiority, or haughtiness.
- DOMI-NEER**, v. t. To govern. *Watpole*.
- DOMI-NEERING**, ppr. 1. Ruling over with insolence,  
blustering; manifesting haughty superiority. 2. a. Over-  
bearing.
- DO-MINI-CÄL**, a. [Low L. *dominialis*.] 1. That notes  
the Lord's day, or Sabbath. The *Dominical* letter is the  
letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or dies  
*Domini*, the Lord's day. 2. Noting the prayer of our  
Lord.

**DO MINI-CAL**, *n.* The Lord's day. *Hammond.*  
**DO-MINI-CAN**, *a.* or *n.* [*From Dominic.*] The Dominicans, or Dominican Friars, are an order of religious or monks, called also *Jacobins.*  
**DO-MINION**, *n.* [*L. dominium.*] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling. 2. Power to direct, control, use and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable. 3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state. 4. Government; right of governing. 5. Pre-eminence; ascendant. 6. An order of angels. 7. Persons governed.  
**DOMI-NO**, *n.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress; a kind of play.  
**DOMITE**, *n.* A mineral named from Dome, in France.  
**DON**. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.—*Dona*, or *duēna*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.  
**† DON**, *v. t.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to invest with.  
**DON-A-CITE**, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *donax.*  
**DON'A-RY**, *n.* [*L. donarium.*] A thing given to a sacred use. [*Little used.*]  
**DO-NATIO**, *n.* [*L. donatio.*] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.—2. In law, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. 3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant.  
**DON'A-TISM**, or **DON'A-TISM**, *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.  
**DO-NA-TIST**, or **DON'A-TIST**, *n.* One of the sect founded by Donatus.  
**DON-A-TIS-TIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.  
**DON-A-TIS-TI-CAL**, }  
**\* DON'A-TIVE**, *n.* [*Sp., Ital. donativo.*] 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.—2. In the canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution or induction by the ordinary.  
**\* DON'A-TIVE**, or **DON'A-TIVE**, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation. *Blackstone.*  
**DONE**, (*dun*) *pp.* [*See Do.*] 1. Performed; executed; finished. 2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as, in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *done.*  
**† DONE**. The old infinitive of *do.*  
**DO-NEE**, *n.* [*L. dono.*] 1. The person to whom a gift or donation is made. 2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.  
**DON-JON**, or **DON'GBON**. *See* **DES-GAZON.**  
**DONKEY**, *n.* An ass or mule used for riding.  
**† DON'NAT**, *n.* [*do and naught.*] An idle fellow.  
**DONOR**, *n.* [*L. dono.*] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor. 2. One who grants an estate.  
**DONSHIP**, *n.* The quality of a gentleman or knight.  
**DONZEL**, *n.* [*It.*] A young attendant; a page. *Butler.*  
**DOODLE**, *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow.  
**DOOLE**. *See* **DOLR.**  
**DOOM**, *v. t.* [*Sax. dom.*] 1. To judge; [*unusual.*] 2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence. 3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on. 4. To command authoritatively. 5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of. 6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.  
**DOOM**, *v. t.* To tax at discretion. *New England.*  
**DOOM**, *n.* [*Sax. dom.*] 1. Judgment; judicial sentence. 2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; usually, a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise. 3. The state to which one is doomed, or destined. 4. Ruin; destruction. 5. Discrimination; [*not used.*]  
**DOOM'AGE**, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. *New Hampshire.*  
**DOOMED**, (*doomd*) *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.  
**DOOMPFL**, *a.* Full of destruction. *Drayton.*  
**DOOMING**, *pp.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.  
**DOOMS'DAY**, *n.* [*doom and day.*] 1. The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged, and consigned to endless happiness or misery. *Dryden.* 2. The day of sentence or condemnation.  
**DOOMS'DAY-BOOK**, or **DOMES'DAY-BOOK**, *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England.  
**DOOMS'MAN**. *See* **DOMESMAN.**  
**DOOR**, (*dore*) *n.* [*Sax. dora, dur, dure.*] 1. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment or closet, by which persons enter. 2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank, that shuts the opening of a house, or closes the entrance into an

apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.—3. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, *doors.* 4. Entrance. *Dryden.* 5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access.—*To lie at the door*, in a figurative sense, is to be imputable or chargeable to one.—*Next door*, to be near to; bordering on.—*In doors*, within the house; at home.  
**DOOR-CASE**, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.  
**† DOORING**, *n.* A door-case. *Milton.*  
**DOOR-KEEPER**, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.  
**DOOR-NAIL**, *n.* The nail on which the knocker formerly struck.  
**DÖOR-PÖST**, *n.* The post of a door.  
**DÖOR-STEAD**, *n.* Entrance or place of a door.  
**DOQUET**, (*do'ket*) *n.* A warrant; a paper granting license. *See* **DOCKET.**  
**DOR**, or **DORR**, *n.* The name of the black beetle, or the hedge-chaffer.  
**DO-RÄ'DO**, *n.* [*Sp. dorado.*] 1. A southern constellation, containing six stars. 2. A large fish resembling the dolphin.  
**DO-REE**, *n.* A fish of the genus *reus.*  
**DÖRI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece.  
**DORIC**, *a.* In general, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece.—In architecture, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic.  
**DORICISM**, or **DÖRISM**, *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.  
**DOR'MAN-CY**, *n.* Quiescence. *Horsley.*  
**DORMANT**, *a.* [*Fr. dormir.*] 1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action. 2. Being in a sleeping posture. 3. Neglected; not used. 4. Concealed; not divulged; private; [*unusual.*] 5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular.  
**DORMANT**, } *n.* A beam; a sleeper.  
**DORMAR**, }  
**DORMAR**, } *n.* A window in the roof of a  
**DORMAR-WIN'DÖW**, } house, or above the entablature.  
**DORMI-TIVE**, *n.* [*L. dormio.*] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate. *Arbuthnot.*  
**DORMI-TO-RY**, *n.* [*L. dormitorium.*] 1. A place, building or room to sleep in. 2. A gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the religious sleep. 3. A burial-place.  
**DORMOUSE**, *n.*; *plu.* **DORMICE.** An animal of the mouse kind.  
**DORN**, *n.* [*G. dorn.*] A fish. *Caree.*  
**DORNIC**, *n.* A species of linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey.  
**† DÖ'RON**, *n.* [*Gr. δωρον.*] 1. A gift; a present. 2. A measure of three inches.  
**DORP**, *n.* [*G. darf; D. dorp.*] A small village  
**DORR**. *See* **DOR.**  
**† DÖRR**, *v. t.* To deafen with noise.  
**† DÖR'ER**, *n.* A drone.  
**DÖRSAL**, *a.* [*L. dorsum.*] Pertaining to the back.  
**DÖRSE**, *n.* A canopy. *Sutton.*  
**DÖRSEL**. *See* **DÖSSE.**  
**DÖR-SIFER-ÖUS**, } *a.* In botany, bearing or producing  
**DÖR-SIFAR-ÖUS**, } seeds on the back of their leaves.  
**DÖR-SUM**, *n.* [*L.*] The ridge of a hill. *Walton.*  
**† DÖRTURE**, *n.* A dormitory. *Bacon.*  
**DOSE**, *n.* [*Fr. dose.*] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. 2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous, that one is obliged to take. 3. A quantity; a portion. 4. As much as a man can swallow.  
**DOSE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. doser.*] 1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses. 2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic. 3. To give any thing nauseous.  
**DÖS'SER**, *n.* [*Fr. dossier.*] A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men.  
**DÖS'SIL**, *n.* In surgery, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindrical form, or the shape of a date.  
**DÖST**. (*dust*) The second person of *do*, used in the solemn style; thou *dost.*  
**DOT**, *n.* A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; used in marking a writing or other thing.  
**DOT**, *v. t.* 1. To mark with dots. 2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects.  
**DOT**, *v. i.* To make dots or spots.  
**DÖTAGE**, *n.* 1. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age. 2. A dotting; excessive fondness. 3. Deliriousness.  
**DÖTAL**, *a.* [*L. dotalis.*] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it.  
**DÖTARD**, *n.* 1. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood. 2. A dotting fellow; one foolishly fond.  
**DÖTARD-LY**, *a.* Like a dotard; weak. *Morc.*  
**DO-TATION**, *n.* [*L. dotatio.*] 1. The act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman. 2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support; as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation.  
**DÖTE**, *v. t.* [*D. dutek.*] 1. To be delirious; to have the

intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly. 2. To be excessively in love. 3. To decay.

**DOTED**, *v. i.* To decay; to wither; to impair.

**DOTED**, *a.* Stupid. *Spenser.*

**DOTTER**, *n.* 1. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. 2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love.

**DOTH**, (*duth*) The third person irregular of *do*, used in the solemn style.

**DOT'ING**, *ppr.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

**DOT'ING-LY**, *adv.* By excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

**DOTTARD**, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

**DOTTED**, *pp.* 1. Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects.—2. In *botany*, sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

**DOTT'ER-EL**, *n.* The name of different species of fowls, of the genus *charadrius* and the gulliform order.

**DOTT'ING**, *ppr.* Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small detached objects.

**DOU-A-NIER**, *n.* [Fr.] An officer of the customs. *Gray.*

**DOUBLE**, (*dubl*) *a.* [Fr. *double*.] 1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs. 2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated. 3. Having one added to another. 4. Twofold; also, of two kinds. 5. Two in number. 6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

**DOUBLE**, (*dubl*) *adv.* Twice. *Swift.*

**DOUBLE**, 'n composition, denotes two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

**DOUBLE-BANKED**, *a.* In *seamanship*, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench.

**DOUBLE-BITTING**, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.

**DOUBLE-BUTTONED**, *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

**DOUBLE-CHARGE**, *v. t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion.

**DOUBLE-DEALER**, *n.* One who acts two different parts, in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, tricky person; one who says one thing, and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

**DOUBLE-DEALING**, *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

**DOUBLE-DYE**, *v. t.* To dye twice over. *Dryden.*

**DOUBLE-EDGED**, *a.* Having two edges.

**DOUBLE-EN-TEN DRE**, (*duo bi-on-tan dr*) *n.* [Fr.] Double meaning of a word or expression.

**DOUBLE-EYED**, *a.* Having a deceitful countenance.

**DOUBLE-FACE**, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.

**DOUBLE-FACED**, *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. *Milton.*

**DOUBLE-FORMED**, *a.* Of a mixed form. *Milton.*

**DOUBLE-FORTIFIED**, *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

**DOUBLE-FOUNTAINE**, *a.* Having two sources. *Milton.*

**DOUBLE-GILD**, *v. t.* To gild with double coloring. *Shak.*

**DOUBLE-HANDED**, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

**DOUBLE-HEADED**, *a.* 1. Having two heads. 2. Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

**DOUBLE-HEARTED**, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

**DOUBLE-LOCK**, *v. t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security. *Tatler.*

**DOUBLE-MANNED**, *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

**DOUBLE-MEANING**, *a.* Having two meanings.

**DOUBLE-MINDED**, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

**DOUBLE-MOUTHED**, *a.* Having two mouths.

**DOUBLE-NATURED**, *a.* Having a two-fold nature.

**DOUBLE-OCTAVE**, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

**DOUBLE-PLEA**, *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

**DOUBLE-QUARREL**, *n.* A complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

**DOUBLE-SHADE**, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place. *Milton.*

**DOUBLE-SHINING**, *a.* Shining with double lustre.

**DOUBLE-THREAD'ED**, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

**DOUBLE-TONGUED**, *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

**DOUBLE**, (*dubl*) *v. t.* [Fr. *doubler*.] 1. To fold. 2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity or length. 3. To contain twice the sum, quantity or length, or twice as much. 4. To repeat; to add. 5. To add one to another in the same order.—6. In *navigation*, to double a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation.—7. In *military affairs*, to unite two ranks or

files in one.—To double and twist, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.—To double upon, in *tactics*, is to inclose between two fires.

**DOUBLE**, *v. t.* 1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. 2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid. 3. To turn back or wind in running. 4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

**DOUBLE**, *n.* 1. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity or length. 2. A turn in running to escape pursuers. 3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

**DOUBLED**, (*dubld*) *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum or value; repeated; turned or passed round.

**DOUBLE-NESS**, (*dub'bl-nes*) *n.* 1. The state of being doubled. 2. Duplicity.

**DOUBLER**, *v.* 1. He that doubles. 2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

**DOUBLET**, *n.* [Fr. *doublet*.] 1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest. 2. Two; a pair. 3. Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone.

**DOUBLET'S**, *n.* 1. A game on dice within tables. 2. The same number on both dice. 3. A double meaning.

**DOUBLING**, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.

**DOUBLING**, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.

**DOUB-LOON**, *n.* [Fr. *doublon*; Sp. *doblon*.] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole.

**DOUBLY**, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

**DOUBT**, (*dout*) *v. i.* [Fr. *douter*.] 1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty, respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined. 2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.

**DOUBT**, (*dout*) *v. t.* 1. To question, or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe. 2. To fear; to suspect. 3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from. 4. To fill with fear; [obs.]

**DOUBT**, (*dout*) *n.* 1. A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion. 2. Uncertainty of condition. 3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension. 4. Difficulty objected. 5. Dread; horror and danger; [obs.]

**DOUBT-ABLE**, *a.* That may be doubted. *Sherwood.*

**DOUBT'ED**, *pp.* Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.

**DOUBT'ER**, *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

**DOUBTFUL**, *a.* 1. Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating. 2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning. 3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear or certain; questionable; not decided. 4. Of uncertain issue. 5. Not secure; suspicious. 6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt. 7. Not certain or defined. *Milton.*

**DOUBTFUL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously. 2. With doubt; irresolutely. 3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. 4. In a state of dread; [obs.]

**DOUBTFUL-NESS**, *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. 2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. 3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.

**DOUBTING**, *ppr.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.

**DOUBTING-LY**, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

† **DOUBTLESS**, *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure

**DOUBTLESS**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

**DOUBTLESS-LY**, *adv.* Unquestionably. *Beaumont.*

† **DOUCED**, *n.* [Fr. *douce*.] A musical instrument.

† **DOUCET**, *n.* [Fr.] A custard.

**DOUC'EUR**, (*duo-sure*, or *duo-saur*) *n.* [Fr.] A present or gift; a bribe.

**DOUC'INE**, *n.* [Fr.] A molding concave above and convex below; a gula.

**DOUCKER**, *n.* A fowl that dips or dives in water.

**DOUGH**, (*dō*) *n.* [Sax. *dah*.] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—*My cake is dough*, that is, my undertaking has not come to maturity. *Shak.*

**DOUGH-BAKED**, *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*

**DOUGH-KNEADED**, *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

**DOUGH-NUT**, *n.* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.

**DOUGHTY-NESS**, (*dout-nes*) *n.* Valor; bravery.

**DOUGHTY**, (*douty*) *a.* [Sax. *dohtig*.] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious.

**DOUGHY**, (*dōy*) *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale.

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

**DOUSE**, *v. t.* 1. To thrust or plunge into water.—2. In *seamen's language*, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; *25*, *doise* the top-sail.  
**DOUSE**, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water. *Hudibras*.  
**DOUT**, *v. t.* To put out; to extinguish. *Shak*.  
**DOUTER**, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.  
**DOUZEAVE**, (*doozeve*) *n.* [Fr. *douze*.] In music, a scale of twelve degrees.  
**DOVE**, *n.* [Sax. *duwa*.] 1. The *enas*, or domestic pigeon, a species of *columba*. 2. A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence.  
**DOVE-COT**, *n.* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.  
**DOVE'S-FOOT**, *n.* A plant, a species of *geranium*.  
**DOVE-HOUSE**, *n.* A house or shelter for doves.  
**DOVE-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a dove. *Milton*.  
**DOVESHIP**, *n.* The qualities of a dove. *Hall*.  
**DOVE-TAIL**, *n.* In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed.  
**DOVE-TAIL**, *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.  
**DOVE-TAILED**, *pp.* United by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.  
**DOVE-TAIL-ING**, *ppr.* Uniting by a dove-tail.  
**DOVISH**, *a.* Like a dove; innocent.  
**DOWA-BLE**, *a.* That may be endowed; entitled to dower.  
**DOWA-GER**, *n.* [Fr. *dowairier*.] A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager*.  
**DOWGETS**, *n.* The testicles of a hart or stag.  
**DOWIDY**, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*.] An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Dryden*.  
**DOWIDY**, *a.* Awkward. *Gay*.  
**DOWER**, *n.* [W. *dawd*.] 1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man, which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband. 2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. 3. The gift of a husband for a wife. 4. Endowment; gift.  
**DOWERED**, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.  
**DOWER-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of dower. *Shak*.  
**DOWER-Y**, or **DOWRY**. A different spelling of *dower*, but little used.  
**DOWLAS**, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth. *Shak*.  
**↓ DOWLE**, *n.* A feather. *Shak*.  
**DOW'LY**, *a.* Melancholy; sad; applied to persons; lonely, to places. *Grose*. North of England. Sometimes written and spoken, *daly*.  
**DOWN**, *n.* [Sw. *dan*.] 1. The fine soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. 2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance. 3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance, by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind. 4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.  
**DOWN**, *n.* [Sax. *dan*.] 1. A bank or elevation of sand, thrown up by the sea. 2. A large open plain, primarily an elevated land.  
**DOWN**, *prep.* [Sax. *dan*, *adun*.] 1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place. 2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake.—*Down* the sound, in the direction of the ebb-tide towards the sea.—*Down* the country, towards the sea, or towards the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.  
**DOWN**, *adv.* 1. In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place. 2. On the ground, or at the bottom. 3. Below the horizon. 4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition. 5. Into disrepute or disgrace. 6. Into subjection; into a due consistence. 7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground or on any flat surface.—*Up and down*, here and there; in a rambling course.—*Down with a building* is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.—*Down with him* signifies, throw him.—It is often used by *seamen*; as, *down with the fore sail*, &c.  
**DOWN**, *a.* Downright; plain; dejected; as, a *down look*.  
**DOWN-BED**, *n.* A bed of down.  
**DOWN-CAST**, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground.  
**↓ DOWN-CAST**, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look.  
**DOWN-COME**, *n.* A fall of rain; a fall in the market. *Brockett*. Provincial.  
**DOWNED**, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down. *Young*.  
**DOWN-FALL**, *n.* 1. A falling, or body of things falling. 2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension. 3. The sudden fall, depression or ruin of reputation or estate.  
**DOWN-FALLEN**, *a.* Fallen; ruined. *Carew*.  
**DOWN-GYED**, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters. *Steevens*.  
**DOWN-HAUL**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib.  
**DOWN-HEART-ED**, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

**DOWNHILL**, *a.* Declivity; descent; slope. *Dryden*.  
**DOWN-HILL**, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.  
**DOWNLOOKED**, *a.* Having a downcast countenance, dejected; gloomy; sullen.  
**DOWNLY-ING**, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.  
**DOWNLY-ING**, *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth. *Johnson*.  
**DOWNRIGHT**, *adv.* 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly. 2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution. 3. Completely; without stopping short.  
**DOWNRIGHT**, *a.* 1. Directly to the point; plain; open artless; undisguised. 2. Plain; artless; unceremonious, blunt.  
**DOWNRIGHT-LY**, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.  
**DOWNRIGHT-NESS**, *n.* Plainness; absence of disguise. *Gomersall*.  
**DOWN-SIT-TING**, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose, a resting.  
**DOWNTROT**, } *a.* Trodden down; trampled down  
**DOWN-TROD-DEN**, } *Shak*.  
**DOWNWARD**, or **DOWNWARDS**, *adv.* 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth, or not. 2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin or source. 3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head. 4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.  
**DOWNWARD**, *a.* 1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending towards the earth or its centre. 2. Declivous; bending. 3. Descending from a head, origin or source. 4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.  
**DOWNWEED**, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant.  
**DOWN'Y**, *a.* 1. Covered with down or nap. 2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant. 3. Made of down or soft feathers. 4. Soft; calm; soothing. 5. Resembling down.  
**DOWRE**. The same as *dowry*.  
**DOWRY**, *n.* [See *DOWER*.] 1. The money, goods or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife. 2. The reward paid for a wife. 3. A gift; a fortune given.  
**↓ DOWSE**, *v. t.* [Sw. *daska*.] To strike on the face.  
**↓ DOWST**, *n.* A stroke. *Beaumont*.  
**DOX-O-LOG'Y-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God. *Howell*.  
**DOX-OLO-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *δοξολογια*.] In *Christian worship*, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.  
**DOX'Y**, *n.* [qu. Sw. *doeka*.] A prostitute. *Shak*.  
**DOZE**, *v. i.* [Dan. *döser*.] 1. To slumber; to sleep lightly. 2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull, or half asleep.  
**DOZE**, *v. t.* To make dull; to stupefy.  
**DOZEN**, (*duzn*) *a.* [Fr. *douzaine*.] Twelve in number; applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract.  
**DOZEN**, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind.  
**DOZ'ER**, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.  
**DOZI-NESS**, *n.* Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.  
**DOZ'ING**, *ppr.* Slumbering.  
**DOZ'ING**, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness. *Chesterfield*.  
**DOZY**, *a.* Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish. *Dryden*.  
**DRAB**, *n.* [Sax. *drabbe*.] 1. A strumpet; a prostitute. *Shak*. 2. A low, sluttish woman. 3. A kind of wooden box, used in salt works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans.  
**DRAB**, *n.* [Fr. *drap*.] A kind of thick woolen cloth.  
**DRAB**, *a.* Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called.  
**DRAB**, *v. i.* To associate with strumpets. *Beaumont*.  
**DRAB'ING**, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.  
**DRAB'ING**, *n.* An associating with strumpets. *Beaumont*.  
**DRAB'BLE**, *v. t.* To drabble; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul. *New England*.  
**DRAB'BLE**, *v. i.* To fish for barbel with a long line.  
**DRAB'BLING**, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbel.  
**DRAB'BLING**, *n.* A method of angling for barbel.  
**DRABLER**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail.  
**DRACHM**. See *DRACHMA*, and *DRAM*.  
**DRACH'MA**, *n.* [L.] 1. A Grecian coin, of the value of seven pence, three farthings, sterling, or nearly fourteen cents. 2. The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written *drum*.  
**DRA'EO**, *n.* 1. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. 2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. 3. A genus of animals of two species.

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

**DRA-CONTIE**, *a.* [*L. draco*.] In astronomy, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

**DRA-CUN-CU-LUS**, *n.* 1. In botany, a plant, a species of *arum*.—2. In medicine, a long, slender worm, bred in the muscular parts of the arms and legs, called *Guinea worm*.  
**DRAD**, *a.* Terrible. This was also the old pret. of *dread*.  
**DRAFF**, *n.* [*D. draf, droef*.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter. *Dryden*.

**DRAF-FISH**, *a.* Worthless.

**DRAF-FV**, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

**DRAFT**, *n.* [corrupted from *draught*.] 1. A drawing. In this sense, *draught* is perhaps most common. 2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. 3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange. 4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. 5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. 6. A writing composed. See **DRAUGHT**.

**DRAFT**, *v. t.* 1. To draw the outline; to delineate. 2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease. 3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach. 4. To draw men from any company, collection or society.

**DRAFT-HORSE**, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads, or in ploughing.

**DRAFT-OX**, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

**DRAFT-ED**, *pp.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

**DRAFT-ING**, *ppr.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

**DRAFTS**, *n.* A game played on checkers.

**DRAQ**, *v. t.* [*Sax. dragan*.] 1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; applied particularly to drawing heavy things with labor, along the ground or other surface. 2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow. 3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome. 4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried. 5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly.—In *seamen's language*, to *drag* an anchor, is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.

**DRAQ**, *v. i.* 1. To hang so low as to trail on the ground. 2. To fish with a drag. 3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor *drags*. 4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily. 5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.

**DRAQ**, *n.* 1. Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook. 2. A particular kind of harrow. 3. A car; a low cart.—4. In *sea-language*, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a net. 5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way.

**DRAQGED**, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

**DRAQ-GING**, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

**DRAQ-GLE**, *v. t.* To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

**DRAQ-GLE**, *v. i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

**DRAQ-GLE-TAIL**, *n.* A slut. *Sherwood*.

**DRAQ-GLED**, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

**DRAQ-GLING**, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

**DRAQ-MAN**, *n.* A fisherman that uses a drag-net.

**DRAQ-NET**, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. *Dryden*.

**DRAQ-O-MAN**, **DROG-MAN**, *n.* [*It. dragomanno*.] An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.

**DRAQ-ON**, *n.* [*L. draco*.] 1. A kind of winged serpent much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. 2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent. 3. A fierce, violent person, male or female. 4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [*See DRACO*.]—In *Scripture*, *dragon* seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent.

**DRAQ-ON**, *n.* A genus of animals, the *draco*.

**DRAQ-O-NET**, *n.* 1. A little dragon. *Spenser*. 2. A fish with a slender round body.

**DRAQ-ON-FISH**, *n.* A species of *trachinus*.

**DRAQ-ON-FLY**, *n.* A genus of insects, the *libella*.

**DRAQ-ON-ISH**, *a.* In the form of a dragon; furious.

**DRAQ-ON-LIKE**, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

**DRAQ-ONS**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *dracontium*.

**DRAQ-ON'S-BLOOD**, *n.* [*Sax. dracan-blod*.] A resinous substance, or red juice, extracted from the *dracena draco*.

**DRAQ-ON'S-HEAD**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *dracoceph-*

*alum*.—*Dragon's Head and Tail*, in astronomy, are the nodes of the planets.

**DRAQ-ON-SHELL**, *n.* A species of concamerated patella or limpet

**DRAQ-ON'S-WATER**, *n.* A plant, the African *arum*.

**DRAQ-ON'S-WORT**, *n.* A plant, a species of *artemisa*.

**DRAQ-ON-TREE**, *n.* A species of palm.

**DRAQ-ON**, *n.* [*Fr. dragon*.] A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require

Their arms are a sword, a musket and a bayonet.  
**DRAQ-ON**, *v. t.* 1. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. 2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers. 3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force.

**DRAQ-ON-ADE**, *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet*.

**DRAQ-ONED**, (*draq-on'd*) *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

**DRAQ-ON-ING**, *ppr.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers persecuting; harassing; vexing.

† **DRAIL**, *v. t.* To trail. *More*.

† **DRAIL**, *v. i.* To draggle. *South*.

**DRAIN**, *v. t.* [*Sax. drænean*.] 1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance. 2. To empty a clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly. 3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances. 4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually.

**DRAIN**, *v. i.* 1. To flow off gradually. 2. To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain*.

**DRAIN**, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink.

**DRAIN-A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being drained. *Sherwood*.

**DRAIN-AGE**, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

**DRAINED**, *pp.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off

**DRAIN-ING**, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or filtering in small channels.

**DRAKE**, *n.* [*G. enterich*.] 1. The male of the duck kind. 2. [*L. draco, dragon*.] A small piece of artillery. 3. The drake-fly.

**DRAM**, *n.* [contracted from *drachma*.] 1. Among *druggists* and *physicians*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains.—In *avotrupis weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce. 2. A small quantity. 3. As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once. *Swift*. 4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

**DRAM**, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word*.]

**DRAM-DRINK-ER**, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

\* **DRA-MA**, or **DRA-MA**, *n.* [*Gr. drama*.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are *tragi-comedy*, *opera*, &c.

**DRA-MATIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the drama; represent-  
**DRA-MATIC-AL**, } ed by action; theatrical; not narrative.

**DRA-MATIC-AL-LY**, *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama. *Dryden*.

**DRA-M-A-TIST**, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays. *Burnet*.

**DRA-M-A-TIZE**, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

**DRA-NK**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *drink*.

**DRA-NK**, *n.* A term for wild oats. *Encyc.*

† **DRAPE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. draper*.] To make cloth; also, to banner.

**DRA-PER**, *n.* [*Fr. drapier*.] One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.

**DRA-PER-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. draperie*.] 1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. 2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.—3. In *sculpture* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c.

† **DRA-PET**, *n.* Cloth; coverlet.

**DRA-STIC**, *a.* [*Gr. δραστηκος*.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious.

**DRAUGH**. See **DRAFF**.

**DRAUGHT**, (*draft*) *n.* 1. The act of drawing. 2. The quality of being drawn. 3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking. 4. The quantity of liquor drank at once. 5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper. 6. Representation by picture; figure painted or drawn by the pencil. 7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish. 8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net. 9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the

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

act of shooting with a bow and arrow. 10. The act of drawing men from a military band, army or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [See **DRAFT**.] 11. A sink or drain. *Matt.* xv. 12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [See **DRAFT**.] 13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden. 14. In *England*, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight. 15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. 16. A writing composed. 17. *Draughts*, a kind of game resembling chess.

**DRAUGHT**, (draft) *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. See **DRAFT**.

**DRAUGHT-HOOKS**, *n.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side.

**DRAUGHT-HORSE**, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plough, cart or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle-horse.

**DRAUGHT-HOUSE**, *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

**DRAUGHTSMAN**, (draftsman) *n.* 1. A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings. 2. One who drinks draughts; a tippler.

**DRAVE**. The old participle of *drive*; now *drive*.

**DRAW**, *v. t.*; pret. *drew*; pp. *drawn*. [*Sax. dragan*; *L. traha*.] 1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. 2. To pull out; to unsheathe. Hence, *to draw the sword*, is to wage war. 3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come. 4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth. 5. To suck. 6. To attract; to cause to move or tend towards itself. 7. To attract; to cause to turn towards itself; to engage. 8. To inhale; take air into the lungs. 9. To pull or take from a spit. 10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out. 11. To take a liquid from the body; to let out. 12. To take from an oven. 13. To cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or uncloset and discover, or to close and conceal. 14. To extract. 15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause. 16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend. 17. To lengthen; to extend in length. 18. To utter in a lingering manner. 19. To run or extend, by marking or forming. 20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image. 21. To describe; to represent by words. 22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind. 23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause or donor. 24. To deduce. 25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion. 26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move. 27. To induce; to persuade; to attract towards. 28. To win; to gain. *Shak.* 29. To receive or take, as from a fund. 30. To bear; to produce. 31. To extort; to force out. 32. To wrest; to distort. 33. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing. 34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. 35. To receive or gain by drawing. 36. To extend; to stretch. 37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating. 38. To bend. 39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels. 40. To withdraw; [not used.] *Shak.*

**To draw back**, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.—**To draw in**. 1. To collect; to apply to any purpose by violence. 2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back. 3. To entice, allure or inveigle.—**To draw off**. 1. To draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract. 2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from. 3. To extract by distillation.—**To draw on**. 1. To allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. 2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.—**To draw over**. 1. To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still. 2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party.—**To draw out**. 1. To lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend. 2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal. 3. To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue. 4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off; as liquor from a cask. 5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance. 6. To bring forth; to pump out by questioning or address; to cause to be declared or brought to light. 7. To induce by motive; to call forth. 8. To detach; to separate from the main body. 9. To range in battle; to array in a line.—**To draw together**, to collect or be collected.—**To draw up**. 1. To raise; to lift; to elevate. 2. To form in order of battle; to array. 3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing.

**DRAW**, *v. i.* 1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing. 2. To act as a weight. 3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass. 4. To move; to advance. 5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course. 6. To unsheathe a sword. 7. To use or practice the art of delineating figures. 8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppu-

rate; to excite to inflammation, maturation and discharge.

**To draw back**. 1. To retire; to move back; to withdraw. 2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize.—**To draw near** or *nigh*, to approach; to come near.—**To draw off**, to retire; to retreat.—**To draw on**. 1. To advance; to approach. 2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit. 3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draught*.—**To draw up**, to form in regular order.

**DRAW**, *n.* 1. The act of drawing. 2. The lot or chance drawn.

**DRAW/A-BLE**, *a.* That may be drawn. *Morse*.

**DRAWBACK**, *n.* Money of an amount paid back or remitted.—2. In a popular sense, any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.

**DRAW-BRIDGE**, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication.

**DRAW-NET**, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

**DRAW-WELL**, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

**DRAW'EE**, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

**DRAW'ER**, *n.* 1. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask. 2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction. 3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money. 4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure. 5. *Drawers*, in the plural, a close, under garment, worn on the lower limbs.

**DRAWING**, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

**DRAWING**, *n.* 1. The act of pulling, hauling or attracting. 2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.

**DRAWING-MASTER**, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

**DRAWING-ROOM**, *n.* 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. 2. The company assembled in a drawing room.

**DRAWL**, *v. t.* [*D. draulen*.] To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone.

**DRAWL**, *v. i.* To speak with slow utterance.

**DRAWL**, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

**DRAWLING**, *ppr.* Uttering words slowly.

**DRAWN**, *pp.* 1. Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written. 2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake. 3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory. 4. With a sword drawn. 5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or closed. 6. Eviscerated. 7. Induced, as by a motive.—*Drawn and quartered*, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

**DRAW**, *n.* [*Sax. draga*.] 1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse. 2. A sled.

**DRAW-CART**, *n.* A dray.

**DRAW-HORSE**, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

**DRAW-MAN**, *n.* A man who attends a dray.

**DRAW-POUGH**, *n.* A particular kind of plough.

**DRAZEL**, (*dratzl*) *n.* A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in *New England* pronounced *dratzl*.]

**DREAD**, (*dred*) *n.* [*Sax. dread*.] 1. Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger. 2. Awe; fear united with respect. 3. Terror. 4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.

**DREAD**, (*dred*) *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension. *Shak.* 2. Terrible; frightful. *Shak.* 3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

**DREAD**, (*dred*) *v. t.* To fear in a great degree.

**DREAD**, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

**DREAD/A-BLE**, *a.* That is to be dreaded.

**DREAD'ED**, *pp.* Feared.

**DREAD'ER**, *n.* One that fears, or lives in fear. *Swift*.

**DREADFUL**, (*dredful*) *a.* 1. Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable. 2. Awful; venerable.

**DREADFUL-LY**, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

**DREADFUL-NESS**, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

**DREADLESS**, *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated, undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid.

**DREADLESS-NESS**, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness, freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

**DREAM**, *n.* [*D. dream*.] 1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep.—2. In *Scripture*, dreams were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. 3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.

**DREAM**, *v. i.*; pret. *dreamed*, or *dreamt*. [*D. droomen*.] 1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep. 2. To think; to imagine. 3. To think idly. 4. To be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts.

- DREAM**, *v. t.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*  
**DREAMER**, *n.* 1. One who dreams. 2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes.  
 3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.  
**DREAMFUL**, *a.* Full of dreams. *Johnson.*  
**DREAMING**, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.  
**DREAMINGLY**, *adv.* Sluggishly; negligently. *Halset.*  
**DREAMLESS**, *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*  
**DREAMT**, (*dremt*) *pp.* From *dream.*  
**DREAR**, *n.* Dread; dismalness; *Spenser.*  
**DREAR**, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig.*] Dismal; gloomy with solitude.  
**DREAR-HEAD**, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess. *Spenser.*  
**DREAR-ILY**, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally. *Spenser.*  
**DREAR-I-MENT**, *n.* Dismalness; terror.  
**DREAR-I-NESS**, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.  
**DREAR-Y**, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig.*] 1. Dismal; gloomy. 2. Sorrowful; distressing.  
**DREDGE**, *n.* [Fr. *drege.*] 1. A dragnet for taking oysters, &c. 2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.  
**DREDGE**, *v. t.* To take, catch or gather with a dredge.  
**DREDGE**, *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on roast meat.  
**DREDGER**, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; also, an utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting.  
**DREDGING-BOX**, *n.* A box used for dredging meat.  
**DREDGING-MA-CHINE**, *n.* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.  
**DREE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *dreah.*] To suffer. *Ray.*  
**DREE**, *a.* Long in continuance; tedious. *North of England.*  
**DREG-GI-NESS**, *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.  
**DREG-GISH**, *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.  
**DREG-GY**, *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.  
**DREGS**, *n. plu.* [Sw. *dragg.*] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel. 2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse.  
**DREIN**. See **DRAIN**.  
**DRENCH**, *v. t.* [Sax. *drecean.*] 1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid. 2. To saturate with drink. 3. To purge violently.  
**DRENCH**, *n.* A draught; a swill; also, a portion of medicine to purge a beast, particularly a horse.  
**DRENCHED**, *pp.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.  
**DRENCHER**, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.  
**DRENCING**, *ppr.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.  
**DRENT**, *pp.* Drenched. *Spenser.*  
**DRESS**, *v. t. s. pret.* and *pp. dressed, or drest.* [Fr. *dresser.*] 1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. 2. To adjust; to put in good order. 3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. 4. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit. 5. To curry, rub and comb. 6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes. 7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish.—*To dress up*, is to clothe pompously or elegantly.  
**DRESS**, *v. t. i.* To arrange in a line. 2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment.  
**DRESS**, *n.* 1. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit. 2. A suit of clothes. 3. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. 4. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing.  
**DRESSED**, *pp.* Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tiled; clothed; adorned; attired.  
**DRESSER**, *n.* 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming or adjusting any thing. 2. [Fr. *dressoir.*] A side-board; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.  
**DRESSING**, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.  
**DRESSING**, *n.* 1. Raiment; attire. *B. Jonson.* 2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore. 3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land.—4. In popular language, correction; a flogging, or beating.  
**DRESSING-ROOM**, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.  
**DRESS-MA-KER**, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.  
**DRESS-Y**, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.  
**DRESSY**, *pp.* of *dress.*  
**DREVL**, *v. t.* To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.  
**DRIB**, *v. t.* To crop or cut off; to defalcate. *Dryden.*  
**DRIB**, *n.* A drop. *Swift.*
- DRIBBLE**, *v. i.* 1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops. 2. To slaver as a child or an idiot. 3. To fall weakly and slowly.  
**DRIBBLE**, *v. t.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*  
**DRIBBLET**, *n.* [W. *rhob.*] A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum.  
**DRIBBLING**, *ppr.* Falling in drops or small drops.  
**DRIBBLING**, *n.* A falling in drops.  
**DRIED**, *pp.* of *dry.* Free from moisture or sap.  
**DRIVER**, *n.* That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative.  
**DRIFT**, *n.* [Dan. *drift.*] 1. That which is driven by wind or water. 2. A heap of any matter driven together. 3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse overbearing power or influence. 4. Course of any thing, tendency; aim; main force. 5. Any thing driven by force. 6. A shower; a number of things driven at once.—7. In mining, a passage cut between shaft, and shaft; a passage within the earth.—8. In navigation, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves. 9. The drift of a current is its angle and velocity.  
**DRIFT**, *v. i.* 1. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps. 2. To float or be driven along by a current of water.  
**DRIFT**, *v. t.* To drive into heaps.  
**DRIFTED**, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.  
**DRIFTING**, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.  
**DRIFT-SAIL**, *n.* In navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.  
**DRIFT-WAY**, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in.  
**DRIFT-WIND**, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.  
**DRILL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlan*; G. and D. *drillen.*] 1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. 2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off. 3. To draw on from step to step. 4. To draw through; to drain.—5. In a military sense, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty, by frequent exercise.—6. In husbandry, to sow grain in rows, drills or channels.  
**DRILL**, *v. i.* 1. To sow in drills. 2. To flow gently. 3. To muster for exercise. *Beaumont.*  
**DRILL**, *n.* 1. A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances. 2. An ape or baboon. 3. The act of training soldiers to their duty. 4. A small stream—now called a rill.—5. In husbandry, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plough.  
**DRILLED**, *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.  
**DRILLING**, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.  
**DRILL-PLOUGH**, *n.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.  
**DRINK**, *v. i. s. pret.* and *pp. drank.* Old pret. and *pp. drunk*; *pp. drunken.* [Sax. *drincan, drican, drycian.*] 1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose. 2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard. 3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.—*To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first. 2. To wish well to; in the act of taking the cup.  
**DRINK**, *v. t. i.* 1. To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach. 2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe. 3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. 4. To take in air; to inhale.  
*To drink down*, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue. *Shak.*—*To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught.—*To drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.—*To drink up*, to drink the whole.—*To drink health, or to the health*, a customary civility in which a person at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.  
**DRINK**, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach.  
**DRINK-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.  
**DRINK-A-BLE**, *n.* A liquor that may be drank.  
**DRINKER**, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.  
**DRINKING**, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.  
**DRINKING**, *n.* 1. The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing. 2. The practice of drinking to excess.  
**DRINKING-HORN**, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.  
**DRINKING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse.  
**DRINKLESS**, *a.* Destitute of drink. *Chaucer.*  
**DRINK-MONEY**, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.  
**DRIP**, *v. i.* [Sax. *drypan, dripan, dripan.*] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops.  
**DRIP**, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

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

**DRIP**, *v. i.* 1. A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops. 2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large flat member of the cornice.

**DRIP-PING**, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.

**DRIP-PING**, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

**DRIP-PING-PAN**, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

† **DRIP-PILE**, *a.* Weak or rare.

**DRIVE**, *v. t. i.* pret. *drove*, [formerly *drave*:] *pp.* *driven*. [*Sax. drifan*.] 1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. 2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will. 3. To chase; to hunt. 4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them. 5. To impel to greater speed. 6. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. 7. To force; to compel; in a general sense. 8. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on*. In this sense it is more generally intransitive. 9. To distress; to straighten. 10. To impel by the influence of passion. 11. To urge; to press. 12. To impel by moral influence; to compel. 13. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion. 14. To make light by motion or agitation.

*To drive away*, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.—*To drive off*, to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.—*To drive out*, to expel.

**DRIVE**, *v. i.* 1. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent. 2. To rush and press with violence. 3. To pass in a carriage. 4. To aim at or tend to; to urge towards a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain. 5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.—*Drive*, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to *lead*.

**DRIVE**, *n.* Passage in a carriage. *Boswell*.

**DRIV-EL**, (*driv*l) *v. i.* 1. To slobber; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot or dotard. 2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Dryden*.

**DRIV-EL**, *n.* 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. 2. A driveler; a fool, an idiot; [*not used*].

**DRIV-EL-ER**, *n.* A slaverer; a slobberer; an idiot; a fool.

**DRIV-EL-ING**, *ppr.* Slavering; foolish.

**DRIV-EN**, (*driv*n) *pp.* Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity. As a noun, folly.

**DRIVER**, *n.* 1. One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move. 2. The person who drives beasts. 3. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team. 4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom.

**DRIV-ING**, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling.

**DRIV-ING**, *n.* 1. The act of impelling. 2. Tendency.

**DRIZZLE**, *v. i.* [*G. risseln*.] To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles.

**DRIZZLE**, *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

**DRIZZLE**, *n.* A small rain.

**DRIZZLED**, *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

**DRIZ-ZLING**, *ppr.* Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.

**DRIZ-ZLING**, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.

**DRIZ-ZLY**, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

**DROG-MAN**. See **DRAG-MAN**.

**DROLL**, *v. i.* [*D. druilen*.] To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod; [*not much used*]. *Spenser*.

**DROLL**, *n.* A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge; [*l.u.*]

**DROLL**, *a.* [*Fr. drôle*.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical.

**DROLL**, *n.* 1. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. 2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

**DROLL**, *v. i.* To jest; to play the buffoon. *South*.

**DROLL**, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange*.

**DROLL-ER**, *n.* A jester; a buffoon. *Glanville*.

**DROLL-ER-Y**, *n.* 1. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners or tales adapted to raise mirth. 2. A puppet-show. *Shak*.

**DROLL-ING**, *n.* Low wit; buffoonery.

**DROLL-ING-LY**, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

**DROLL-ISH**, *a.* Somewhat droll.

**DROME-DA-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. dromadaire*.] A species of camel, called also the *Arabian camel*, with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two humps.

**DRONE**, *n.* [*Sax. drane, dræn*.] 1. The male of the honey bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. 2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry. 3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming. 4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note.

**DRONE**, *v. i.* 1. To live in idleness. 2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound. *Dryden*.

**DRONE-FLY**, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

**DRON-ING**, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

**DRON-ISH**, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow. *Rose*.

**DRON-ISH-NESS**, *n.* Laziness; inactivity.

**DROOP**, *v. i.* [*Sax. drapan*.] 1. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards, as a body that is weak or languishing.

2. To languish from grief or other cause. 3. To fall or sink; to decline. 4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

**DROOP-ING**, *ppr.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; falling.

**DROP**, *n.* [*Sax. dropa*.] 1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain. 2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an earring; something hanging in the form of a drop. 3. A very small quantity of liquor. 4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.

**DROPS**, *n. plu.* In *medicine*, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.

**DROP**, *v. t.* [*Sax. dropian*.] 1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distill. 2. To let fall, as any substance. 3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside. 4. To utter slightly, briefly or casually. 5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression. 6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession. 7. To leave. 8. To set down and leave. 9. To quit; to suffer to cease. 10. To let go; to dismiss from association. 11. To suffer to end or come to nothing. 12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops. 13. To lower.

**DROP**, *v. i.* 1. To distill; to fall in small portions, globules or drops, as a liquid. 2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops. 3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly. 4. To fall spontaneously. 5. To die, or to die suddenly. 6. To come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing. 7. To come unexpectedly; with in or into. 8. To fall short of a mark; [*not usual*]. 9. To fall lower. 10. To be deep in extent.

*To drop astern*, in *seamen's language*, is to pass or move towards the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her.—*To drop down*, in *seamen's language*, is to sail, row or move down a river, or toward the sea.

**DROP-SE-RENE**, *n.* [*L. gutta serena*.] A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina. *Milton*.

**DROP-STONE**, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops.

**DROP-WORD**, *n.* The name of a plant.

**DROP-LET**, *n.* A little drop. *Shak*.

**DROPPED**, *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated.

**DROPPING**, *ppr.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.

**DROPPING**, *n.* 1. The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling. 2. That which drops.

**DROPPING-LY**, *adv.* By drops. *Hulot*.

**DROPSI-CAL**, *a.* 1. Diseased with dropsy; hydrological; inclined to the dropsy. 2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy.

**DROPSIED**, *a.* Diseased with dropsy. *Shak*.

**DROPSY**, *n.* [*L. hydrops*.] In *medicine*, an unnatural collection of water, in any part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalant arteries, than the absorbents take up.

**DROSS**, *n.* [*Sax. dros*.] 1. The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting. 2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation. 3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

**DROSSI-NESS**, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy. *Boyle*.

**DROSSY**, *a.* 1. Like dross; pertaining to dross. 2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter. 3. Worthless; foul; impure.

† **DROTCH-EL**, *n.* An idle wench; a sluggard.

**DROUGHT**, (*drou*t) *n.* [*contracted from Sax. drygote*; *D. drouth*,] *droogte*; from *drigan*, or *drygan*, to dry. The original word *drouth*, as written in the time of Bacon, is still in common use. 1. Dryness; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. 2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.

**DROUGHTI-NESS**, or **DROUTHI-NESS**, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

**DROUGHTY**, or **DROUTHY**, *a.* 1. Dry as the weather; arid; wanting rain. 2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink.

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

† DROUM'Y, *a.* Troubled; dirty. Bacon. Chaucer has *drovy*.  
 DROVE, *pret. of drive*.  
 DROVE, *n.* [*Sax. dräf.*] 1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep or swine, driven in a body. 2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward. 3. A crowd of people in motion. 4. A road for driving cattle; [*English.*]  
 † DROV'EN, *part. from drive*.  
 DROV'ER, *n.* 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market. Usually, in New England, a man who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle and drive them to market. 2. A boat driven by the tide. Spenser.  
 DROWN, *v. t.* [*Dan. drugner.*] 1. To overwhelm in water; and, appropriately, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid. 2. To overwhelm in water. 3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate. 4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm. 5. To overwhelm; to overpower.  
 DROWN, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.  
 DROWNED, *pp.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.  
 DROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which drowns.  
 DROWNING, *pp.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.  
 DROWSE, (*drowz*) *v. i.* [*Old Belgic, droosen.*] 1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness. 2. To look heavy; to be heavy or dull.  
 DROWSE, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid. Milton.  
 † DROWS'IED, *n.* Sleepiness. Spenser.  
 DROWS'ILY, *adv.* 1. Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner. 2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.  
 DROWS'INESS, *n.* 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep. 2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.  
 DROWS'Y, *a.* 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose. 2. Dull; sluggish; stupid. 3. Disposing to sleep; lulling.  
 DROWS'Y-HEA'DED, *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition. Fotherby.  
 DRUB, *v. t.* [*Sw. drabba.*] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.  
 DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.  
 DRUBBED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.  
 DRUBBING, *pp.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.  
 DRUBBING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.  
 DRUDGE, (*druj*) *v. i.* [*Scot. drug.*] To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.  
 DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments; a slave.  
 DRUDGE'ER, *n.* 1. A drudge. 2. A drudging-box. See DREDDING-BOX.  
 DRUDGE'RY, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.  
 DRUDGING, *pp.* Laboring hard; toiling.  
 DRUDGING-BOX. See DREDDING-BOX.  
 DRUDGING-LY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.  
 DRUG, *n.* [*Fr. drogue.*] 1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. 2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in market. 3. A mortal drug, or a deadly drug, is poison. 4. [*Scot. drug.*] A drudge.  
 DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.  
 DRUG, *v. t.* 1. To season with drugs or ingredients. 2. To tincture with something offensive.  
 † DRUG'GER, *n.* A druggist. Burton.  
 DRUG'GER-MAN. See DRAGOMAN.  
 DRUG'GET, *n.* [*Fr. droguet.*] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain.  
 DRUG GIST, *n.* [*Fr. droguiste.*] One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.—In America, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.  
 † DRUG'STER, *n.* A druggist. Boyle.  
 DRUID, *n.* [*Ir. Draoi, formerly Druoi, a magician, a Druid.*] A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain and Germany.  
 DRUIDIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.  
 DRUIDICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.  
 DRUIDISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy and instruction taught by the Druids; or their doctrines, rites and ceremonies.  
 DRUM, *n.* [*D. trom, trommel.*] 1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at

pleasure.—2. In machinery, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.—3. The hollow part of the ear, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. 4. A round box containing figs.  
 DRUM, *v. t.* 1. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum. 2. To beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes. 3. To beat, as the heart.  
 DRUM, *v. l.* To expel with beat of drum. Military phrase.  
 † DRUMBLE, *v. t.* To drone; to be sluggish. Shak.  
 DRUM-FISH, *n.* A fish, found on the coast of N. America.  
 † DRUM'LY, *a.* [*W. trom.*] Thick; stagnant; muddy.  
 DRUM-MA-JOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.  
 DRUM-MA-KER, *n.* One who makes drums.  
 DRUMMER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.  
 DRUM-STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.  
 DRUNK, *a.* 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupified or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. 2. Drenched, or saturated with moisture or liquor.  
 DRUNK'ARD, *n.* One given to ebriety or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.  
 DRUNKEN, (*drunk'n*) *a.* 1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor. 2. Given to drunkenness. 3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched. 4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness.  
 DRUNKEN-LY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Little used.*]  
 DRUNKEN-NESS, *n.* 1. Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking. 2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication. 3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.  
 DRUPE, *n.* [*L. drupa.*] In botany, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c.  
 DRU-PA'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Producing drupes. 2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes.  
 DRUSE, *n.* [*G. druse.*] Among miners, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.  
 DRU'SY, *a.* Abounding with very minute crystals.  
 DRY, *a.* [*Sax. dri, drig, or dryg.*] 1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist. 2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist. 3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap or aqueous matter; not green. 4. Without tears. 5. Not giving milk. 6. Thirsty; craving drink. 7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests. 8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping. 9. Severe; wiping. 10. Dry goods, in commerce, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in distinction from groceries.  
 DRY, *v. t.* [*Sax. drigan, adrygan, or drygan, adrygan, gedrygan.*] 1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means. 2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation. 3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. 4. To deprive of natural juice, sap or greenness. 5. To scorch or parch with thirst; with up. 6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust.—To dry up, to deprive wholly of water.  
 DRY, *v. i.* 1. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. 2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled.  
 DRY'AD, *n.* [*L. dryades, plu.*] In mythology, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.  
 DRYED, *pp. of dry.* See DRIED.  
 DRY'ER, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.  
 DRY'E'YED, *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.  
 DRY'FAT, *n.* A dry vat or basket.  
 DRY'FOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.  
 DRY'ING, *pp.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap or greenness.  
 DRY'ING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.  
 DRY'ITE, *n.* Fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized.  
 DRY'LY, *adv.* 1. Without moisture. 2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. 3. Severely; sarcastically. 4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich or entertain.  
 DRY'NESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccidity; aridity; aridness. 2. Want of rain. 3. Want of juice or succulence. 4. Want of succulence or greenness. 5. Barrenness; jejune; want of ornament.

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

or pathos; or want of that which enlivens and entertains.  
 6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor.  
**DRY-NURSE**, *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast. 2. One who attends another in sickness.  
**DRY-NURSE**, *v. t.* To feed, attend and bring up without the breast. *Hudibras*.  
**DRY-RUB**, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting.  
**DRY-SALTER**, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. *Fordyce*.  
**DRY-SHOD**, *a.* Without wetting the feet.  
**DU'AL**, *a.* [*L. dualis*.] Expressing the number two.  
**DU-AL-IS'TIC**, *a.* Consisting of two.  
**DU-AL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. That which expresses two in number. 2. Division; separation. 3. The state or quality of being two.  
**DUB**, *v. t.* [*Sax. dubban*.] Literally, to strike. Hence, 1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight. 2. To confer any dignity or new character.  
**DUB**, *v. i.* To make a quick noise. *Beaumont*.  
**DUB**, *n.* 1. A blow; [*Little used*.] 2. In *Irish*, a puddle.  
**DUBBED**, *pp.* Struck; made a knight.  
**DUBBING**, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.  
**DUBIE-TY**, *n.* Doubtfulness. [*Little used*.]  
**DU-BI-OS-I-TY**, *n.* A thing doubtful. *Brown*.  
**DU-BI-OUS**, *a.* [*L. dubius*.] 1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined. 2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known. 3. Not clear; not plain. 4. Of uncertain event or issue.  
**DU-BI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.  
**DU-BI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind. 2. Uncertainty.  
**DU-BI-TA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. dubito*.] Doubtful; uncertain. [*Little used*.]  
**DU-BI-TAN-CY**, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [*Little used*.]  
**DU-BI-TATION**, *n.* [*L. dubitatio*.] The act of doubting; doubt. [*Little used*.] *Brown*.  
**DU'CAL**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Pertaining to a duke.  
**DU'CAT**, *n.* A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown; and the gold ducat of twice the same value.  
**DU-C-A-TOON**, *n.* [*Fr. ducaton*.] A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about four shillings and eight pence sterling.  
**DUCHESS**, *n.* [*Fr. duchesse*.] The consort or widow of a duke.  
**DUCHY**, *n.* [*Fr. duché*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.  
**DUCHY-COURT**, *n.* The court of the duchy of Lancaster in England.  
**DUCK**, *n.* [*Sw. duk*.] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.  
**DUCK**, *n.* 1. A water-fowl, so called from its plunging. 2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. 3. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound.  
**DUCK**, *n.* [*Dan. dukke*.] A word of endearment.  
**DUCK**, *n.* [*G. ducken*.] 1. To dip or plunge in water, and suddenly withdraw. 2. To plunge the head in water, and immediately withdraw it. 3. To bow, stoop or nod.  
**DUCK**, *v. i.* 1. To plunge into water, and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid. 2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.  
**DUCKED**, *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.  
**DUCKER**, *n.* A plunger; a diver; a cringer.  
**DUCKING**, *ppr.* Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water, and withdrawing; dipping.  
**DUCKING**, *n.* The act of plunging or putting in water, and withdrawing.  
**DUCKING-STOOL**, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.  
**DUCK-LEGGED**, *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.  
**DUCKLING**, *n.* A young duck. *Ray*.  
**DUCK-MEAT**, or **DUCK'S-MEAT**, *n.* A plant, the *lemna*, growing in ditches and shallow water.  
**DUG-KOY**. See *Ducov*.  
**DUCK'S-FOOT**, *n.* A plant, the *podophyllum*; called also *May-apple*.  
**DUCK-WEED**, *n.* The same as *duck's-foot*.  
**DUCT**, *n.* [*L. ductus*.] 1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed. 2. Guidance; direction; [*Little used*.]  
**DUCTILE**, *a.* [*L. ductilis*.] 1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion or instruction. 2. Flexible; pliable. 3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads. 4. That may be extended by beating.  
**DUCTILE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.  
**DUCTILI-TY**, *n.* 1. The property of solid bodies, particu-

larly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking. 2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.  
**DUCTION**, *n.* [*L. ductio*.] Conveyance; leading. *Felt-ham*.  
**DUCTURE**, *n.* [*L. ducto*.] Guidance. *South*.  
**DUDGEON**, *v. t.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. *Jennings*.  
**DUDGEON**, *n.* [*G. degen*.] A small dagger. *Hudibras*.  
**DUDGEON**, *n.* [*W. dygen*.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord. *L'Estrange*.  
**DUDS**, *n.* [*Scot. dud*.] Old clothes; tattered garments. [*A vulgar word*.]  
**DUE**, (*dū*) *a.* [*Fr. dû*, *pp.* of *devoir*.] 1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. 2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances. 3. Seasonable. 4. Exact; proper. 5. Owing to; occasioned by; [*Little used*.] 6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified.  
**DUE**, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, *a due east course*.  
**DUE**, *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. 2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid or done. 3. That which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites. 4. Right; just title.  
**DUE**, *v. t.* To pay as due. *Shak*.  
**DUE-FIT**, *a.* Fit; becoming. *Spenser*.  
**DU'EL**, *n.* [*L. duellum*; *Fr. duel*; *It. duello*.] 1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. 2. Any contention or contest.  
**DU'EL**, *v. i.* To fight in single combat. *South*.  
**DU'EL**, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly. *Milton*.  
**DU'EL-ER**, *n.* A combatant in single fight.  
**DU'EL-ING**, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.  
**DU'EL-ING**, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.  
**DU'EL-IST**, *n.* 1. One who fights in single combat. *Dryden*. 2. One who professes to study the rules of honor.  
**DU-EL-LO**, *n.* Duel; or rule of dueling. *Shak*.  
**DUE-NESS**, (*dū nes*) *n.* Fitness; propriety; due quality.  
**DU-ENNA**, *n.* [*Sp. duena*. See *Dos*.] An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.  
**DU-ET**, *n.* [*Ital. duetto*.] A song or air in two parts.  
**DU-ETTO**, *n.* [*Ital. duetto*.] A song or air in two parts.  
**DUF-FEL**, *n.* [*D.*] A thick, coarse kind of woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.  
**DUG**, *n.* [*Ice. deggja*.] The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast. It is applied to a human female in contempt.  
**DUG**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig*; as, they *dug* a ditch.  
**DUKE**, *n.* [*Fr. duc*; *Sp. Port. duque*; *It. duca*; Venetian, *doge*; *L. dux*.] 1. In *Great Britain*, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honor or nobility next below the princes.—2. In *some countries on the continent*, a sovereign prince, without the title of king. 3. A chief; a prince.  
**DUKE'DOM**, *n.* 1. The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke. 2. The title or quality of a duke.  
**DUL-BRAINED**, *a.* Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects.  
**DUL-CET**, *a.* [*L. dulcis*.] 1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. 2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.  
**DUL-CI-FI-CATION**, *n.* The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness or acrimony.  
**DUL-CI-FIED**, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from salts.—*Dulcified spirits*, a term formerly applied to the different ethers.  
**DULCI-FY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. dulcifier*.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness or acrimony.  
**DULCI-MER**, *n.* [*It. dolcimer*.] An instrument of music played by striking brass wires with little sticks.  
**† DULCI-NESS**, *n.* [*L. dulcis*.] Softness; easiness of temper.  
**DUL-CO-RATE**, *v. t.* [*Low L. dulco*.] 1. To sweeten. 2. To make less acrimonious.  
**DUL-CO-RATION**, *n.* The act of sweetening. *Bacon*.  
**DUL-LI-A**, *n.* [*Gr. δουλιαια*.] An inferior kind of worship.  
**DULL**, *a.* [*W. dol, dul*; *Sax. dol*.] 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding. 2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit. 3. Slow of motion; sluggish. 4. Slow of hearing or seeing. 5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward. 6. Sleepy; drowsy. 7. Sad; melancholy. 8. Gross; cloggy; insensible. 9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless. 10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished. 11. Not bright; not briskly burning. 12. Dim; obscure; not vivid. 13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge. 14. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening.—15. *With seamen*, being without wind. 16. Not lively or animated.  
**DULL**, *v. t.* 1. To make dull; to stupefy. 2. To blunt. 3. To make sad or melancholy. 4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive. 5. To damp; to render lifeless.

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

6. To make neavy or slow of motion. 7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud.
- DULL, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.
- DULL-BRAINED, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.
- DULL-BROWED, *a.* Having a gloomy look.
- DULL-DISPOSED, *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness.
- DULL-EYED, *a.* Having a downcast look. *Shak.*
- DULL-HEAD, *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.
- DULL-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.
- DULL-WIT-TED, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.
- DULLARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Hall.*
- DULLARD, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.
- DULLED, *pp.* Made dull; blunted.
- DULLER, *n.* That which makes dull.
- DULLING, *pp.* Making dull.
- DULLNESS, *n.* 1. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indolence. 2. Want of quick perception or eager desire. 3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. 4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion. 5. Sluggishness; slowness. 6. Dimness; want of clearness or lustre. 7. Bluntness; want of edge. 8. Want of brightness or vividness.
- DULLY, *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.
- DULLY, *adv.* 1. Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner. 2. Regularly; at the proper time.
- DUMB, (*dum*) *a.* [*Sax. dumb.*] 1. Mute; silent; not speaking. 2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds. 3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech.—*To strike dumb*, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.
- DUMB, *v. t.* To silence. *Shak.*
- DUMBLY, (*dum'ly*) *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.
- DUMBNESS, (*dum'ness*) *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; or holding the peace; omission of speech. 2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds.
- DUMFOUND, *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [*A low word.*] *Spectator.*
- † DUMMERER, *n.* One who feigns dumbness.
- DUMMY, *n.* One who is dumb. [*A low expression.*]
- DUMP, *n.* [*D. dom.*] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart. 2. Absence of mind; reverie. 3. A melancholy tune or air.
- DUMPISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.
- DUMPISHLY, *adv.* In a moping manner.
- DUMPISHNESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy and moping.
- DUMPLING, *n.* A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; usually, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled.
- DUMPY, *a.* Short and thick.
- DUN, *a.* [*Sax. dunn.*] 1. Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown color; swarthy. 2. Dark; gloomy.
- DUN, *v. t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. *See DUNNING.*
- DUN, *v. t.* [*Sax. dynan.*] 1. To clamor for payment of a debt; to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to call for payment. 2. To urge importunately.
- DUN, *n.* 1. An importunate creditor, who urges for payment. 2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing. 3. An eminence; a mound.
- DUNCE, (*duns*) *n.* [*G. duns.*] A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.
- DUNCER-Y, *n.* Dullness; stupidity. *Smith.*
- DUNCH, *a.* Deaf. *Grose. West of England.*
- † DUNCLIFF, *v. t.* To make stupid in intellect.
- DUNDER, *n.* [*Sp. redundar.*] Lees; dregs; a word used in Jamaica.
- DUNE, *n.* A hill. *See Down.*
- DUN-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.
- DUNG, *n.* [*Sax. dung.*] The excrement of animals.
- DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung. *Dryden.*
- DUNG, *v. i.* To void excrement.
- DUNGED, *pp.* Manured with dung.
- DUNGEON, (*dun'jun*) *n.* [*Fr. dongeon, or donjon.*] 1. A close prison, or a deep, dark place of confinement. 2. A subterranean place of close confinement.
- DUNGEON, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon. *Hall.*
- DUNGFORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung.
- DUNGHILL, *n.* 1. A heap of dung. 2. A mean or vile abode. 3. Any mean situation or condition. 4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born; [*not used.*]
- DUNGHILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile. *Shak.*
- DUNGY, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile. *Shak.*
- DUNGYARD, *n.* A yard where dung is collected.
- DUNLIN, *n.* A fowl, a species of sandpiper. *Pennant.*
- DUNNAGE, *n.* Fagots, roughs or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.
- DUNNED, *pp.* Importuned to pay a debt; urged.
- DUNNER, *n.* [*from dun.*] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts. *Spectator.*
- DUNNING, *pp.* Urging for payment of a debt, or for the obtaining a request; importuning.
- DUNNING, *pp.* or *n.* The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a particular color and quality.
- DUNNISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.
- DUNNY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- DUNO, *n.* [*L.; two.*] A song in two parts.
- DU-O-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, } *See* DODECAHEDRAL, DODECA-  
DU-O-DEC-A-HE'DRON, } HEDRON.
- DU-O-DECIM-PID, *a.* [*L. duodecim and findo.*] Divided into twelve parts.
- DU-O-DECIMO, *a.* [*L. duodecim.*] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.
- DU-O-DECIMON, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
- DU-O-DECU-PLE, *a.* [*L. duo and decuplus.*] Consisting of twelves. *Arbutnot.*
- DU-OD-E-NUM, *n.* [*L.*] The first of the small intestines.
- DU-O-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. duo and litera.*] Consisting of two letters only; bilateral. *Stuart.*
- DUP, *v. t.* [*do and up.*] To open. [*A low word.*]
- DUPE, *n.* [*Fr. dupe.*] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity.
- DUPE, *v. t.* [*Fr. dupe.*] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.
- DU'PI-ON, *n.* A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.
- DU'PLE, *a.* [*L. duplus.*] Double.
- DU'PLI-CATE, *a.* [*L. duplicatus.*] Double; twofold.—*Duplicate proportion or ratio* is the proportion or ratio of squares.
- DU'PLI-CATE, *n.* 1. Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind. 2. A copy; a transcript.
- DU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. duplico.*] To double; to fold.
- DU-PLI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2. 2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold.
- DU'PLI-CATURE, *n.* A doubling; a fold.—*In anatomy*, the fold of a membrane or vessel.
- DU-PLIC-ITY, *n.* [*Fr. duplicite.*] 1. Doubleness; the number two. 2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.—*In law*, duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.
- DU-RA-BILI-TY, *n.* The power of lasting or continuing, in any given state, without perishing.
- DU'RA-BLE, *a.* [*L. durabilis.*] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out.
- DU'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power of lasting; durability.
- DU'RA-BLY, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.
- DU'RANCE, *n.* [*L. duro.*] 1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer. 2. Continuance; duration. *See ENDURANCE.*
- DU-RANT, *n.* A glazed woolen stuff; called by some *erlasting*.
- DU-RATION, *n.* 1. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely. 2. Power of continuance.
- DUR'DUM, *n.* A great noise or uproar. *Grose.*
- † DURE, *v. i.* [*L. duro; Fr. durer.*] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure.
- † DURETIL, *a.* Lasting. *Spenser.*
- DURELESS, *a.* Not lasting; fading. *Raleigh.*
- \* DU-RESS, *n.* [*Norm. duresse, durette.*] 1. Literally, hardship; hence, constraint.—*Technically*, duress, in law, is of two kinds; *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats* [*per minas*], when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. 2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
- DURING, *pp.* of *dure*. [commonly, though not correctly, classed among prepositions.] Continuing; lasting; holding on; as, *during* life.
- DURI-TY, *n.* [*Fr. dureté.*] 1. Hardness; firmness. 2. Hardness of mind; harshness; [*little used.*]
- † DU'ROUS, *a.* Hard. *Smith.*
- DURRA, *n.* A kind of millet, cultivated in North Africa.
- DURST, *pret.* of *dare*. [*D. dorst.*]
- DUSE, *n.* A demon or evil spirit. What the *duse* is the matter? The *duse* is in you. [*Vulgar.*]
- DUSK, *a.* [*D. duister; G. duster.*] 1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark. 2. Tending to a dark or black color; moderately black. *Milton.*
- DUSK, *n.* 1. A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect

obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight. 2. Tendency to a black color; darkness of color. *Dryden.*

**DUSK**, *v. t.* To make dusky. [*Little used.*]

**DUSK**, *v. i.* To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [*Little used.*]

**DUSK-LY**, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.

**DUSK-INESS**, *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

**DUSKY**, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black. *Spenser.*

**DUSK-ISH-LY**, *adv.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

**DUSK-ISH-NESS**, *n.* Duskiness; approach to darkness.

**DUSKY**, *a.* 1. Partially dark or obscure; not luminous. 2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright. 3. Gloomy; sad. 4. Intellectually clouded.

**DUST**, *n.* [*Sax. dust, dyst; Scot. dust.*] 1. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder. 2. Fine dry particles of earth; fine earth. 3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter. 4. The grave. 5. A low condition.

**DUST**, *v. t.* 1. To free from dust; to brush, wipe or sweep away dust. 2. To sprinkle with dust. 3. To levigate.

**DUST-BRUSH**, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.

**DUSTER**, *n.* An utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.

**DUSTY-NESS**, *n.* The state of being dusty.

**DUSTY-MAN**, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth. *Gay.*

**DUSTY**, *a.* 1. Filled, covered or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust. 2. Like dust; of the color of dust.

**DUTCH**, *n.* The people of Holland; also, their language.

**DUTCH**, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

**DUTCHY**. See *Dutch*.

**DUTY-IOUS**, *a.* 1. Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice or propriety requires; obedient. 2. Obedient; obsequious. 3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; [*Little used.*]

**DUTI-ABLE**, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as *dutiable goods*. *Supreme Court, U. S.*

**DUTIED**, *a.* Subjected to duties or customs. *Amer.*

**DUTI-FUL**, *a.* 1. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful. 2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty.

**DUTI-FUL-LY**, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully. *Scipr.*

**DUTI-FUL-NESS**, *n.* 1. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty. 2. Reverence; respect.

**DUTY**, *n.* 1. That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral or legal obligation, to pay, do or perform. 2. Forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice or propriety. 3. Obedience; submission. 4. Act of reverence or respect. 5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard. 6. The business of war; military service. 7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

**DU-UM-VIR**, *n.* [*L. duo and vir.*] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

**DU-UM-VI-RAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

**DU-UM-VI-RATE**, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity or government of two men thus associated; as in ancient Rome.

**DWALE**, *n.* 1. In *heraldry*, a sable or black color. 2. The deadly nightshade, a plant, or a sleepy potion.

**DWARF**, *n.* [*Sax. dwerf, dweorg.*] 1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in height is a *dwarf*. 2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

**DWARF**, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small.

**DWARF-ISH**, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.

**DWARF-ISH-LY**, *adv.* Like a dwarf.

**DWARF-ISH-NESS**, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

† **DWAUL**, *v. i.* [*Sax. dwelian, dwolian.*] To be delirious.

**DWELL**, *v. i.*; pret. *dwelled*, usually contr. 'ed into *dwelt*. [*Dan. dweler.*] 1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place. 2. To be in any state or condition; to continue. 3. To continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness. 4. To continue long.

**DWELL**, as a verb transitive, is not used.

**DWELLER**, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.

**DWELLING**, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

**DWELLING**, *n.* 1. Habitation; place of residence; abode. 2. Continuance; residence; state of life.

**DWELLING-HOUSE**, *n.* The house in which one lives.

**DWELLING-PLACE**, *n.* The place of residence.

**DWIN/DLE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. dwinan.*] 1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. 2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.

**DWIN/DLE**, *v. t.* 1. To make less; to bring low. 2. To break; to disperse.

**DWIN/DLED**, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

**DWIN/DLING**, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pinning; consuming; moldering away.

**DWINE**, *v. i.* To faint; to grow feeble; to pine. *North of England.*

**DYE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. deagan.*] To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth.

**DYED**, *pp.* Stained; colored.

**DYEING**, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.

**DYEING**, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, &c.

**DYER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

**DYING**, *ppr.* [*from die.*] 1. Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing. 2. *a.* Mortal; destined to death.

**DYING**, *n.* Death. 2 *Cor.* 4.

**DYING-LY**, *adv.* As at the moment of giving up the ghost.

**DY-NAM-E-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. δυναμις and μετρος.*] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

**DY-N-A-MET-RIC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

**DY-NAM-I-CAL**, *a.* [*Gr. δυναμις.*] Pertaining to strength or power.

**DY-NAM-ICS**, *n.* The branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of moving powers, or the action of forces, when they give rise to motion.

**DY-N-A-MOM-E-TER**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and other animals.

**DYNAST**, *n.* A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

**DY-NASTIC**, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

\* **DYNASTY**, *n.* [*Gr. δυναστεια.*] Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.

**DYS-CRA-SY**, *n.* [*Gr. δυσκρασια.*] In *medicine*, an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices.

**DYS-EN-TERIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery. 2. Afflicted with dysentery.

**DYS-EN-TER-Y**, *n.* [*L. dysenteria.*] A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus.

**DYS-NO-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. δυσνομια.*] Ill ordering of laws; or the enacting bad laws. *Cockeram*

**DYS-O-DILE**, *n.* A species of coal.

**DYS-O-REX-Y**, *n.* [*Gr. δυσ and ορεξις.*] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

\* **DYS-PEP-SY**, *n.* [*Gr. δυσπεψια.*] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion.

**DYS-PEPTIC**, *a.* 1. Afflicted with indigestion. 2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.

**DYS-PHO-NY**, *n.* [*Gr. δυσφωνια.*] A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. *Dict.*

**DYSP-NO-EA**, (*disp-no'a*) *n.* [*Gr. δυσπνοια.*] A difficulty of breathing.

**DYS-U-RY**, *n.* [*Gr. δυσουρια.*] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

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

- water of a tide towards the ocean; opposed to *flow*. 2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.
- EBBING**, *ppr.* Flowing back; declining; decaying.
- EBBING**, *n.* The reflux of the tide.
- EBBTIDE**, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.
- † **EBEN**, or † **EBON**, *n.* The same as *ebony*.
- EBI-O-NITE**, *n.* The Ebionites were heretics who denied the divinity of Christ, and rejected many parts of the Scriptures.
- EBI-O-NITE**, *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.
- Whiston.*
- EBON**, *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.
- EBO-NIZE**, *v. t.* To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony. *Walsh.*
- EBO-NY**, *n.* [*L. ebenus.*] A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss.
- EBO-NY-TREE**, *n.* The *ebenus*, a small tree.
- E-BRACTE-ATE**, *a.* In *botany*, without a *bractea* or floral leaf.
- E-BRUTE-TY**, *n.* [*L. ebrietas.*] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.
- E-BRUI/LADE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.
- E-BRI-OSI-TY**, *n.* [*L. ebriositas.*] Habitual drunkenness.
- E BULLIEN-CY**, *n.* [*See EBULLITION.*] A boiling over. *Cudworth.*
- E-BULLIENT**, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor. *Young.*
- EB-UL-LI-FION**, *n.* [*L. ebullitio.*] 1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles. 2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.
- E-CAUDATE**, *a.* In *botany*, without a tail or spur.
- EE-CENTRIC**, } *a.* [*L. eccentricus.*] 1. Deviating or }  
**EE-CENTRI-CAL**, } departing from the centre.—2. In }  
*geometry*, not having the same centre. 3. Not terminat- }  
ing in the same point, nor directed by the same principle. }  
4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice or estab- }  
lished forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing }  
from the usual course; as, an *eccentric* genius.
- EE-CENTRIC**, *n.* 1. A circle not having the same centre as another. 2. That which is irregular or anomalous.
- EE-CEN-TRIC-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Deviation from a centre. 2. The state of having a centre different from that of another circle.—3. In *astronomy*, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and its focus. 4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular or usual. 5. Excursion from the proper sphere.
- EE-EHY-MOSIS**, *n.* [*Gr. εκχυμωσις.*] In *medicine*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.
- EE-ELE-SI-ASTES**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A canonical book of the Old Testament.
- EE-ELE-SI-ASTIC**, } *a.* [*Gr. εκκλησιαστικος.*] Pertain- }  
**EE-ELE-SI-ASTI-CAL**, } ing or relating to the church.— }  
*Ecclesiastical state* is the body of the clergy.
- EE-ELE-SI-ASTIC**, *n.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.
- EE-ELE-SI-ASTI-CUS**, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.
- EE-CO-PROTIC**, *a.* [*Gr. εκ και κοπος.*] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.
- EE-CO-PROTIC**, *n.* A medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic. *Coze.*
- ECH-E-LON**, *n.* [*Fr.*] In *military tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. *Wellington.*
- ECHI-NATE**, } *a.* [*L. echinus.*] Set with prickles; }  
**ECHI-NA-TED**, } prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp }  
points; bristled. *Martyn.*
- ECHIN-ITE**, *n.* A fossil found in chalk pits, called *centronia*.
- E-CHINUS**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A hedgehog. 2. A shell-fish set with prickles or spines.—3. With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.—4. In *architecture*, a member or ornament near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian or Composite capitals.
- ECHO**, *n.* [*L. echo.*] 1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound.—2. In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound, for love of Narcissus.—3. In *architecture*, a vault or arch for redoubling sounds.
- ECHO**, *v. i.* 1. To resound; to reflect sound. 2. To be sounded back.
- ECHO**, *v. t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.
- ECHOED**, *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.
- ECHO-ING**, *ppr.* Sending back sound.
- E-CHOM'E-TER**, *n.* [*Gr. ηχος και μετρον.*] Among musi-
- cians*, a scale or rule, serving to measure the duration of sounds.
- E-CHOM'E-TRY**, *n.* 1. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. 2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.
- E-CLAIR-CISE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. eclaireir.*] To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.
- \* **E-CLAIR-CISSE-MENT**, (*ek-klare'seez-ma* *n.* [*Fr.*] Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood.
- E-CLAMP-SY**, *n.* [*Gr. εκλαμψις.*] A shining; a flashing of light; a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself.
- \* **E-CLAT'**, (*e-klat'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A burst of applause; acclamation; applause; approbation; renown. 2. Splendor; show; pomp.
- EE-LEG'TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. εκλεκτικος.*] Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good.
- EE-LEG'TIC**, *n.* 1. A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. 2. A Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.
- EE-LEG'TI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers.
- EE-LEGM'**, (*ek-lem'*) *n.* [*Gr. εκ και λεγω.*] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with sirups.
- E-CLIPSE**, (*e-klips'*) *n.* [*L. eclipsis.*] 1. Literally, a defect or failure; hence, in *astronomy*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon or other luminous body. 2. Darkness; obscuration.
- E-CLIPSE**, (*e-klips'*) *v. t.* 1. To hide a luminous body, in whole or in part, and intercept its rays. 2. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous. 3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure. 4. To disgrace. 5. To extinguish.
- E-CLIPSE**, (*e-klips'*) *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*
- E-CLIPSE'D**, (*e-klipst'*) *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.
- E-CLIP-SING**, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.
- E-CLIP-TIC**, *n.* [*Gr. εκλειπτικος.*] 1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun.—2. In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.
- E-CLIP-TIC**, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. 2. Suffering an eclipse. *Herbert.*
- EE-CLOGUE**, (*ek'log*) *n.* [*Gr. εκλογη.*] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other.
- EE-O-NOM'IC**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the regulation of }  
**EE-O-NOMI-CAL**, } household concerns. 2. Managing }  
domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality. 3. }  
Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant. }  
**EE-O-NOMI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* With economy; with frugality }  
**EE-O-NO-MIST**, *n.* 1. One who manages domestic or other }  
concerns with frugality. 2. One who writes on economy; }  
the writer of a treatise on economy. }  
**EE-O-NO-MIZE**, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with }  
frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the }  
means of saving or acquiring property. }  
**EE-O-NO-MIZE**, *v. t.* To use with prudence; to expend }  
with frugality. }  
**EE-O-NO-MIZED**, *pp.* Used with frugality. }  
**EE-O-NO-MIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Using with frugality. }  
**EE-O-NO-MY**, *n.* [*L. economia.*] 1. The management, }  
regulation and government of a family or the concerns of }  
a household. 2. The management of pecuniary concerns }  
or the expenditure of money. 3. A frugal and judicious }  
use of money; frugality in the necessary expenditure of }  
money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an im- }  
proper saving of expense.—4. The disposition or arrange- }  
ment of any work. *Dryden.* 5. A system of rules, regu- }  
lations, rites and ceremonies. 6. The regular operations }  
of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of }  
animals or plants. 7. Distribution or due order of things. }  
8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs. 9 }  
System of management; general regulation and disposi- }  
tion of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any depart- }  
ment of government. }
- EE-PHRACTIC**, *a.* [*Gr. εκ και φαρτω.*] In *medicine*, de- }  
obstruct; attenuating. }
- EE-PHRACTIC**, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or atten- }  
uates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. }
- EE-STA-SIED**, *a.* Enraptured; ravished; transported; de- }  
lighted. }
- EE-STA-SY**, *n.* [*Gr. εκστασις.*] 1. A fixed state; a trance

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

a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object. 2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind. 3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight. 4. Excessive grief or anxiety; [not used.] Shak. 5. Madness; distraction; [not used.] Shak.—6. In medicine, a species of *catalepsy*, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit.

EC-STAS-Y, v. t. To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.  
EC-STAT'IC, } a. 1. Arresting the mind; suspending  
EC-STAT'IC-AL, } the senses; entrancing. 2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure

3. Tending to external objects; [not used.]

EC-TY-PAL, a. Taken from the original. *Ellis*.

† EC-TY-PY, n. [Gr. *ετυπος*.] A copy. *Locke*.

EE-U-MENI-CAL, } a. [Gr. *οικουμενικος*.] General; uni-

EE-U-MENI-CAL, } versal.

EE-U-RIE, n. [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

E-DACIOUS, a. [L. *edax*.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

E-DACI-TY, n. [L. *edacitas*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

ED-DER, n. [qu. Sax. *eder*.] In husbandry, such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.

ED-DER, n. [Sax. *etter*.] A viper.

ED-DER, v. t. To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *Eng-land*.

ED-DISH, or EAD'DISH, n. The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping; called also *ecgrass*, *carsh*, &c. [Not used, I believe, in America.]

ED-DOES, or EDDERS, n. A name given to a variety of the *arum esculentum*, an esculent root.

ED-DY, n. [Sax. *ed* and *ea*.] 1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. 2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

ED-DY, v. i. To move circularly, or as an eddy.

ED-DY, a. Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden*.

ED-DY-WA'TER, n. Among seamen, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail, called *dead-water*.

ED-DY-WIND, n. The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain or any thing that hinders its passage.

ED-E-LITE, a. A siliceous stone of a light gray color.

E-DEMA'TOUS, a. [Gr. *οιδημα*.] Swelling with a serous humor; dropsical.

E-DEN, n. [Heb.] The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself.

E-DEN-IZED, a. Admitted into Paradise. *Davies*.

E-DEN-TA-TED, a. [L. *edentatus*.] Destitute or deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

† E-DEN-TATION, n. A pulling out of teeth. *Cockeram*.

EDGE, n. [Sax. *eg*; Dan. *eg*.] 1. In a general sense, the extreme border or point of any thing. It is particularly applied to the sharp border, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument.—2. *Figuratively*, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures. 3. A narrow part rising from a broader. 4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation. 5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. *Bacon*.

EDGE, v. t. [W. *hogi*; Sax. *eggian*.] 1. To sharpen. 2. To furnish with an edge. 3. To border; to fringe. 4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border. 5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter. 6. To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point; to goad. 7. To move sideways; to move by little and little.

EDGE, v. i. 1. To move sideways; to move gradually. 2. To sail close to the wind.—*To edge away*, in sailing, is to decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the course.—*To edge in with*, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

EDGED, pp. 1. Furnished with an edge or border. 2. Incited; instigated. 3. a. Sharp; keen.

EDGE/LESS, a. Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate. *Shak*.

EDGE/TOOL, n. An instrument having a sharp edge.

EDGE/WISE, adv. 1. With the edge turned forward, or towards a particular point; in the direction of the edge. 2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDGING, pp. 1. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge. 2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating. 3. Moving gradually or sideways. 4. Furnishing with a border.

ED-GING, n. 1. That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament. 2. A narrow lace.—3. In

gardening, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.

ED'I-BLE, a. [L. *edo*.] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

\* ED'ICT, n. [L. *edictum*.] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition.

ED'I-FI-CANT, or E-DIF'I-CANT, a. Building. [*Little used*.]

ED-I-FI-CATION, n. [L. *edificatio*.] 1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness. 2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.

ED'I-FI-CA-TO-RY, or E-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY, a. Tending to edification. *Hall*.

ED'I-FICE, n. [L. *edificium*.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but *appropriately*, a large or splendid building.

ED-I-FI'CI-AL, a. Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

ED'I-FIED, pp. Instructed; improved in literary, moral or religious knowledge.

ED'I-FY-ER, n. One that improves another by instructing him.

ED'I-FY, v. t. [L. *edifico*.] 1. To build, in a literal sense; [not now used.] 2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness. 3. To teach or persuade; [not used.]

ED'I-FY-ING, pp. Building up in Christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.

ED'I-FY-ING-LY, adv. In an edifying manner.

ED'ILE, n. [L. *edilis*.] A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c.

ED'ILE-SHIP, n. The office of edile in ancient Rome.

ED-IT, v. t. [L. *edo*.] 1. Properly, to publish; more usually, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting or selecting the matter. 2. To publish.

ED-IT-ED, pp. Published; corrected; prepared and published.

ED-IT-ING, pp. Publishing; preparing for publication.

E-DI'TION, n. [L. *editio*.] 1. The publication of any book or writing. 2. Republication; sometimes with revision and correction. 3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once.

† E-DI'TION-ER, n. The old word for editor. *Gregory*.

ED'I-TOR, n. [L.] 1. A publisher; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects and prepares a book for publication. 2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

ED-I-TOR-I-AL, a. Pertaining to an editor; written by an editor.

ED'I-TOR-SHIP, n. The business of an editor.

† E-DI'TU-ATE, v. t. [Low L. *edituor*.] To defend or govern the house or temple.

ED-U-CATE, v. t. [L. *educ*.] To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instill into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion and behavior.

EDU-CA-TED, pp. Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

EDU-CA-TING, pp. Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

ED-U-CATION, n. [L. *educatio*.] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners.

ED-U-CATION-AL, a. Pertaining to education; derived from education. *Smith*.

EDU-CA-TOR, n. One who educates. *Beddoes*.

E-DUCE, v. t. [L. *educ*.] To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

E-DUCED, (e-düst) pp. Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

E-DUCING, pp. Drawing forth; producing.

EDU-CT, n. [L. *eductum*.] Extracted matter; that which is educed.

E-DUC-TION, n. The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

E-DUC-TOR, n. That which brings forth, elicits or extracts.

E-DUL-CO-RATE, v. t. [Low L. *edulco*.] 1. To purify, to sweeten.—In chemistry, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts or other soluble impurities, by washing. 2. To sweeten, by adding sugar, sirup, &c.

E-DUL-CO-RA-TED, pp. Sweetened; purified from acid or saline substances, and rendered more mild.

E-DUL-CO-RA-TING, pp. Sweetening; rendering more mild.

E-DUL-CO-RATION, n. 1. The act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities. 2. The art of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.

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

- E-LABO-RATE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.
- E-LABO-RA-TING**, *ppr.* Producing with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.
- E-LABO-RATION**, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations. *Ray.*
- E-LAIN**, *n.* [Gr. *ελαιον*.] The oily or liquid principle of oils and fats. *Cheerul.*
- † **E-LAMPING**, *a.* Shining.
- E-LANXER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *elancer*.] To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.
- E-LAND**, *n.* A species of clumsy antelope in Africa.
- E-LA-O-LITE**, *n.* A mineral, called also *feltstein* [fat-stone] from its greasy appearance.
- E-LAPSE'**, (*e-laps'*) *v. i.* [L. *elapsus*.] To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.
- E-LAPSED**, (*e-lapsit'*) *pp.* Slid or passed away, as time.
- E-LAP-SING**, *ppr.* Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.
- E-LASTIC**, (*a.*) *v. i.* [Fr. *elastique*; It. *Sp. elastico*.] **E-LASTI-CAL**, } Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back.
- E-LASTI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring. *Lee.*
- E-LASTI-CI-TY**, *n.* The inherent property in bodies, by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension or distortion.
- E-LATE**, *a.* [L. *elatus*.] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; lofty; haughty.
- E-LATE**, *v. t.* 1. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud. 2. To raise; to exalt; [*unusual*].
- E-LATED**, *pp.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honor, success or prosperity.
- E-LATED-LY**, *adv.* With elation.
- E-LA-TERI-UM**, *n.* A substance deposited from the very acid juice of the *momordica elaterium*, wild cucumber.
- E-LA-TER-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *ελατρεα*.] Acting force or elasticity. [*Unusual*.] *Ray.*
- E-LA-TIN**, *n.* The active principle of the *elaterium*.
- E-LATION**, *n.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.
- E-LA-TOR**, *n.* One who or that which elates. *Cudworth.*
- ELBOW**, *n.* [Sax. *elnboga*, or *elncboga*.] 1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm. 2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building or road.—*To be at the elbow*, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.
- ELBOW**, *v. t.* 1. To push with the elbow. *Dryden*. 2. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.
- ELBOW**, *v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.
- ELBOW-CHAIR**, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair. *Gay.*
- ELBOW-ROOM**, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.
- † **ELD**, *n.* [Sax. *eld*, or *ald*.] 1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser*. 2. Old people; persons worn out with age.
- ELDER**, *a.* [Sax. *aldor*, the comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old*. See *OLD*.] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced or formed before something else. 2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission.
- ELDER**, *n.* 1. One who is older than another or others. 2. An ancestor. 3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience and wisdom, is selected for office.
- ELDER**, *n.* [Sax. *ellarn*.] A tree or genus of trees, the *sambucus* of several species.
- ELDERLY**, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.
- ELDER-SHIP**, *n.* 1. Seniority; the state of being older. 2. The office of an elder. 3. Presbytery; order of elders.
- ELDEST**, *a.* [Sax. *caldest*, superlative of *eld*, *old*.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.
- ELDING**, *n.* [Sax. *alan*.] Fuel. [*Local*.] *Grose.*
- EL-E-ATIC**, *a.* An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from the town of Elea.
- EL-E-CAM-PANE'**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *inula*, of many species.
- E-LECT**, *v. t.* [L. *electus*.] 1. To pick out; to select, from among two or more, that which is preferred. 2. To select or take from an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation.—3. In *theology*, to designate, choose or select as an object of mercy or favor. 4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.
- E-LECT**, *a.* 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more.—2. In *theology*, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels. 3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated or invested with office.
- E-LECT**, *n.* 1. One chosen or set apart. 2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory at the end, and to sanctification as the means. 3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people.
- † **E-LECT'ANT**, *n.* One who has the power of choosing. *Search.*
- E-LECTED**, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.
- E-LECTING**, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation.
- E-LECTION**, *n.* [L. *electio*.] 1. The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. 2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce*. 3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. 4. Power of choosing or selecting. 5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.—6. In *theology*, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven. 7. The public choice of officers. 8. The day of a public choice of officers. 9. Those who are elected.
- E-LECTION-EER**, *v. i.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.
- E-LECTION-EERING**, *ppr.* Using influence to procure the election of a person.
- E-LECTION-EERING**, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.
- E-LECTIVE**, *a.* 1. Dependent on choice. 2. Bestowed or passing by election. 3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing. 4. Exerting the power of choice. 5. Selecting for combination.
- E-LECTIVE-LY**, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.
- E-LECTOR**, *n.* One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer.
- E-LECTO-RAL**, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors.
- † **E-LEC-TO-RAL-I-TY**, *n.* Electorate.
- E-LECTO-RATE**, *n.* 1. The dignity of an elector in the German empire. 2. The territory of an elector, in the German empire.
- E-LECTOR-ESS**, *n.* The same as *electress*.
- † **E-LECTRE**, *n.* [L. *electum*.] Amber.
- E-LECTRESS**, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire. *Chesterfield.*
- E-LECTRIC**, or **E-LECTRI-CAL**, *a.* [Fr. *electricque*.] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction.—2. In *general*, pertaining to electricity. 3. Derived from or produced by electricity. 4. Communicating a shock like electricity.
- E-LECTRIC**, *n.* Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another.
- E-LECTRI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.
- E-LECTRI-CIAN**, *n.* A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties, by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.
- E-LECTRI-CI-TY**, *n.* The operations of a very subtil fluid, which appears to be diffused through most bodies, remarkable for the rapidity of its motion, and one of the most powerful agents in nature. The name is given to the operations of this fluid, and to the fluid itself.
- E-LECTRI-FI-A-BLE**, *a.* 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric. 2. Capable of receiving, and transmitting the electric fluid.
- E-LECTRI-FI-CATION**, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.
- E-LECTRI-FIED**, *pp.* Charged with electricity.
- E-LECTRI-FY**, *v. t.* 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. 2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to. 3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock.
- E-LECTRI-FY**, *v. i.* To become electric.
- E-LECTRI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity, giving a sudden shock.
- E-LECTRI-ZATION**, *n.* The act of electrizing.
- E-LECTRIZE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *electriser*.] To electrify.
- E-LECTRO-CHEMIS-TRY**, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in affecting chemical changes.
- E-LECTRO-MAG-NETIC**, *a.* Designating what pertains

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

to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it.

**E-LECTRO-MAGNET-ISM**, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

**E-LECTRO-METER**, *n.* [*L. electrom, Gr. μετροω.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.

**E-LECTRO-METRI-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer.

**E-LECTRO-MOTION**, *n.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another.

**E-LECTRO-MOTIVE**, *a.* Producing electro-motion.

**E-LECTRO-MOTOR**, *n.* [*L. electrum and motor.*] A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.

**E-LECTRON**, *n.* Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. *Coze.*

**E-LECTRO-NEGATIVE**, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

**E-LECTRO-PHOR**, } *n.* [*L. electrum, and Gr. φορεω.*]  
**E-LECTRO-PHOS**, } An instrument for preserving electricity a long time.

**E-LECTRO-POSITIVE**, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

**E-LECTRUM**, *n.* [*L.*] In *mineralogy*, an argentiferous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow color.

**E-LECTU-ARY**, *n.* [*Low L. electarium.*] In *pharmacy*, a form of medicine, composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or sirup, and made into due consistence to be taken in doses, like boluses.

**E-LE-MOS-Y-NARY**, *a.* [*Gr. ελεησωνν.*] 1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to the poor. 2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning.

**E-LE-MOS-Y-NARY**, *n.* One who subsists on charity.

**E-LE-GANCE**, } *n.* [*L. elegancia; Fr. elegance.*] 1. "The  
**E-LE-GAN-CY**, } beauty of propriety, not of greatness," says *Johnson*. Applied to *manners*, it denotes politeness; to *speaking*, propriety of diction and utterance; to *style of composition*, perspicuity, purity, neatness, and a happy choice and arrangement of words; to *architecture*, a due symmetry and distribution of parts. 2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural. *Spectator.*

**E-LE-GANT**, *a.* [*L. elegans.*] 1. Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste. 2. Polished; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement. 3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace. 4. Symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions and distribution. 5. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection. 6. Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing. 7. Rich; costly and ornamental.

**E-LE-GANT-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety. 2. With due symmetry; with well formed and duly proportioned parts. 3. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed.

**E-LE-GI-AC**, *a.* [*Low L. elegiacus.*] 1. Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation. 2. Used in elegies.

**E-LE-GI-AC**, *n.* Elegiac verse. *Warton.*

**E-LE-GI-CAL**, *a.* Belonging to an elegy. *Cotgrave.*

**E-LE-GI-AST**, *n.* The same with *elegist*.

**E-LE-GIST**, *n.* A writer of elegies. *Goldsmith.*

**E-LE-GIT**, *n.* [*L. eligo.*] 1. A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are appraised, and delivered to the plaintiff. 2. The title to estate by elegit.

**E-LE-GY**, *n.* [*L. elegia.*] 1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation. *Shak.* 2. A short poem without points or affected elegiacs.

**E-LE-MENT**, *n.* [*L. elementum; Fr. element.*] 1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of any thing. 2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition.—3. In a *chemical sense*, an atom; the minutest particle of a substance; that which cannot be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.—4. In the *plural*, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments.—5. In *popular language*, fire, air, earth and water are called the *four elements*, as formerly it was supposed that these were simple bodies, of which the world is composed. 6. *Element*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the air. 7. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. 8. The proper state or sphere of

any thing; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits. 9. The matter or substances which compose the world. 10. The outline or sketch. 11. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

**E-LE-MENT**, *v. t. i.* 1. To compound of elements or first principles. 2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. [*Rarely or never used.*]

**E-LE-MENTAL**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to elements. 2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements. 3. Produced by elements. 4. Arising from first principles.

**E-LE-MENT-AL-I-TY**, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients. *Whitlock.*

**E-LE-MENTAL-LY**, *adv.* According to elements; literally.

**E-LE-MENT-ARI-TY**, } *n.* The state of being element  
**E-LE-MENT-ARI-NESS**, } ary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

**E-LE-MENT-ARY**, *a.* 1. Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part. 2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching or discussing first principles, rules or rudiments. 3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting or explaining principles.

**E-LE-MI**, *n.* The *gum elemi*, so called; but said to be a resinous substance.

**E-LENCH**, *n.* [*L. elenchus.*] 1. A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism; [*little used.*].—2. In *antiquity*, a kind of earring set with pearls.

**E-LENCH-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

† **E-LENCH-I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By means of an elench

† **E-LENCHIZE**, *v. i.* To dispute. *B. Jonson.*

† **E-LENCH-TI-CAL**, *a.* Serving to confute. *Wilkins.*

**E-LENGE**. See **ELLINGE**.

**E-LEOTS**, *n.* Apples in request in the cider countries *Mortimer.*

**E-LE-PHANT**, *n.* [*Sax. elp, ylp; Gr. ελεφας.*] 1. The largest of all quadrupeds, belonging to the order of *bruta*. 2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. *Dryden.*

**E-LE-PHANT-BEETLE**, *n.* A large species of *scarabæus*, or beetle, found in South America.

**E-LE-PHANT'S-FOOT**, *n.* A plant, the *elephantopus*.

**E-LE-PHAN-TA-SIS**, *n.* [*L.*] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those of an elephant.

**E-LE-PHANTINE**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elephant; huge resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.—2. In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors and generals.

**E-LEU-SINI-AN**, *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece.

**E-LE-VATE**, *v. t.* [*L. elevo.*] 1. To raise, in a literal and general sense; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher. 2. To exalt; to raise to higher state or station. 3. To improve, refine or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions. 4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt. 5. To elate with pride. 6. To excite; to cheer; to animate. 7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction; [*not used.*] 8. To raise from any tone to one more acute. 9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.

**E-LE-VATE**, *a.* [*L. elevatus.*] Elevated; raised aloft.

**E-LE-VATED**, *pp.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

**E-LE-VATING**, *ppr.* Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.

**E-LE-VATION**, *n.* [*L. elevatio.*] 1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher. 2. The act of exalting in rank, degree or condition. 3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity. 4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions. 5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions. 6. Exaltation of character or manners. 7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects. 8. An elevated place or station. 9. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain. 10. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.—11. In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.—12. In *gunnery*, the angle which the chase of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.—13. In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line.—*Elevation of the host, in Catholic countries*, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

**E-LE-VATOR**, *n.* 1. One who raises, lifts or exalts.—2. In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye. 3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.

**E-LE-VATO-RY**, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. *Coxe*

**E-LE-VE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] One brought up or protected by another *Chesterfield.*

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

E-LEVEN, (e-lev'n) *n.* [Sax. *endlefeþene*, *endleof*, *endlufa*.] Ten and one added.  
 E-LEVEN'TH, *n.* [Sax. *endlyfta*, *endlefta*.] The next in order to the tenth.  
 ELF, *n.*; *plu* ELVES. [Sax. *elf*, or *elfenne*.] 1. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin. 2. An evil spirit; a devil. 3. A diminutive person.  
 ELF, *v. t.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it cannot be disentangled.  
 ELF-AR-RÖW, *n.* A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.  
 ELF-LOCK, *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves. *Shak.*  
 ELFIN, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves. *Spenser.*  
 ELFIN, *n.* A little urchin. *Shenstone.*  
 ELFISH, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.  
 E-LICIT, *v. t.* [L. *elicio*.] 1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument. 2. To strike out.  
 E-LICIT, *a.* Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [*Little used*.]  
 † E-LICITATE, *v. t.* To elicit. *More.*  
 E-LICITATION, *n.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. *Bramhall.*  
 E-LICIT-ED, *pp.* Brought or drawn out; struck out.  
 E-LICIT-ING, *pp.* Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.  
 E-LIDE, *v. t.* [L. *elido*.] 1. To break or dash in pieces; to crush. [*not used*.] 2. To cut off a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*  
 EL-I-GI-BIL-ITY, *n.* 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable. 2. The state of being capable of being chosen to an office. *United States.*  
 EL-I-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable. 2. Suitable; proper; desirable. 3. Legally qualified to be chosen.  
 EL-I-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirableness.  
 EL-I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.  
 E-LIM-I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *elimino*.] 1. To thrust out of doors. *Lovelace*. 2. To expel, to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.  
 E-LIM-I-NA-TED, *pp.* Expelled; thrown off; discharged.  
 E-LIM-I-NA-TING, *pp.* Expelling; discharging; throwing off.  
 E-LIM-I-NATION, *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or secreting by the pores.  
 EL-I-QUATION, *n.* [L. *eliquo*.] In chemistry, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from that which is less so, by means of heat.  
 E-LI-SION, *n.* [L. *elicio*.] 1. In grammar, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain. 2. Division; separation; [*not used*.] *Bacon.*  
 E-LI-SOR, *n.* [Norm. *eliser*.] In law, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury.  
 E-LITE, *n.* [Fr.] A military word, denoting the flower or chosen part of an army.  
 E-LIXIATE, *v. t.* [L. *elizo*.] To extract by boiling.  
 EL-IX-IATION, *n.* [L. *elizo*.] 1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.—2. In pharmacy, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation.  
 E-LIX-IR, *n.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *elixir*.] 1. In medicine, a compound tincture, extracted from two or more ingredients. 2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. 3. Quintessence; refined spirit. 4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates.  
 ELK, *n.* [Sax. *elch*; Sw. *elg*.] A quadruped of the cervine genus, with palmed horns.  
 ELKE, *n.* [W. *alarch*.] A wild swan.  
 ELK-NUT, *n.* A plant, the *hamiltoma*, called also *oil-nut*.  
 ELL, *n.* [Sax. *elne*; Sw. *alm*; D. *ell*, *elle*.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth.  
 ELDER, *n.* [G. *eller*.] The alder-tree. *Craven dialect.*  
 EL-LINGE, *a.* [Sax. *alenge*.] Cheerless; sad.  
 EL-LING-NESS, *n.* Loneliness; dullness; cheerlessness. *Henry VIII.*  
 EL-LIPSE, (el-lips') *n.* An ellipsis.  
 EL-LIP-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* ELLIPSES. [Gr. *ελλειψις*.] 1. In geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of it, but not parallel to the base.—2. In grammar, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.  
 EL-LIP-SOID, *n.* (ellipsis, and Gr. *ελλοειδης*.) In conics, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis: an elliptic conoid; a spheroid.  
 EL-LIP-SOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.  
 EL-LIP-TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipsis; having  
 EL-LIP-TI-CAL, } the form of an ellipse; oval. 2. De-  
 fective.

EL-LIP-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the figure called an *ellipsis*. 2. Defectively.  
 ELM, *n.* [Sax. *elm*, or *ulm-treou*; D. *alm*.] A tree of the genus *ulmus*.  
 ELMEN, *a.* Of or belonging to elms. *Jennings*  
 ELM-Y, *a.* Abounding with elms. *Warton.*  
 EL-O-CUTION, *n.* [L. *eloco*.] 1. A removal from the usual place of residence. *By Hall*. 2. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy.  
 EL-O-CUTION, *n.* [L. *elocutio*.] 1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments.—2. In rhetoric, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition and dignity; and *Dryden* uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty. 3. Speech; the power of speaking.—4. In ancient treatises on oratory, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse.  
 EL-O-CUTOR, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.  
 EL-ÖGE, *n.* [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead. *Atterbury*.  
 † EL-O-GIST, *n.* An eulogist.  
 EL-O-GY, or E-LÖ-GI-UM, *n.* [Fr. *eloge*; L. *elogium*. See *Eulogy*.] The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. *Wotton*.  
 E-LOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner*.] 1. To separate and remove to a distance. 2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.  
 E-LOIN-ATE, *v. t.* To remove. *Howell*.  
 E-LOIN-ED, (e-loind') *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.  
 E-LOIN-ING, *pp.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.  
 E-LOIN-MENT, *n.* Removal to a distance; distance.  
 † E-LONG, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*.] To put far off; to retard.  
 E-LON-GATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*.] 1. To lengthen; to extend. 2. To remove farther off.  
 E-LON-GATE, *v. i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.  
 E-LON-GA-TED, *pp.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.  
 E-LON-GA-TING, *pp.* 1. Lengthening; extending. 2. Receding to a greater distance.  
 E-LON-GATION, *n.* 1. The act of stretching or lengthening. 2. The state of being extended. 3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. 4. Departure; removal; recession. 5. Extension; continuation.—6. In astronomy, the recess of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit.—7. In surgery, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.  
 E-LÖPE, *v. i.* [D. *loopen*, *wegloopen*.] To run away, to quit one's station, without permission or right; to escape privately; to depart without permission. *Particularly*, to run away from a husband, or to quit a father's house, privately, or without permission.  
 E-LOPE-MENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law.  
 E-LOPING, *pp.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father or master.  
 E-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *ελοψ*.] 1. A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies. 2. The sea-serpent.  
 EL-O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *eloquentia*.] 1. Oratory; the art or the art of speaking well, or with fluency and elegance. *Eloquence* comprehends a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate and rich expressions, with fluency, animation and suitable action. Hence, *eloquence* is adapted to please, affect and persuade. 2. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance. 3. Elegant language, uttered with fluency and animation. 4. It is sometimes applied to written language.  
 EL-O-QUENT, *a.* 1. Having the power of oratory; speaking with fluency, propriety, elegance and animation. 2. Composed with elegance and spirit; elegant and animated; adapted to please, affect and persuade.  
 EL-O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect and persuade.  
 ELSE, (els) *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *elles*.] Other; one or something beside; as, who else is coming?  
 ELSE, (els) *adv.* 1. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. 2. Beside; except that mentioned.  
 ELSEN, or EL-SIN, *n.* [Teut. *alsene*.] A shoemaker's awl. *Grose*.  
 ELSEWHERE, *adv.* 1. In any other place. 2. In some other place; in other places, indefinitely.  
 E-LÖCI-DATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elucido*.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate.

**E-LOCI-DA-TED**, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear or intelligible.

**E-LOCI-DA-TING**, *pp.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

**E-LU-CI-DATION**, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration.

**E-LOCI-DA-TIVE**, *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.

**E-LOCI-DA-TOR**, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.

**EL-UC-TATION**, *n.* [*L. eluctatus.*] The act of bursting forth; escape.

**E-LODE**, *v. t.* [*L. cludo.*] 1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit or dexterity. 2. To mock by an unexpected escape. 3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered.

**E-LUDI-BLE**, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

† **E-LUM-BA-TED**, *a.* [*L. elumbis.*] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

**E-LUSION**, *n.* [*L. elusio.*] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

**E-LOSIVE**, *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

**E-LOSIO-RI-NESS**, *n.* The state of being elusory.

**E-LOSIO-RY**, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

**E-LUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. eluo.*] To wash off; to cleanse.

**E-LUTE-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. elutrio.*] To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.

**E-LOTRI-A-TED**, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.

**E-LOTRI-A-TING**, *pp.* Purifying by washing and decanting.

**E-LU-TRI-ATION**, *n.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.

**E-LUX-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. eluxatus.*] To dislocate. *See LUXATE.*

**E-LUX-ATION**, *n.* The dislocation of a bone. *See LUXATION.*

**ELVELOCKS**. *See* **ELP-LOCK**.

**ELVERS**, *n.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.

**ELVES**, *plu. of elf.*

**ELVISH**, *a.* More properly *elfish*, which see.

**E-LYS-IAN**, (*e-lizh'ya*) *a.* [*L. elysium.*] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

**E-LYS-IUM**, (*e-lizh'yum*) *n.* [*L. elysium.*] In ancient mythology, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.

† **EM**, A contraction of *them*. *See* **Hudibras**.

† **E-MAC'ER-ATE**, *v. t.* To make lean.

† **E-MAC-ER-ATION**, *n.* Leanness or falling away in flesh. *Buller.*

**E-MAC-IATE**, *v. i.* [*L. emacio.*] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.

**E-MAC-IATE**, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness.

**E-MAC-IATE**, *a.* Thin; wasted. *Skensone.*

**E-MAC-IATE-TED**, *pp.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

**E-MAC-IATING**, *pp.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

**E-MAC-I-ATION**, *n.* 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh. 2. The state of being reduced to leanness.

**E-MAC-U-LATE**, *v. t.* To take spots from. [*Little used.*]

**E-MAC-U-LATION**, *n.* [*L. emaculo.*] The act or operation of freeing from spots. [*Little used.*]

**EMA-NANT**, *a.* [*L. emanans.*] Issuing or flowing from. *Hale.*

**EMA-NATE**, *v. i.* [*L. emano.*] 1. To issue from a source; to flow from. 2. To proceed from a source or fountain.

**EMA-NATING**, *pp.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.

**EMA-NATION**, *n.* 1. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin. 2. That which issues, flows or proceeds from any source, substance or body; efflux; effluvia.

**EMA-NA-TIVE**, *a.* Issuing from another.

**E-MANCI-PATE**, *v. t.* [*L. emancipo.*] 1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom. 2. To set free, or restore to liberty. 3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power or influence.—4. In ancient Rome, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age.

**E-MANCI-PATE**, *a.* Set at liberty. *Copper.*

† **E-MANCI-PA-TED**, *pp.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; liberated.

**E-MANCI-PA-TING**, *pp.* Setting free from bondage, servitude or dependence; liberating.

**E-MANCI-PATION**, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation.

**E-MANCI-PA-TOR**, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

**E-MANE**, *v. t.* [*L. emano.*] To issue or flow from. *See* **EMANATE**.

† **E-MAR-GIN-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. emargino.*] To take away the margin.

**E-MAR-GIN-ATE**, *a.* [*Fr. marge.*] 1. In botany, notch. **E-MAR-GIN-ATE**, *a.* ed as at the end.—2. In mineralogy, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.

**E-MAR-GIN-ATE-LY**, *adv.* In the form of notches.

**E-MAS-CU-LATE**, *v. t.* [*Low L. emasculo.*] 1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility. 2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

**E-MAS-CU-LATE**, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor.

**E-MAS-CU-LATED**, *pp.* Castrated; weakened.

**E-MAS-CU-LATING**, *pp.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigor.

**E-MAS-CU-LATION**, *n.* 1. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration. 2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

**EM-BALE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. emballer.*] 1. To make up into a bundle, bale or package; to pack. 2. To bind; to inclose.

**EM-BALM**, (*em-bäm*) *v. t.* [*Fr. embaumer.*] 1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction. 2. To fill with sweet scent. 3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

**EM-BALM'ED**, (*em-bäm'd*) *pp.* Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; preserved from loss or destruction.

**EM-BALM'ER**, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

**EM-BALM'ING**, *pp.* Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; preserving with care from loss, decay or destruction.

**EM-BAR**, *v. t.* 1. To shut, close or fasten with a bar; to make fast. 2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape. *Spenser.* 3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up. *Bacon.*

**EM-BAR-CATION**, *n.* Embarkation, which see.

**EM-BAR-GO**, *n.* [*Sp. embargo*; *Port. Fr. id.*] In commerce, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. *Most generally*, it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.

**EM-BAR-GO**, *v. t.* [*Sp., Port. embargar.*] 1. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. 2. To stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships.

**EM-BAR-GOED**, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.

**EM-BAR-GO-ING**, *pp.* Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.

**EM-BARK**, *v. t.* [*Sp. embarcar.*] 1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel or boat. 2. To engage a person in any affair.

**EM-BARK**, *v. i.* 1. To go on board of a ship, boat or vessel. 2. To engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in.

**EM-BAR-KATION**, *n.* 1. The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard. 2. That which is embarked. 3. [*Sp. embarcacion.*] A small vessel or boat; [*unusual.*]

**EM-BARK'ED**, (*em-bärkt'*) *pp.* Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.

**EM-BARKING**, *pp.* Putting on board of a ship or boat, going on shipboard.

**EM-BARRASS**, *v. t.* [*Fr. embarrasser.*] 1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. 2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. 3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment. 4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash.

**EM-BARRASSED**, *pp.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.

**EM-BARRASS-ING**, *pp.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

**EM-BARRASS-MENT**, *n.* 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement. 2. Confusion of mind. 3. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts. 4. Confusion; abasement.

**EM-BASE**, *v. t.* 1. To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair. 2. To degrade; to vilify.

**EM-BASEMENT**, *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration. *South.*

† **EMBASSADE**, *n.* An embassy. *Spenser.*  
**EMBASSA-DOR**, *n.* [Sp. *embaxador*; Port. *ta.*; Fr. *ambassadeur*.] 1. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state, at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign.—2. In *ludicrous language*, a messenger. *Ash.*  
**EMBASSA-DRESS**, *n.* 1. The consort of an ambassador. 2. A woman sent on a public message.  
† **EMBASS-SAGE**, *n.* An embassy.  
**EMBASS-SY**, *n.* [Sp., Port. *embaxada*; Fr. *ambassade*.] 1. The message or public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy. 2. A solemn message.—3. *Ironically*, an errand.  
**EM-BAT-TLE**, *v. t.* 1. To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle. 2. To furnish with battlements.  
**EM-BAT-TLE**, *v. t.* To be ranged in order of battle.  
**EM-BAT-TLED**, *pp.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle. 2. Furnished with battlements; and, in *heraldry*, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary. 3. *a.* Having been the place of battle.  
**EM-BAT-TLING**, *pp.* Ranging in battle array.  
**EM-BAY**, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories. 2. [Fr. *baïser*.] To bathe; to wash; [not used.]  
**EM-BAY'ED**, (em-bâd') *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.  
**EM-BED**, *v. t.* To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.  
**EM-BED'DED**, *pp.* Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter.  
**EM-BED'DING**, *pp.* Laying, depositing or forming, as in a bed.  
**EM-BEL-LISH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *embellir*.] 1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments. 2. To make graceful or elegant.  
**EM-BEL-LISHED**, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.  
**EM-BEL-LISH-ER**, *n.* One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.  
**EM-BEL-LISH-ING**, *pp.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament or elegance to a person or thing.  
**EM-BEL-LISH-MENT**, *n.* 1. The act of adorning. 2. Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts.  
**EMBER**, in *ember-days*, *ember-weeks*, is the Saxon *emb-ren*, or *emb-ryne*, a circle.—*Ember-days* are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December.—*Ember-days* are days returning at certain seasons; *Ember-weeks*, the weeks in which these days fall; and our ancestors used the words *Ember-fast* and *Ember-tide* or season. *Lye.*  
**EMBER-GOOSE**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *columbus*.  
† **EMBER-ING**, *n.* The ember-days. *Tusser.*  
**EMBERS**, *n. plur.* [Sax. *amyrgan*.] Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.  
**EMBER-WEEK**. See **EMBER**.  
**EM-BEZ-ZLE**, *v. t.* [Norm. *embeasiler*.] 1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management. It differs from *stealing* and *robbery* in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but *embezzlement* denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. 2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance.  
**EM-BEZ-ZLED**, *pp.* Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.  
**EM-BEZ-ZLE-MENT**, *n.* 1. The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management. 2. The thing appropriated.  
**EM-BEZ-ZLER**, *n.* One who embezzles.  
**EM-BEZ-ZLING**, *pp.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management.  
**EM-BLAZE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *blasoner*.] 1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. 2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.  
**EM-BLAZ'ED**, (em-blâzd') *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.  
**EM-BLAZ'ING**, *pp.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.  
**EM-BLÄ'ZON**, (em-blâ'zn) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*.] 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial. 2. To deck in glaring colors; to display pompously.  
**EM-BLÄ'ZONED**, *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.  
**EM-BLÄ'ZON-ER**, *n.* 1. A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald. 2. One that publishes and displays with pomp.  
**EM-BLÄ'ZON-ING**, *pp.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.  
**EM-BLÄ'ZON-MENT**, *n.* An emblazoning. *Roscoe.*

**EM-BLÄ'ZON-RY**, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures.  
**EM-BLEM**, *n.* [Gr. *εμβλημα*.] 1. Inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another. 2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma. 3. A painting or representation, intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; an allusive picture; a typical designation. 4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities.  
**EM-BLEM**, *v. t.* To represent by similar qualities.  
**EM-BLE-MAT'IC**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to or comprising  
**EM-BLE-MAT'IC-AL**, } an emblem. 2. Representing by  
some allusion or customary connection. 3. Representing by similar qualities. 4. Using emblems.  
**EM-BLE-MAT'IC-AL-LY**, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.  
**EM-BLEMA-TIST**, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.  
**EM-BLEMA-TIZE**, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.  
**EM-BLE-MENT**, *n.* used mostly in the plural. [Norm. *emblem*.] The produce or fruits of land sown or planted *Blackstone.*  
**EM-BLE-MIZE**, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.  
**EM-BLE-MIZED**, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.  
**EM-BLE-MIZ-ING**, *pp.* Representing by an emblem.  
**EM-BLOOM**, *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom. *Good.*  
**EM-BODIED**, *pp.* Collected or formed into a body.  
**EM-BODY**, *v. t.* To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate.  
**EM-BODY-ING**, *pp.* Collecting or forming into a body.  
**EM-BÖGU'ING**, (em-bög'ing) *n.* The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.  
**EM-BÖLD-EN**, *v. t.* To give boldness or courage; to encourage.  
**EM-BÖLD'ENED**, *pp.* Encouraged.  
**EM-BÖLD-EN-ING**, *pp.* Giving courage or boldness.  
**EM'BO-LISM**, *n.* [Gr. *εμβολισμος*.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity. 2. Intercalated time.  
**EM-BO-LIS'MAL**, *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.  
**EM-BO-LIS'MIC**, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.  
**EM'BO-LUS**, *n.* [Gr. *εμβολος*.] Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston.  
**EM-BOR-DER**, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *emborder*.] To adorn with a border.  
**EM-BOSS**, *v. t.* 1. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relief or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures. 2. To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances. 3. To drive hard in hunting, till the deer foams, or a dog's knees swell.  
† **EM-BOSS**, *v. t.* [Fr. *emboiter*.] To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover. *Spenser.*  
† **EM-BOSS**, *v. t.* [It. *imboscare*.] To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket. *Milton.*  
**EM-BOSS'ED**, (em-bost') *pp.* Formed with bosses or raised figures.  
**EM-BOSS'ING**, *pp.* Forming with figures in relief.  
**EM-BOSS'MENT**, *n.* 1. A prominence, like a boss; a jut. 2. Relief; figures in relief; raised work.  
**EM-BOT-TLE**, *v. t.* To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.  
**EM-BOT-TLED**, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles. *Philips.*  
**EM-BÖW**, *v. t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.  
**EM-BÖW'EL**, *v. t.* 1. To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. 2. To take out the internal parts. 3. To sink or inclose in another substance.  
**EM-BÖW'ELED**, *pp.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.  
**EM-BÖW'EL-ER**, *n.* One that takes out the bowels.  
**EM-BÖW'EL-ING**, *pp.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.  
**EM-BÖWER**, *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower.  
**EM-BRACE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser*.] 1. To take, clasp or in close in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection. 2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered. 3. To comprehend; to include or take in. 4. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle. 5. To receive; to admit. 6. To find; to take; to accept. 7. To have carnal intercourse with. 8. To put on. 9. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly.  
**EM-BRACE**, *v. i.* To join in an embrace. *Shak.*  
**EM-BRACE**, *n.* 1. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms. 2. Reception of one thing in to another. 3. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.  
**EM-BRAC'ED**, (em-brâst') *pp.* 1. Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted. 2. Influenced corruptly; bussed; as a juror.  
**EM-BRACE-MENT**, *n.* 1. A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. 2. Hostile hug; grapple. 3. Comprehension;

state of being contained; inclosure. 4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce. 5. Willing acceptance.

EM-BRACER, n. 1. The person who embraces. 2. One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

EM-BRACER-Y, n. In law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

EM-BRACING, *ppr.* 1. Clapping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse.

2. Attempting to influence a jury corruptly.

† EM-BRAID, v. t. To upbraid. *Elyot.*

EM-BRA'SÛRE, (em-bra-zhûre) n. [Fr.] 1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.—2. In architecture, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall.

† EM-BRAVE, v. t. 1. To embellish; to make showy. 2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.

EMBRO-CATE, v. t. [Gr. ἐμβροχέω.] In surgery and medicine, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance.

EMBRO-CA-TED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or sponge.

EMBRO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or sponge.

EMBRO-CA-TION, n. 1. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance. 2. The liquid with which an affected part is washed.

EM-BROIDER, v. t. [Fr. broder.] To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work, as cloth, stuffs or muslin.

EM-BROIDERED, *pp.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.

EM-BROIDER-ER, n. One who embroiders.

EM-BROIDER-ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting with figured needle-work.

EM-BROIDER-Y, n. 1. Work in gold, silver or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. 2. Variegation or diversity of figures and colors.

EM-BROIL, v. t. [Fr. embrouiller.] 1. To perplex or entangle; to intermix in confusion. 2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion; to perplex.

EM-BROILED, (em-broidl) *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EM-BROIL-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble.

EM-BROIL-MENT, n. Confusion; disturbance.

EM-BROTHER, v. t. To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EM-BRY-O, } n. [Gr. ἐμβρυον; L. embryon.] 1. In physi-

EM-BRY-ON, } ology, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a fetus. 2. The rudiments of a plant. 3. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production.

EM-BRY-O, } a. Pertaining to or noting any thing in its

EM-BRY-ON, } first rudiments or unfinished state.

EM-BRY-OT-O-MY, n. (*embry*, and Gr. *toph*.) A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus in utero.

† EM-BUS-Y, (em-biz'y) v. t. To employ.

EME, n. [Sax. *eame*.] Uncle. See *EAME*.

E-MEN-A-GOGUE. See *EMMENAGOGUE*.

† E-MEND, v. t. To amend.

E-MEND-A-BLE, a. [L. *emendabilis*.] Capable of being amended or corrected. See *AMENDABLE*.

† E-MEND-DATE-LY, *adv.* Without fault; correct. *Taverner.*

EM-EN-DATION, n. [L. *emendatio*.] 1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend*, *amendment*, the French orthography. 2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.

EM-EN-DATOR, n. A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

E-MEND-A-TO-RY, a. Contributing to emendation.

† E-MEN-DI-CATE, v. t. [L. *emendico*.] To beg. See *MENDICATE*.

EM-E-RALD, n. [Sp. *esmeralda*.] A mineral and a precious stone, whose colors are a pure, lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green.

E-MERGE, (e-merj) v. i. [L. *emergo*.] 1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance. 2. To issue; to proceed from. 3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. 4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

E-MERGE-ANCE, } n. 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or

E-MERGE-NCY, } other covering or surrounding matter.

2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from, or quitting. 3. That which comes suddenly; a

sudden occasion; an unexpected event. 4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

E-MERGENT, a. 1. Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds. 2. Issuing or proceeding from. 3. Rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity. 4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; urgent; pressing.

E-MERIT-ED, a. [L. *emeritus*.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service. *Eecl'yn.*

EME-RODS, n. with a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*; Gr. *αιμορροΐδες*.] Hemorrhoids; piles; a dilatation of the veins about the rectum, with a discharge of blood.

E-MERSION, n. [L. *emergo*.] 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance.—2. In astronomy, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse. 3. The reappearance of a star, which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light. 4. Extrication.

EMER-Y, n. [Fr. *emeril*, *emeri*.] A mineral.

E-METIC, a. [It., Sp. *emetico*.] Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the esophagus and mouth.

E-METIC, n. A medicine that provokes vomiting.

E-METI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting. *Boyle.*

EME-TIN, n. A substance obtained from the root of *Ipecacuana*.

EMEU, } n. A name of the *casowary*.

EMEW, }

EM-I-CATION, n. [L. *emictio*.] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

E-MICTION, n. [L. *mingo*.] The discharging of urine, urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EM-I-GRANT, a. Removing from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside.

EM-I-GRANT, n. One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EM-I-GRATE, v. t. [L. *emigro*.] To quit one country, state or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

EM-I-GRATING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EM-I-GRATION, n. Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence.

EM-I-NENCE, } n. [L. *eminentia*.] 1. Elevation; height;

EM-I-NEN-CY, } a rising ground; a hill. 2. Summit; highest part. 3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. 4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office or celebrity. 5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; pre-eminence; conspicuousness. 6. Supreme degree. 7. Notice; distinction. 8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others.

EM-I-NENT, a. [L. *eminens*.] 1. High; lofty. 2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished. 3. High in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable.

EM-I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation.

EMIR, n. [Ar.] A title of dignity among the Turks, denoting a prince.

EM-ISS-ARY, n. [L. *emissarius*.] 1. A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach the gospel. 2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent; a spy.—An *emissary* may differ from a *spy*. A *spy*, in war, is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. 3. That which sends out or emits; [not used.]

EM-ISS-ARY, a. Exploring; spying. *B. Jonson.*

E-MISSION, n. [L. *emissio*.] 1. The act of sending or throwing out. 2. The act of sending abroad, or into circulation, notes of a state or of a private corporation. 3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government.

EM-IS-SI-TIOUS, a. Prying; narrowly examining. *Bp Hall.*

E-MIT, v. t. [L. *emitto*.] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out. 2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot. 3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. 4. To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation.

EM-MEN-A-GOGUE, n. [Gr. *εμμενος*.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EM-MET, n. [Sax. *amet*.] An ant or psimire.

EM-MEW, v. t. To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage. *Shak.*

† E-MOVE, v. t. To move; to rouse; to excite. *Spenser.*

EM-OL-LESCENCE, n. [L. *emollescens*.] In metallurgy

\* See *Synopsis*. MOVE, BOOK, DÔVE;—BULL, UNITE—C as K; G as J; S as Z, CH as SH; FH as in *this*. † *Obivets*.

that degree of softness in a fusible body, which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

E-MOLLI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. emollio.*] To soften; to render effeminate.

E-MOLLI-A-TED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

E-MOLLI-A-TING, *ppr.* Softening; rendering effeminate.

E-MOLLI-ENT, *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

E-MOLLI-ENT, *n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes, or sheaths the solids. *Coze.*

EM-OL-LI-TION, *n.* The act of softening or relaxing.

EMOLU-MENT, *n.* [*L. emolumentum.*] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services. 2. Profit; advantage; gains in general.

E-MOLU-MENT'AL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. *Evelyn.*

E-MONGST, for among, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.

E-MOTION, *n.* [*L. emotio.*] 1. A moving of the mind; any agitation of mind, or excitement of sensibility.—2. In a philosophical sense, an internal motion or agitation of the mind, which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a passion.

† EM-PAIR, *v. t.* To impair. *See* IMPAIR.

EM-PAIR, *v. t.* To become less; to grow worse. *Spenser.*

EM-PALE, *v. t.* [*Port. empalar; Fr. empaler.*] 1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defense. 2. To inclose; to surround. 3. To inclose; to shut in. 4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake.

EM-PAL'ED, (em-pald') *pp.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EM-PAL'EMENT, *n.* 1. A fencing, fortifying or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.—2. In botany, the calyx or flower-cup of a plant, which surrounds the fructification, like a fence of pales.—3. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.

EM-PAL'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EM-PAN'NEL, *n.* [*Fr. panneau.*] A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff; now written *panel*.

EM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a list of jurors. It is now written *impanel*, which see.

EM-PARK, *v. t.* To inclose as with a fence. *King.*

EM-PAR'LANCE. *See* IMPARLANCE.

EM-PASM, *n.* [*Gr. εμπασμ.*] A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EM-PASS'ION, *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. *See* IMPASSION. *Milton.*

EM-PASS'ION-ATE, *a.* Strongly affected. *Spenser.*

EM-PEACH. *See* IMPEACH.

EM-PETRAL. *See* EMPERIC.

EM-PEOP'LE, (em-pee'pl) *v. t.* To form into a people or community. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-PESS. *See* EMPRESS.

† EM-PER'IL, *v. t.* To endanger. *Spenser.*

EM-PER'ISHED, *a.* Decayed. *Spenser.*

EM-PER'OR, *n.* [*Fr. empereur; Sp. emperador; It. imperadore; L. imperator.*] Literally, the commander of an army.—In modern times, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.

† EM-PER-Y, *n.* Empire. *Shak.*

EM-PHA-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. εμphasis.*] In rhetoric, a particular stress of voice, given to certain words or parts of a discourse, or a distinctive utterance of words specially significant.

EM-PHA-SIZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice.

EM-PHAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Forcible; strong; impressive.

EM-PHAT'ICAL, } 2. Requiring emphasis. 3. Uttered with emphasis. 4. Striking to the eye.

EM-PHAT'ICAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly. 2. According to emphasis; [*not used.*] *Brown.*

EM-PHY-SE'MA, } *n.* [*Gr. εμψυσημα.*] In surgery, a puffy

EM-PHY-SEM, } tumor, easily yielding to pressure.

EM-PHY-SEM'A-TOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EM-PHY-TEC'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. εμ, εν and τεκτειναι.*] Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid.

† EM-PIERCE, (em-pers') *v. t.* To pierce into; to penetrate. *See* PIERCE. *Spenser.*

† EM-PIGHT', *a.* [from *piight*, to fix.] Fixed. *Spenser.*

EMPIRE, *n.* [*Fr., from L. imperium.*] 1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. 2. The territory, region or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An empire is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom. 3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway. 4. Any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended.

\* EM-PI-RIC, *n.* [*Gr. εμπιρικός.*] Literally, one who makes experiments. A physician who enters on practice without

a regular professional education. A quack; an ignorant

pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.

EM-PIR'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiments or exper-

EM-PIR'ICAL, } rience. 2. Versed in experiments. 3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science.

EM-PIR'ICAL-LY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

EM-PIR'IC-ISM, *n.* 1. Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education. 2. The practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

EM-PLAS'TER, *n.* [*Gr. εμπλαστρον.*] *See* PLASTER.

EM-PLAS'TER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EM-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. εμπλαστικός.*] *See* PLASTIC. Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster.

EM-PLEAD, *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to accuse. It is now written *implead*.

EM-PLOY, *v. t.* [*Fr. employer.*] 1. To occupy the time, attention and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use.

2. To use as an instrument or means. 3. To use as materials in forming any thing. 4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business. 5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business.—To employ one's self, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EM-PLOY, *n.* 1. That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment. 2. Occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession. 3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EM-PLOY'ABLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use. *Boyle.*

EM-PLOY'ED, (em-ployd') *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EM-PLOY'ER, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EM-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of employing or using. 2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands. 3. Office; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public.

EM-PLUNGE. *See* PLUNGE.

EM-POIS'ON, *v. t.* [*Fr. empoisonner.*] 1. To poison; to administer poison to. 2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance. 3. To imbitter; to deprive of sweetness.

EM-POIS'ONED, *pp.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; imbibited.

EM-POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbibites.

EM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; imbibiting.

EM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EM-PO-RET'IC, *a.* [*Gr. εμπροτικός.*] Used in markets, or in merchandise.

EM-PO'R'I-UM, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce.—2. In medicine, the common sensory in the brain.

EM-POW'ER-ISH. *See* IMPOW'ERISH.

EM-POWER, *v. t.* 1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. 2. To give physical power or force; to enable.

EM-POWERED, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EM-POWER-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.

EM-PRESS, *n.* [contracted from *empress.*] 1. The consort or spouse of an emperor. 2. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

EM-PRISE, *n.* [*Norm.; em, en and prise.*] An undertaking; an enterprise. *Spenser.*

EMPTI-ER, *n.* One that empties or exhausts.

EMPTI-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter. 2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum. 3. Want of solidity or substance. 4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire. 5. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge. *Pope.*

EMPTION, *n.* [*L. emptio.*] The act of buying; a purchasing. [*Not much used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

EMPTY, *a.* [*Sax. æmtig, or æmti.*] 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air. 2. Evacuated; not filled. 3. Unfurnished. 4. Void; devoid. 5. Void; destitute of solid matter. 6. Destitute of force or effect. 7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires.

8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry. 9. Hungry. 10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant. 11. Unfruitful; producing nothing. 12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity. 13. Destitute.

13. Destitute.

\* *See Synopsis.* Δ, Ε, Ι, Ο, Υ, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete.*

waste; desolate. 14. Without effect. 15. Without a cargo; in ballast.

EM-PY, *v. t.* 1. To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents. 2. To pour out the contents. 3. To waste; to make desolate.

EM-PY, *v. t.* 1. To pour out or discharge its contents. 2. To become empty.

EM-PY-ING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.

EM-PY-INGS, *n.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.

EM-PURPLE, *v. t.* To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple. *Phlips.*

EM-PURPLED, *pp.* Stained with a purple color.

EM-PURPLING, *ppr.* Tinging or dyeing of a purple color.

† EM-POSE, *n.* [Gr. *εἴδωρα*.] A phantom or spectre.

EM-PUZZLE. See PUZZLE.

EM-PY-E-MA, *n.* [Gr. *εἴδωρα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Quincy.*

EM-PYRE-AL, *a.* [Fr. *empyrée*.] 1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. 2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated.

\* EM-PY-RE-AN, *a.* Empyrean. *Akenside.*

\* EM-PY-RE-AN, *n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

EM-PYRE-UM, *n.* The same as *empyreuma*.

EM-PY-RE-UMA, *n.* [Gr.] In chemistry, a disagreeable smell produced from burnt oils.

EM-PY-REU-MATIC, *a.* Having the taste or smell

EM-PY-REU-MATIC-AL, *a.* Of burnt oil, or of burning animal and vegetable substances.

EM-PYRI-CAL, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan.*

EM-PY-RŌ-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εἴδωρα*.] A general fire; a conflagration. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

EM-RODS. See EMERODS.

E-MU, *n.* A large fowl of South America, with wings unfit for flight.

EM-U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *amulor*.] 1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. 2. To be equal to. 3. To imitate; to resemble; [unusual.] *Shak.*

EM-U-LATE, *a.* Ambitious. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EM-U-LATED, *pp.* Rivalled; imitated.

EM-U-LATING, *ppr.* Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.

EM-U-LATION, *n.* 1. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense. 2. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them. 3. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

EM-U-LATIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EM-U-LATOR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

EM-U-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female who emulates another.

† E-MUL-LE, *v. t.* To emulate.

E-MULG-ENT, *a.* [L. *emulgeo*.] Milking or draining out. In anatomy, the enulgent or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood. The enulgent veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted.

E-MULG-ENT, *n.* An enulgent vessel.

EM-U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *amulus*.] 1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with of. 2. Rivaling; engaged in competition. 3. Factious; contentious.

EM-U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling another. *Granville.*

E-MULSION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *emulsus*.] A soft liquid remedy of a color and consistence resembling milk.

E-MULSIVE, *a.* 1. Softening; milk-like. 2. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance.

E-MUN-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *emuntorium*.] In anatomy, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; a secretory gland; an excretory duct.

EM-US-CATION, *n.* [L. *emusco*.] A freeing from moss. [*Not much used.*] *Evelyn.*

EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Greek *εν*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*.—*En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children*.

EN-ABLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *enhabler*.] 1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. 2. To supply with means. 3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. 4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and, in general, with adequate means.

EN-ABLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral or legal.

EN-ABLE-MENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability.

EN-ABLE-ING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability or means; authorizing.

EN-ACT, *v. t.* [*en* and *act*.] 1. To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill. 2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power. 3. To act; to perform; to effect; [*not used.*] 4. To represent in action; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

† EN-ACT, *n.* Purpose; determination.

EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law. 2. Giving legislative forms and sanction.

EN-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to establish or decree. *Bp. Bramhall.*

EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law. *Chr. Observer.*

EN-ACT'OR, *n.* 1. One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law. 2. One who performs any thing; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

† EN-ACT'URE, *n.* Purpose. *Shak.*

E-NAL-LA-GE, *n.* [Gr. *εναλλαγή*.] A figure, in grammar, by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, or when one word is substituted for another.

EN-AM-BUSH, *v. t.* 1. To hide in ambush. 2. To ambush.

EN-AM-BUSHED, *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.

EN-AMEL, *n.* [*en*, and Fr. *email*.] 1. In mineralogy, a substance imperfectly vitrified.—In the arts, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. 2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colors, resembling enamel.—3. In anatomy, the smooth, hard substance, which covers the crown of a tooth.

EN-AMEL, *v. t.* 1. To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c. 2. To paint in enamel. 3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.

EN-AMEL, *v. t.* Like enamel.

EN-AMEL-AR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

EN-AMELED, *pp.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel.

EN-AMEL-ER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colors.

EN-AMEL-ING, *ppr.* Laying enamel.

EN-AMEL-ING, *n.* The act or art of laying enamels.

EN-AM-OR, *v. t.* [Fr. *amour*.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

EN-AM-O-RADO, *n.* One deeply in love. *Herbert.*

EN-AM-ORED, *pp.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.

EN-AM-OR-ING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming, captivating.

EN-ARMED, (en-armed) *a.* In heraldry, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c. of a different color from that of the body.

EN-AR-RATION, *n.* [L. *enarro*.] Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Little used.*]

EN-AR-THRO-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εναρθρωσις*.] In anatomy, that species of articulation, which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a movable joint; the ball and socket.

E-NATE, *a.* [L. *enatus*.] Growing out. *Smith.*

† E-NAUNTER, *adv.* Lest that. *Spenser.*

EN-CAGE, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. *Shak.*

EN-CAG'ED, (en-kägd) *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage

EN-CAG'ING, *ppr.* Cooping; confining in a cage.

EN-CAMP, *v. t.* 1. To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company. 2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

EN-CAMP, *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

EN-CAMP'ED, (en-kämp't) *pp.* Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.

EN-CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest.

EN-CAMP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest. 2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

EN-CANKER, *v. t.* To corrode; to canker. *Skelton.*

EN-CASE, *v. t.* To inclose or confine in a case or cover.

EN-CAUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *καυστικός*.] Pertaining to the art of enameling, and to painting in burnt wax.

EN-CAUSTIC, *n.* 1. Enamel or enameling. 2. The method of painting in burnt wax.

EN-CAVE, *v. t.* To hide in a cave or recess. *Shak.*  
 EN-CEINT<sup>4</sup>, (ân-saint) *n.* [Fr. In fortification, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place.  
 EN-CEINT<sup>4</sup>, (ân-saint) *a.* In *law*, pregnant; with child.  
 EN-CE-NTI-A, *n. plu.* [Gr. *εγκαινία*.] Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built, or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oldisnorth.*  
 EN-CHAFE, *v. t.* To chafe or fret; to provoke; to engage; to irritate. See *CHAFER*.  
 EN-CHAFED, (en-châf) *pp.* Chafed; irritated; en-  
 gaged.  
 EN-CHAFING, *pp.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.  
 EN-CHAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchaîner*.] 1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage. 2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine. 3. To link together; to connect.  
 EN-CHAINED, (en-châin) *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.  
 EN-CHAINING, *pp.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.  
 EN-CHANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter*.] 1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination. 2. To subdue by charms or spells. 3. To delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure.  
 EN-CHANTED, *pp.* 1. Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure. 2. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits.  
 EN-CHANTER, *n.* 1. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment. 2. One who charms or delights.—*Enchanter's nightshade*, a genus of plants, the *circœa*.  
 EN-CHANTING, *pp.* 1. Affecting with sorcery, charms or spells. 2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming. 3. *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.  
 EN-CHANTING-LY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm.  
 EN-CHANTMENT, *n.* 1. The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells or charms; incantation. 2. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.  
 EN-CHANTRESS, *n.* 1. A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic. 2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.  
 EN-CHARGE, *v. t.* To give in charge or trust.  
 EN-CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchaîner*.] 1. To infix or inclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. 2. *Technically*, to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design. 3. To adorn by being fixed on it. 4. To mark by incision. 5. To delineate.  
 EN-CHASED, (en-châst) *pp.* Enclosed as in a frame or in another body; adorned with embossed work.  
 EN-CHASING, *pp.* Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work.  
 EN-CHEAS'ON, *n.* [Old Fr.] Cause; occasion.  
 EN-CHI-RIDI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *εν και χιρ*.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand.  
 EN-CIN-DERED, *a.* Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram.*  
 EN-CIR-CLE, *v. t.* 1. To inclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form. 2. To encompass; to surround; to environ. 3. To embrace.  
 EN-CIR-CLED, *pp.* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.  
 EN-CIR-CLET, *n.* A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*  
 EN-CIR-CLING, *pp.* Surrounding with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.  
 EN-CLITIC, } *a.* [Gr. *εγκλιτικός*.] 1. Leaning; inclin-  
 EN-CLITIC-CAL, } ing, or inclined.—In *grammar*, an en-  
 clitic particle or word is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as *que, ne, and ve*, in *virumque, nonne, aliusve*. 2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.  
 EN-CLITIC, *n.* 1. A word which is joined to the end of another; as *que*, in *virumque*. 2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.  
 EN-CLITIC-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back. *Walker.*  
 EN-CLITICS, *a.* In *grammar*, the art of declining and conjugating words.  
 EN-CLOSE. See *ENCLOSE*.  
 EN-CLOUDED, *a.* Covered with clouds. *Spenser.*  
 EN-COACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Davies.*  
 EN-COFFIN, *v. t.* To put in a coffin.  
 EN-COFFINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin. *Spenser.*  
 EN-COMBER. See *ENCUMBER*.

† EN-COMBER-MENT, *n.* Molestation. *Spenser.*  
 EN-COMMI-AST, *n.* [Gr. *εγκομισαστης*.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.  
 EN-CO-MI-ASTIC, } *a.* Bestowing praise; praising;  
 EN-CO-MI-ASTIC-CAL, } commending; laudatory.  
 EN-CO-MI-ASTIC, *n.* A panegyric.  
 † EN-COMI-ON, *n.* Panegyric. *Fotherby.*  
 EN-COMI-UM, *n. plu.* ENCUMIUMS. [L.] Praise; panegyric; commendation.  
 EN-COMPASS, *v. t.* 1. To encircle; to surround. 2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. 3. To go or sail round.  
 EN-COMPASSED, *pp.* Encircled; surrounded; inclosed.  
 EN-COMPASS-ING, *pp.* Encircling; surrounding.  
 EN-COMPASS-MENT, *n.* 1. A surrounding. 2. A going round; circumlocution in speaking. *Shak.*  
 \* EN-CORE, a French word pronounced nearly *ân-kôre* and signifying *again, once more*; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.  
 \* EN-CORE, (ân-kôre) *v. t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.  
 EN-COUNTER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*.] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons. 2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes, less properly, a *duel*. 3. A fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men. 4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger. 5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting. 6. Occasion; casual incident; [unusual.]  
 EN-COUNTER, *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *encontrar*; Fr. *rencontrer*.] 1. To meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly. 2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle. 3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount. 4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute. 5. To meet, as an obstacle. 6. To oppose; to oppugn. 7. To meet in mutual kindness; [little used.]  
 EN-COUNTER, *v. i.* 1. To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. 2. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. 3. To meet in opposition or debate.  
 EN-COUNTERED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.  
 EN-COUNTER-ER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. *Atterbury.*  
 EN-COUNT-ER-ING, *pp.* Meeting; meeting in opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting.  
 EN-COURAGE, (en-kur'raje) *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager*.] To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspire.  
 EN-COURAGED, *pp.* Emboldened; inspired; animated; incited.  
 EN-COURAGE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. 2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit.  
 EN-COURA-GER, *n.* One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by council, reward or means of execution.  
 EN-COURA-GING, *pp.* 1. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage. 2. *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.  
 EN-COURA-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.  
 EN-CRADLE, *v. t.* To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*  
 EN-CRIMSON, *v. t.* To cover with a crimson color.  
 EN-CRIMSONED, *pp.* Covered with a crimson color.  
 EN-CRI-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *κρίνον*.] Stone-lily; a fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints, all perforated by some starchy from.  
 EN-CRISPED, (en-krispt) *a.* [Sp. *encrespar*.] Curled; formed in curls. *Skelton.*  
 EN-CROACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *acrocher*.] 1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into. 2. To creep on gradually, without right. 3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.  
 EN-CROACH-ER, *n.* 1. One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps. 2. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.  
 EN-CROACH'ING, *pp.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.  
 EN-CROACH'ING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.  
 EN-CROACH'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of encroachment.  
 EN-CROACH'MENT, *n.* 1. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right. 2.

That which is taken by encroaching on another.—3. In law, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment*.

EN-CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a crust.

EN-CUMBER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encumberer*. See *INCUMBER*.] 1. To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden, or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious. 2. To embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct. 3. To load with debts.

EN-CUMBERED, *pp.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.

EN-CUMBER-ING, *pp.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.

EN-CUMBRANCE, *n.* 1. A load; any thing that impedes motion, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment. 2. Useless addition or load. 3. Load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.

† EN-CY-CLE-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *κυκλικος*.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men.

EN-CY-CLO-PEDE, *n.* The round of learning. *Mannyngham*.

EN-CY-CLG-PE-DIA, or EN-CY-CLO-PE-DY, *n.* [Gr. *εν, κυκλος* and *πειδια*.] The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. A collection of the principal facts, principles and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order.

EN-CY-CLO-PE-DI-AN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

EN-CY-CLO-PE-DIST, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopaedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

EN-CYSTED, *a.* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle.

END, *n.* [Sax. *end, ende, or ende*; G. *ende*.] 1. The extreme point of a line, or of any thing that has more length than breadth. 2. The extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion, applied to time. 3. The conclusion or cessation of an action. 4. The close or conclusion; as the end of a chapter. 5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom. 6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. 7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. 8. Close of life; death; decease. 9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things. 10. Limit; termination. 11. Destruction. 12. Cause of death; a destroyer. 13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion. 14. A fragment or broken piece. *Shak*. 15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift.—16. *An end, for an end*, upright; erect; as, his hair stands an end.—17. *The ends of the earth*, in Scripture, are the remotest parts of the earth.

END, *v. t.* 1. To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate. 2. To destroy; to put to death.

END, *v. i.* 1. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished. 2. To terminate; to close; to conclude. 3. To cease; to come to a close.

† END-ALL, *n.* Final close. *Shak*.

EN-DAM-AGE, *v. t.* To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice.

EN-DAM-AGED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.

EN-DAM-AGE-MENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury. *Shak*.

EN-DAM-A-GING, *pp.* Harming; injuring.

EN-DAN-GER, *v. t.* 1. To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. 2. To incur the hazard of. *Bacon*.

EN-DAN-GERED, *pp.* Exposed to loss or injury.

EN-DAN-GER-ING, *pp.* Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.

EN-DAN-GER-ING, *n.* Injury; damage. *Milton*.

EN-DAN-GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard; danger. *Spenser*.

EN-DEAR, *v. t.* 1. To make dear; to make more beloved. 2. To raise the price; [not in use.]

EN-DEAR-ED, (en-deerd) *pp.* Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.

EN-DEAR-ING, *pp.* Making dear or more beloved.

EN-DEAR-MENT, *n.* 1. The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly, that which excites tenderness of affection. 2. The state of being beloved; tender affection.

EN-DEAVOR, (en-dev'ur) *n.* [Norm. *decover*.] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, towards the attainment of an object.

EN-DEAVOR, (en-dev'ur) *v. i.* 1. To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. 2. *v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect.

EN-DEAV-ORED, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

EN-DEAV-OR-ER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

EN-DEAV-OR-ING, *pp.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

EN-DEC-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *εν, δεκα* and *γωνια*.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles. *Bailey*.

EN-DEICTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενδεικτικον*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting. *Enfield*.

EN-DEM-IC, *a.* [Gr. *ενδημιος*.] Peculiar to a people or nation. An endemic disease is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject.

EN-DEN-IZE, *v. t.* To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [*Little used*.]

EN-DEN-I-ZEN, *v. t.* To naturalize. *B. Jonson*.

EN-DICT', EN-DICT-MENT. See *INDICT, INDICTMENT*.

ENDING, *pp.* Terminating; closing; concluding.

ENDING, *n.* 1. Termination; conclusion.—2. In grammar, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

END-IR-ONS, *n. plu.* Irons on each side of the life. See *ANDIRONS*.

EN-DITE'. See *INDITE*.

EN-DIVE, *n.* [Fr. *endive*.] A species of plant, of the genus *cichorium* or succory; used as a salad.

END-LESS, *a.* 1. Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration. 2. Perpetual; incessant; continual.

END-LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Without end or termination. 2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.

END-LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Extension without end or limit. 2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

END LONG, *adv.* In a line; with the end forward; [*little used*.] *Dryden*.

EN-DOR-TRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate.

EN-DORSE', EN-DORSE-MENT. See *INDORSE, INDORSEMENT*.

EN-DOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser*.] To engrave or carve. *Spenser*.

EN-DOW', *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer*.] 1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on. 2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property. 3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality or faculty; to induce.

EN-DOW-ED, (en-dow'd) *pp.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; induced.

EN-DOW-ER, *v. t.* To endow; to enrich with a portion. *Waterhouse*.

EN-DOW-EE, *n.* One who enriches with a portion. *Shakespeare*.

EN-DOW-ING, *pp.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; inducing.

EN-DOW-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling a dower on a woman, or of settling a fund for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c. 2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund or revenue permanently appropriated to any object. 3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator.

EN-DRUDGE, (en-drug') *v. t.* To make a drudge or slave; [*not used*.] *Hall*.

EN-DUE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo*.] To induce.

EN-DUR-ABLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

EN-DUR-ANCE, *n.* 1. Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness. 2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience. 3. Delay; a waiting for; [*not used*.]

EN-DURE', *v. i.* [Fr. *endurer*.] 1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide. 2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.

EN-DURE', *v. t.* 1. To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. 2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure. 3. To undergo; to sustain. 4. To continue in; [*not used*.]

EN-DUR-ED, (en-durd) *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

EN-DUR-ER, *n.* 1. One who bears, suffers or sustains. 2. He or that which continues long.

EN-DUR-ING, *pp.* 1. Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding. 2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

END-WISE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position. 2. With the end forward.

† EN-E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *eneco*.] To kill. *Harvey*.

E-NEID, *n.* [L. *Æneis*.] A heroic poem, written by Virgil.

ENE-MY, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*.] 1. A foe; an adversary. A private enemy is one who hates another and wishes him injury. A public enemy or foe is one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another. 2. One who hates or dislikes.—3. In theology and by way of eminence, the enemy is the devil; the archfiend.—4. In military affairs, the opposing army or naval force in war is called the enemy.

EN-ER-GETIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενεργητικος*.] 1. Operating with force, vigor and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. 2. Moving; working; active; operative.

\* See *Synopsis*. MGVE, BOCK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as r'his. † Obsolete

EN-ER-GET-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

† EN-ER-GIC, *a.* Powerful in effect. *Collins.*

† EN-ER-GI-CAL, *a.* Vigorous; active; powerful in effect.

EN-ER-GIZE, *v. t.* To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

EN-ER-GIZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

EN-ER-GIZED, *pp.* Invigorated.

EN-ER-GIZ-ER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

EN-ER-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force or vigor; acting with force.

EN-ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εργαία*.] 1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not. 2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. 3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect. 4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis.

EN-ERV-ATE, *a.* Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

\* EN-ERV-ATE or EN-ERV-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enervō*.] 1. To deprive of strength; to weaken; to render feeble. 2. To cut the nerves.

\* EN-ERV-ATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

\* EN-ERV-A-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength, force or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

EN-ER-V-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of weakening, or reducing strength. 2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

EN-ERVE, (en-erv) *v. t.* To weaken; the same as *enervate*.

EN-FAMISH, *v. t.* To famish. See *FAMISH*.

EN-FEE-BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate.

EN-FEE-BLED, *pp.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

EN-FEE-BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation. *Spectator.*

EN-FEE-BLING, *ppr.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

EN-FELONED, *a.* Fierce; cruel. *Spenser.*

\* EN-FEOFF, (en-feff) *v. t.* [Law L. *feoffo*.] 1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin. 2. To surrender or give up; [not used.]

\* EN-FEOFF'ED, (en-feff't) *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

\* EN-FEOFF'ING, *ppr.* Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament.

\* EN-FEOFF'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. 2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

EN-FETTER, *v. t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters. *Shak.*

EN-FEVER, *v. t.* To excite fever in. *Scowrd.*

† EN-FIERCE, (en-fers) *v. t.* To make fierce. *Spenser.*

EN-FI-LADE', *n.* [Fr.] A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line.

EN-FI-LADE', *v. t.* To pierce, scour or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

EN-FI-LAD'ED, *pp.* Pierced or raked in a line.

EN-FI-LAD'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.

† EN-FIRE, *v. t.* To inflame; to set on fire. *Spenser.*

EN-FLESH', *v. t.* To harden; to establish in any practice. *Florio.*

EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enforcir*.] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. 2. To make or gain by force; to force. 3. To put in act by violence; to drive. 4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate. 5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind. 6. To compel; to constrain; to force. 7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect. 8. To press with a charge. 9. To prove; to evince.

† EN-FORCE', *v. i.* To attempt by force.

† EN-FORCE', *n.* Force; strength; power. *Milton.*

EN-FORCE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be enforced.

EN-FORCED, (en-forst) *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.

EN-FORCED-LY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice. *Shak.*

EN-FORCEMENT, *n.* 1. The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied. 2. That which gives force, energy or effect; sanction. 3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. 4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains.—5. In a general sense, any thing which compels or constrains. 6. A putting in execution.

EN-FOR-CER, *n.* One who compels, constrains or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

EN-FOR-CING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.

EN-FORM', *v. t.* To form; to fashion. See *FORM*.

EN-FOULDERED, *a.* [Fr. *fouloyer*.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser.*

EN-FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery. 2. To make free of a city, corporation or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. 3. To free or release from custody. 4. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens.

EN-FRAN'CHISED, *pp.* 1. Set free; released from bondage. 2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.

EN-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* 1. Release from slavery or custody. 2. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens.

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ER, *n.* One who enfranchises.

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the privileges of free citizens.

† EN-FROWARD, *v. t.* To make froward or perverse.

† EN-FROZEN, *a.* Frozen; congealed. *Spenser.*

† EN-GAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *engager*.] 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety. 2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge. 3. To enlist; to bring into a party. 4. To embark in an affair. 5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to. 6. To unite and bind by contract or promise. 7. To attract and fix. 8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. 9. To attack in contest; to encounter.

EN-GAGE', *v. i.* 1. To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. 2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. 3. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self.

EN-GAGE'D, (en-gād') *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.

EN-GAGE'D-LY, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.

EN-GAG'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation. *Flint's Massilia.*

EN-GAG'EMENT, *n.* 1. The act of pawning, pledging or making liable for debt. 2. Obligation by agreement or contract. 3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. 4. Occupation; employment of the attention. 5. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action. 6. Obligation; motive; that which engages.

EN-GAG'ER, *n.* One that enters into an engagement or agreement.

EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding. 2. *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.

EN-GAG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections

† EN-GAIL'LANT, *v. t.* To make a gallant of. *B. Jonson*

† EN-GAOL', (en-gāl') *v. t.* To imprison. *Shak.*

† EN-GAR'BOIL, *v. t.* To disorder.

EN-GAR'LAND, *v. t.* To encircle with a garland.

EN-GAR'RISON, *v. t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*

† EN-GAS'TRI-MUTH, *n.* [Gr. *εγαστρον* and *μυθος*.] A ventriculogist.

EN-GEN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *engendrer*.] 1. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo. 2. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth.

EN-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

EN-GEN'DER'ED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.

EN-GEN'DER-ER, *n.* He or that which engenders.

EN-GEN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.

EN-GILD', *v. t.* To gild; to brighten. *Shak.*

EN-GINE, *n.* [Fr. *engin*.] 1. In mechanics, a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire engine, a steam engine. 2. A military machine; as a battering ram, &c. 3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. 4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire. 5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose. 6. An agent for another; usually in an ill sense.

EN-GIN-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *ingenieur*.] 1. In the military art, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms the plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications.—Civil engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals.

2. One who manages engines or artillery.

EN-GINE-RY, (en-jin-ry) *n.* 1. The art of managing engines or artillery. 2. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war. 3. Machination.

EN-GIRD', *v. t.* To surround; to encircle; to encompass

EN-GIRD'ED, or EN-GIRT', *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed.

EN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.

EN-GLAD', *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice.

† EN-GLAIM'ED, (en-glāim'd) *a.* Furred; clammy.

ENGLAND. See *ENGLISH*.

ENGLA, *n.* A gull; a put; a bubble.

ENGLISH, (ing'lish) *a.* [Sax. *Englisc*, from *Engla*, and *Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and

gave it the name of *England*.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.

ENGLISH, (ing'lish) *n.* 1. The people of England. 2. The language of England or of the English nation.

ENGLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language.

ENGLISHED, *pp.* Rendered into English.

ENGLISH-RY, *n.* The state of being an Englishman.

EN-GLUT, *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir*.] 1. To swallow. *Shak.* 2. To fill; to glut. *Spenser.*

EN-GÖRE, *v. t.* To pierce; to gore. [See *GORE*.] *Spenser.*

EN-GORGE, (en-gorj) *v. t.* [Fr. *engorger*.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities.

EN-GORGE, (en-gorj) *v. i.* To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. *Milton.*

EN-GORGED, (en-gorjd) *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

EN-GORGE-MENT, (en-gorj'ment) *n.* The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

EN-GORING, *pp.* Swallowing with voracity.

EN-GRAFT, *v. t.* To ingraft, which see.

EN-GRÄIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *engrâler*.] In heraldry, to variegate; to spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges; to indent in curve lines.

EN-GRÄILED, (en-gräild) *pp.* Variegated; spotted.

EN-GRAIN, *v. t.* To dye in gr'n, or in the raw material; to dye deep.

EN-GRAINED, (en-gräind) *pp.* Dyed in the grain.

EN-GRAINING, *pp.* Dyeing in the grain.

EN-GRAPPLE, *v. t.* To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast.

EN-GRASP, *v. t.* To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe.

EN-GRAVE, *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*; *pp.* *engraved* or *engraven* [Fr. *graver*.] 1. To cut, as metals, stones or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions. 2. To picture or represent by incisions. 3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. 4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhum; [obs.]

EN-GRAVED, or EN-GRAVEN, *pp.* Cut or marked, as with a chisel or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed.

EN-GRAVING, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

EN-GRAVER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures or devices, on stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

EN-GRAVER-Y, *n.* The work of an engraver. [Little used.]

EN-GRAVING, *pp.* Cutting or marking stones or metals, with a chisel or graver; imprinting.

EN-GRAVING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters and devices; a branch of sculpture; a print.

EN-GRIEVE, *v. t.* To grieve; to pain. See *GRIEVE*.

EN-GROSS, *v. t.* [Fr. *engrossir*.] 1. Primarily, to make thick or gross; to thicken; [not used.] 2. To make larger; to increase in bulk; [not used.] 3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole. 4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. 5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct, legible characters. 6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees.

EN-GROSSED, (en-gröst) *pp.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large, fair characters.

EN-GROSSER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price. 2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

EN-GROSSING, *pp.* 1. Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market. 2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.

EN-GROSSMENT, *n.* 1. The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole. 2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.

EN-GUARD, *v. t.* To guard; to defend. *Shak.*

EN-GULF, *v. t.* To throw or to absorb in a gulf.

EN-GULFED, (en-gulft) *pp.* Absorbed in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.

EN-GULF-MENT, *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex.

EN-HANCE, (en-häns) *v. t.* [Norm. *enhancer*.] 1. To raise; to lift; [obs.] 2. To raise; to advance; to heighten. 3. To increase; to aggravate.

EN-HANCED, (en-häns) *v. t.* To raise; to advance; to heighten; increased.

EN-HANCEMENT, *n.* 1. Rise; increase; augmentation. 2. Increase; aggravation.

EN-HANCER, *n.* One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.

EN-HAN'GING, *pp.* Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.

EN-HAR-BOR, *v. i.* To dwell in or inhabit. *Brown.*

EN-HARDEN, *v. t.* To harden; to encourage. *Milton.*

EN-HAR-MON'IC, *n.* In music, an epithet applied to such a species of composition, as proceeds on very small intervals.

E-NIG-MA, *n.* [L. *enigma*.] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. *Johnson. Eneyid.*

EN-IG-MAT'IC, { *a. i.* Relating to or containing a riddle-EN-IG-MAT'IC-AL, } die; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous. 2. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.

EN-IG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an obscure manner.

E-NIG-MA-TIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. *Addison.*

E-NIG-MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

E-NIG-MA-TOG-RA-PHY, { *n.* [Gr. *αἰνυγία* and *γραφία*, } or *λογος*.] The art of making and solving riddles.

EN-JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *enjoindre*.] 1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Says *Johnson*, "This word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less impious than *command*." 2. In law, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

EN-JOINED, (en-join'd) *pp.* Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.

EN-JOINER, *n.* One who enjoins.

EN-JOINING, *pp.* Ordering; directing. *Brown.*

EN-JOINMENT, *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

EN-JOY, *v. t.* [Fr. *joir*.] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. 2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of. 3. To have, possess and use with satisfaction; to have, hold or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable.

EN-JOY, *v. i.* To live in happiness. [Unusual.] *Milton.*

EN-JOY-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed. *Pope.*

EN-JOY'ED, (en-joy'd) *pp.* Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with content.

EN-JOYER, *n.* One who enjoys.

EN-JOYING, *pp.* Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

EN-JOYMENT, *n.* 1. Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition. 2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable.

EN-KIN'DLE, *v. t. i.* 1. To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame. 2. To excite, to rouse into action; to inflame.

EN-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; roused into action; excited.

EN-KINDLING, *pp.* Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

EN-LARD, *v. t.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

EN-LARGE, (en-lärj) *v. t. i.* 1. To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth or size; to expand in bulk. 2. To dilate; to expand; as with joy or love. 3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. 4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye. 5. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. 6. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence. 7. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger.

EN-LARGED, (en-lärjd) *v. t. i.* 1. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. 2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. 3. To exaggerate.

EN-LARGED, (en-lärjd) *pp.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

EN-LARGE-ED-LY, *adv.* With enlargement. *Moutagu.*

EN-LARGE-MENT, *n.* 1. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. 2. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought. 3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable. 4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress or straits. *Esther*, iv. 5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

EN-LARGER, *n.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends or expands; an amplifier.

EN-LARGING, *pp.* Increasing in bulk; extending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

EN-LARG'ING, *n.* Enlargement.

EN-LIGHT, (en-lite) *v. t.* To illuminate; to enlighten. [Rarely used.] *Pope.*

EN-LIGHTEN, (en-litn) *v. t.* [Sax. *enlitan*.] 1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate. 2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly. 3. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or

- comprehend truth. 4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.
- EN-LIGHTENED, *pp.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.
- EN-LIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind.
- EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.
- EN-LINK', *v. t.* To chain to; to connect. *Shak.*
- EN-LIST', *v. t.* 1. To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list. 2. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register.
- EN-LIST', *v. i.* To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.
- EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.
- †EN-LIVE', *v. t.* [from *live*, *live*.] To animate; to make alive. *Bp. Hall.*
- EN-LIVEN, (en-liv'n) *v. t.* 1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite. 2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly. 3. To make cheerful, gay or joyous.
- EN-LIVENED, *pp.* Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.
- EN-LIVEN-ER, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.
- EN-LIVEN-ING, *ppr.* Giving life, spirit or animation; inspiring; invigorating; making vivacious, sprightly or cheerful.
- EN-LUMINE, *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten.
- EN-MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble; to harden.
- EN-MESH', *v. t.* To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shak.*
- EN-MEW', *See* EMMEW.
- EN-MI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inimicitie*.] 1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than aversion, and less than malice, and differs from *displeasure* in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient. 2. A state of opposition.
- †EN-MOVE'. *See* EMMOVE.
- EN-NE-A-CON-TA-HE-DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *εννεηκοντα* and *δρα*.] Having ninety faces. *Cleveland.*
- EN-NE-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *εννεα* and *γωνια*.] In geometry, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles.
- EN-NE-AN-DER, *n.* [Gr. *εννεα* and *ανδρ*.] In botany, a plant having nine stamens.
- EN-NE-AN-DRI-AN, *a.* Having nine stamens.
- EN-NE-A-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *εννεα* and *πεταλον*.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.
- EN-NE-AT'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *εννεα*.] *Enneatecal days* are every ninth day of a disease.—*Enneatecal years* are every ninth year of a man's life.
- †EN-NEW', *v. t.* To make new. *Skelton.*
- EN-NO'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennobir*.] 1. To make noble; to raise to nobility. 2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities or excellence. 3. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*
- EN-NO'BLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence or value.
- EN-NO'BLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of advancing to nobility. 2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.
- EN-NO'BLING, *ppr.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.
- ENNUI, (an-wee') *n.* [Fr.] Weariness; heaviness; lassitude of fastidiousness.
- EN-O-DATION, *n.* [L. *enodatio*.] 1. The act of clearing of knots, or of untying. 2. Solution of a difficulty; [L. *n.*]
- E-NODE', *a.* [L. *enodis*.] In botany, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.
- E-NOM'O-TAR'JI, *n.* The commander of an enomoty.
- E-NOM'O-TY, *n.* [Gr. *εννομοτα*.] In Lacedæmon, anciently, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two. *Mitford.*
- †E-NORM. *See* ENORMOUS.
- E-NOR'MAL-TY, *n.* [L. *enormitas*.] 1. Any wrong, irregular, vicious or sinful act, either in government or morals. 2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany. 3. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt.
- E-NOR'MOUS, *a.* [L. *enormis*.] 1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule. 2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure. 3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive. 4. Exceeding in bulk or height, the common measure. 5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual.
- E-NOR'MOUS-LY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure.
- E-NOR'MOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.
- E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *a.* [Sax. *genog*, *genoh*.] That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.
- E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *n.* 1. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. 2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.
- E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *adv.* 1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or
- degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants. 2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. 3. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction. 4. An exclamation denoting sufficiency.
- E-NOUNCE', (e-nouns') *v. t.* [Fr. *annoncer*.] To utter; to pronounce; to declare. [Little used.]
- E-NOUN'CED, (e-nounst') *pp.* Uttered; pronounced.
- ENOUN'GING, *ppr.* Uttering; pronouncing.
- E-NOW', the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.
- EN-PAS-SANT', (an-pas-sa') [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
- EN-PIERCE'. *See* EMPIERCE.
- †EN-QUICK'EN, *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive
- EN-QUIRE', usually written *inquire*, which see, and its derivatives.
- †EN-RACE', *v. t.* To implant. *Spenser.*
- EN-RAGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrager*.] To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.
- EN-RAGE'D, (en-rajd') *pp.* Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.
- EN-RANG'ED, *ppr.* Exasperating; provoking to madness.
- EN-RANGE', *v. t.* To put in order; to rove over. *Spenser.*
- EN-RANK', *v. t.* To place in ranks or order. *Shak.*
- EN-RAPTURE, *v. t.* To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.—*Enrapt*, in a like sense, is little used.
- EN-RAPTURED, *pp.* Transported with pleasure.
- EN-RAPT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Transporting with pleasure.
- EN-RAVISH, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture. *Spenser.*
- EN-RAVISHED, *pp.* Transported with delight.
- EN-RAVISH-ING, *ppr.* Throwing into ecstasy.
- EN-RAVISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.
- EN-REGIS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer*.] To register; to enroll or record. *Spenser.*
- EN-RHEUM', *v. i.* [Fr. *enrhummer*.] To have rheum through cold.
- EN-RICH', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrichir*.] 1. To make rich, wealthy or opulent; to supply with abundant property. 2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants, and render productive. 3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable. 4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental.
- EN-RICH'ED, (en-rich') *pp.* Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful or ornamental.
- EN-RICH-ER, *n.* One that enriches.
- EN-RICH'ING, *ppr.* Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful or ornamental.
- EN-RICH'MENT, *n.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.
- EN-RIDGE', (en-rij') *v. t.* To form into ridges. *Shak.*
- EN-RING', *v. t.* To encircle; to bind. *Shak.*
- EN-RIPEN, (en-ri-pen) *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.
- EN-RIVE', *v. t.* To rive; to cleave. *Spenser.*
- EN-ROBE', *v. t.* To clothe with rich attire; to invest.
- EN-ROB'ED, (en-robd') *pp.* Attired; invested.
- EN-ROB'ING, *ppr.* Investing; adorning.
- EN-ROLL', *v. t.* [Fr. *enroller*.] 1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue. 2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. 3. To wrap; to involve; [not used.]
- EN-ROLLED, (en-roll'd) *pp.* Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.
- EN-ROLL-ER, *n.* He that enrolls or registers.
- EN-ROLL'ING, *ppr.* Inserting in a register; recording.
- EN-ROLL'MENT, *n.* 1. A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded. 2. The act of enrolling.
- EN-ROOT', *v. t.* To fix by the root; to fix fast.
- EN-ROO'T'ED, *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.
- EN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep.
- †EN-ROUND', *v. t.* To environ; to surround; to inclose.
- ENS, *n.* [L. *ens*.] Entity; being; existence.—Among the *old chemists*, the power, virtue or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies. [Little used.]
- †EN-SAFE', *v. t.* To render safe. *W. Bell.*
- EN-SAM'PLE, *n.* [L. *exemplum*.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation. [Rarely used.]
- EN-SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to show by example [Seldom used.]
- EN-SANGUINE, *v. t.* [L. *sanguis*.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.
- EN-SANGUINED, *pp.* Suffused or stained with blood.
- EN-SATE, *a.* [L. *ensis*.] Having sword-shaped leaves.
- EN-SCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To insert in a schedule. *See* SCHEDULE. *Shak.*
- EN-SCONCE', (en-ekons') *v. t.* To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure

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

EN-SCONCED, (en-skonst') *pp.* Covered or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.

EN-SCONCING, *ppr.* Covering or sheltering, as by a fort.

EN-SEAL, *v. t.* To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.

EN-SEALED, (en-seeld') *pp.* Impressed with a seal.

EN-SEALING, *ppr.* Sealing; affixing a seal to.

EN-SEALING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal to.

EN-SEAM, *v. t.* To sew up; to inclose by a seam.

EN-SEAMED, *a.* Greasy; Shak.

EN-SEAR, *v. t.* To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness. *Shak.*

† EN-SEARCH, (en-serch) *v. t.* To search for; to try to find.

EN-SEMBLE, *n.* [Fr.] One with another; on an average.

EN-SHIELD, *v. t.* To shield; to cover; to protect.

EN-SHRINE, *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet.

EN-SHRINED, (en-shrind') *pp.* 1. Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest. 2. Inclosed; placed as in a shrine.

EN-SHRINING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet.

EN-SIF-FER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ensis* and *fero.*] Bearing or carrying a sword.

EN-SIFORM, *a.* [L. *ensiformis.*] Having the shape of a sword.

EN-SIGN, (en-s'tne) *n.* [Fr. *enseigne.*] 1. The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colors; a standard. 2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice. 3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank or office. 4. The officer who carries the flag or colors, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.—5. *Naval ensign* is a large banner hoisted on a staff, and carried over the poop or stern of a ship.

EN-SIGN-BEAR-ER, *n.* He that carries the flag; an ensign.

EN-SIGN-CY, *n.* The rank, office or commission of an ensign.

† EN-SKIED, (en-skide') *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal.

EN-SLAVE, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master. 2. To reduce to servitude or subjection.

EN-SLAVED, (en-slavd') *pp.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.

EN-SLAVEMENT, *n.* The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude. *South.*

EN-SLAYER, *n.* He who reduces another to bondage.

EN-SLAVING, *ppr.* Reducing to bondage.

EN-SNARE, *n.* See ISSNARE.

EN-SNARL, *v. t.* To entangle. *Spenser.*

EN-SNARL, *v. i.* To snarl; to gnash the teeth. *Cockram.*

EN-SOBER, *v. t.* To make sober. *Taylor.*

EN-SPHERE, *v. t.* 1. To place in a sphere. 2. To make into a sphere.

EN-STAMP, *v. t.* To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

EN-STAMPED, (en-stamp't) *pp.* Impressed deeply.

EN-STAMPING, *ppr.* Impressing deeply.

EN-STYLE, *v. t.* To style; to name; to call. [Little used.]

EN-SUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ensuire.*] To follow; to pursue. [Nearby obs.]

EN-SUE, *v. i.* 1. To follow as a consequence of premises. 2. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.

EN-SUING, *ppr.* Following as a consequence; succeeding.

EN-SURE, and its derivatives. See ISSURE.

EN-SWEEP, *v. t.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

EN-TABLA-TURE, *n.* (Sp. *entablamento*; Fr. *entablement*.)

EN-TABLE-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *entablement.*] In architecture, that part of the order of a column, which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze and cornice.

† EN-TACKLE, *v. t.* To supply with tackle. *Skelton.*

EN-TAIL, *n.* [Fr. *entailier.*] 1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. 2. Rule of descent settled for an estate. 3. Engraver's work; inlay; [obs.]

EN-TAIL, *v. t.* 1. To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it. 2. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. 3. To cut; to carve for ornament; [obs.]

EN-TAILED, (en-tald') *pp.* 1. Settled on a man and certain heirs specified. 2. Settled on a person and his descendants.

EN-TAILING, *ppr.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent.

EN-TAILMENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent. 2. The act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.

EN-TAME, *v. t.* To tame; to subdue. *Gower.*

EN-TANGLE, *v. t.* 1. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered. 2. To involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self. 3.

To lose in numerous or complicated involutions. 4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass. 5. To puzzle; to bewilder. 6. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex. 7. To perplex or distract, as with cares. 8. To multiply intricacies and difficulties.

EN-TANGLED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insured.

EN-TANGLE-MENT, *n.* Involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity. *Locke.*

EN-TANGLER, *n.* One who entangles.

EN-TANGLING, *ppr.* Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.

EN-TENDER, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness.

ENTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrer.*] 1. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever, to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. 2. To advance into, in the progress of life. 3. To begin in a business, employment or service; to enlist or engage in. 4. To become a member of. 5. To admit or introduce. 6. To set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register. 7. To set down, as a name; to enroll. 8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land.

ENTER, *v. i.* 1. To go or come in; to pass into. 2. To flow in. 3. To pierce; to penetrate. 4. To penetrate mentally. 5. To engage in. 6. To be initiated in. 7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part.

† ENTER-DEAL, *n.* Mutual dealings. *Spenser.*

ENTERED, *pp.* Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.

ENTER-ER, *n.* One who is making a beginning. *Seward.*

ENTER-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging.

ENTER-ING, *n.* Entrance; a passing in.

ENTER-LACE. See INTERLACE.

ENTERO-CÈLE, *n.* [Gr. *enteron* and *κῆλη.*] In surgery, intestinal hernia; a rupture of the intestines.

ENTER-OL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *enteron* and *λογος.*] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast and belly.

ENTER-OM-PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. *enteron* and *ομφαλος.*] Navel rupture; umbilical rupture.

ENTER-PAR-LANCE, *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *parler.*] Parley, mutual talk or conversation; conference.

ENTER-PLEAD. See INTERPLEAD.

ENTER-PRISE, *n.* [Fr.] That which is undertaken, or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral.

ENTER-PRISE, *v. t.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform. *Dryden.*

ENTER-PRISED, *pp.* Undertaken; attempted.

ENTER-PRIS-ER, *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one.

ENTER-PRIS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Undertaking, especially a bold design. 2. *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes.

ENTER-TAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *entretenir.*] 1. To receive into the house, and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also. 2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; properly, to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation, discourse or argument. 3. To keep in one's service; to maintain. 4. To keep, hold or maintain in the mind with favor; to reserve in the mind; to harbor; to cherish. 5. To maintain; to support; as, to entertain a hospital; [obs.] 6. To please; to amuse; to divert. 7. To treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward.

† ENTER-TAIN, *n.* Entertainment. *Spenser.*

ENTER-TAINED, (en-ter-tand') *pp.* Received with hospitality; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind.

ENTER-TAINER, *n.* 1. He who entertains; he who receives company with hospitality, or for reward. 2. He who retains others in his service. 3. He that amuses, pleases or diverts.

ENTER-TAINING, *ppr.* 1. Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations, for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing. 2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting.

ENTER-TAINING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

ENTER-TAINMENT, *n.* 1. The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. 2. Provisions of the table; hence also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper. 3. The amusement, pleasure or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which

the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. 4. Reception; admission. 5. The state of being in pay or service; [obs.] 6. Payment of those retained in service; [obs.] 7. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce.

EN-TER-TISSUED, *a.* Interwoven; having various colors intermixed. *Shak.*

EN-THE-ASTIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*.] Having the energy of God.

EN-THE-AS-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to deific energy.

† EN-THEAT, *a.* [Gr. *ενθεος*.] Enthusiastic.

EN-THRALL, *v. t.* To enslave. See *INTRALL*.

EN-THRILL, *v. t.* To pierce. See *THRILL*.

EN-THRONE, *v. t.* 1. To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty. 2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat. 3. To invest with sovereign authority.

EN-THRONED, (en-thron'd) *pp.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place.

EN-THRÖNING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat.

EN-THUNDER, *v. i.* To make a loud noise, like thunder.

EN-THÜ-SI-ASM, (en-thü'ze-azm) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιασμος*.] 1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him. 2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success.

EN-THÜ-SI-AST, (en-thü'ze-ast) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιαστος*.] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him. 2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love, or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal. 3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

† EN-THU-SI-AS-TIC, *n.* An enthusiast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

EN-THU-SI-AS-TIC, } *a.* 1. Filled with enthusiasm,  
EN-THU-SI-AS-TI-CAL, } or the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him. 2. Highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation. 3. Elevated; warm; tinged with enthusiasm.

EN-THU-SI-AS-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

EN-THY-ME-MAT-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.

ENTHY-MEME, *n.* [Gr. *ενθυμημα*.] In *rhetoric*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

ENTICE, *v. t.* [Sp. *aticar*; Fr. *attiser*.] 1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin. 2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray. 3. To incite; to allure; in a good sense. *Engfield.*

EN-TICED, (en-tist') *pp.* Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.

ENTICEMENT, *n.* 1. The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation. 2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. 3. Allurement.

ENTICER, *n.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

EN-TICING, *ppr.* 1. Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery or persuasion; alluring. 2. *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

EN-TICING-LY, *adv.* Charming; in a winning manner.

† EN-TIERTY, *n.* [Old Fr. *entiertie*.] The whole. *Bacon.*

EN-TIRE, *a.* [Fr. *entier*; Sp. *entero*; Port. *entiro*; It. *intero*.] 1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts. 2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. 3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. 4. Sincere; hearty. 5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed. 6. Unmingled; unalloyed. 7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful. 8. In full strength; unbroken.—9. In *botany*, an *entire stem* is one without branches.

EN-TIRELY, *adv.* 1. Wholly; completely; fully. 2. In the whole; without division. 3. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.

EN-TIRENESS, *n.* 1. Completeness; fulness; totality; unbroken form or state. 2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

EN-TIRETY, *n.* 1. Wholeness; completeness. *Blackstone.* 2. The whole. *Bacon.*

EN-TI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Considered by itself. [This word, and *entitatively*, rarely or never used.]

EN-TITLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intituler*.] 1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation. 2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence, as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. 3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title. 4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable

qualifications. 5. To dignify by a title or honorable appellation. 6. To ascribe; [obs.]

EN-TITLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim.

EN-TITLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim.

EN-TI-TY, *n.* [Low L. *entitas*.] 1. Being; existence. 2. A real being, or species of being.

EN-TOIL, *v. t.* To take with toils; to insnare.

EN-TOMB, (en-toom') *v. t.* 1. To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body. 2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

EN-TOMBED, (en-toom'd) *pp.* Deposited in a tomb; buried.

EN-TOMBING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying.

EN-TOMBMENT, *n.* Burial. *Barrow.*

EN-TO-MO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα* and *λιθος*.] A fossil substance bearing the figure of an insect, or a petrified insect.

EN-TO-MO-LOG-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα* and *λογος*.] That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or history and description of insects.

EN-TOR-TI-LA-TION, *n.* [Fr. *entortillement*.] A turning into a circle. *Donna.*

EN-TRAIL, or EN-TRAILS, *n.* [Fr. *entrailles*.] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; particularly, the guts or intestines; the bowels; used chiefly in the plural. 2. The internal parts.

† EN-TRAIL, *v. t.* [It. *intralciare*.] To interweave; to diversify.

EN-TRAM-MEL, *v. t.* To catch; to entangle; to trammel. *Hacket.*

† EN-TRAM-MELED, *a.* Curled; frizzled.

EN-TRANCE, *n.* [L. *intrans*.] 1. The act of entering into a place. 2. The power of entering. 3. The door, gate, passage or avenue, by which a place may be entered. 4. Commencement; initiation; beginning. 5. The act of taking possession, as of land. 6. The act of taking possession, as of an office. 7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house. 8. The beginning of any thing.

EN-TRANCE, *v. t.* or *i.* [from *transe*, Fr.] 1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility. 2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

EN-TRANCED, (en-transt') *pp.* Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

EN-TRANCING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

EN-TRAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper*.] To catch, as in a trap; to insnare; to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions.

EN-TRAPPED, (en-trapt') *pp.* Insnared; entangled.

EN-TRAPPING, *ppr.* Insnaring; involving in difficulties.

EN-TREAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *en* and *traiter*.] 1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune. 2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to yield to entreaty. 3. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use or manage. *Entreat* is always applied to persons, as *treat* is to persons or things. 4. To entertain; to amuse; [obs.] 5. To entertain; to receive; [obs.]

EN-TREAT, *n. i.* 1. To make an earnest petition or request. 2. To offer a treaty; [not used.] 3. To treat; to discourse; [not used.]

EN-TREAT-ABLE, *a.* That may be entreated, or is soon entreated.

† EN-TREAT-ANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solicitation.

EN-TREATED, *pp.* 1. Earnestly supplicated, besought or solicited; importuned; urgently requested. 2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired. 3. Used; managed; [obs.]

EN-TREAT-ER, *n.* One that entreats or asks earnestly.

EN-TREATING, *ppr.* 1. Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer, importuning. 2. Treating; using; [obs.]

EN-TREAT-ING, *a.* Full of entreaty.

EN-TREATIVE, *a.* Pleading; treating. *Brewer.*

EN-TREATY, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

EN-TRE-METS, (än-tr-mä') *n.* [Fr.] Small plates set between the principal dishes at table, or dainty dishes. *Mortimer.*

EN-TRE-POT, (än-tr-pō') *n.* [Fr.] A warehouse, staple, or magazine, for the deposit of goods.

† EN-TRICK, *v. t.* To trick; to deceive; to entangle.

EN-TRO-CHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *τροχυος*.] A kind of extraneous fossil, usually about an inch in length.

EN-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*.] 1. The passage by which per-

\* See *Synopsis*. Ä, Æ, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolète*

sons enter a house or other building. 2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress. 3. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate. 4. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. 5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods.

EN-TONE, *v. t.* To tune. *Chaucer*.

EN-TWINE, *v. t.* To twine; to twist round.

EN-TWINE-MENT, *n.* Union; conjunction. *Hackett*.

EN-TWIST, *v. t.* To twist or wreath round.

† E-NOBI-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. e and nobilia.*] To clear from mist, clouds or obscurity.

E-NOBI-LOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist or clouds.

E-NOCLE-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. enucleo.*] 1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle. 2. To open as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.

E-NOCLE-A-TED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; explained.

E-NOCLE-A-TING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.

E-NU-CLE-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling. 2. Explanation; full exposition.

E-NOME-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. enumero.*] To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately.

E-NOME-RA-TED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number, reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.

E-NOME-RA-TING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.

E-NU-ME-RATION, *n.* [*L. enumeratio.*] 1. The act of counting or telling a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.—3. In *retoric*, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

E-NOME-RA-TIVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.

E-NUN-CI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. enuncio.*] To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate. *Bp. Barlow*.

E-NUN-CIA-TED, *pp.* Uttered; declared; pronounced.

E-NUN-CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering; declaring; pronouncing.

E-NUN-CI-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance. 2. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation. 3. Intelligence; information.

E-NUN-CIA-TIVE, *a.* Declarative; expressive.

E-NUN-CIA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Declaratively.

E-NUN-CIA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing utterance or sound.

EN-VASSAL, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to vassalage. 2. To make over to another as a slave. *Mos*.

EN-VELOPE, *v. t.* [*Fr. envelopper.*] 1. To cover by EN-VELOPE, } wrapping or folding; to inwrap. 2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. 3. To line; to cover on the inside.

\* EN-VELOPE, } *n.* 1. A wrapper; an integument.—2. In EN-VELOPE, } *fortification*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet.

EN-VELOPED, *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.

EN-VELOP-ING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.

EN-VELOP-MENT, *n.* A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

EN-VENOM, *v. t.* 1. To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life. 2. To taint with bitterness or malice. 3. To make odious. 4. To enrage; to exasperate.

EN-VENOMED, *pp.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; embittered; exasperated.

EN-VENOM-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning; embittering; enraging.

EN-VER-MEIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. vermill.*] To dye red. *Milton*.

ENVI-ABLE, *a.* That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession.

ENVIED, *pp.* Subjected to envy.

ENVIER, *n.* One who envies another.

ENVIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. envieux.*] Feeling or harboring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness at a view of the excellence, prosperity or happiness of another. 2. Tinctured with envy. 3. Excited or directed by envy.

ENVIOUS-LY, *adv.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

EN-VIRON, *v. t.* [*Fr. environner.*] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle. 2. To involve; to envelop. 3. To besiege. 4. To inclose; to invest.

EN-VIRONED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

EN-VIRON-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing.

\* EN-VIRONS, *n. plu.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood on different sides.

ENVOY, *n.* [*Fr. envoyé.*] 1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other busi-

ness, with a foreign prince or government. 2. A common messenger; [*obs.*] 3. [*Fr. envoi.*] Formerly, a postscript sent with commissions to enforce them.

ENVOY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy. *Coveentry*.

ENVY, *v. t.* [*Fr. envier.*] 1. To feel uneasiness, mortification or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity. 2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously.

ENVY, *n.* 1. Pain; uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity.—*Emulation* differs from *envy* in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person. 2. Rivalry; competition; [*little used.*] 3. Malice; malignity. 4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

ENVY-ING, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

ENVY-ING, *n.* 1. Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another. 2. Ill will at others, on account of some supposed superiority. *Gal. v. 21.*

EN-WALLOWED, *a.* Being wallowed or wallowing.

EN-WHEEL, *v. t.* [*from wheel.*] To encircle. *Shak*.

† EN-WIDEN, *v. t.* [*from wide.*] To make wider.

EN-WOMB, (en-woom') *v. t.* 1. To make pregnant; [*obs.*] 2. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit or cavern.

EN-WOMBED, (en-woom'd) *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

EN-WRAP, (en-rap') *v. t.* To envelop. See *ISWRAP*.

EN-WRAP-MENT, *n.* A covering; a wrapper.

E-OLIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor.

E-OLIC, } nor, inhabited by Greeks.—*Eolian lyre* or *harp* is a simple stringed instrument, that sounds by the impulse of air, from Æolus, the deity of the winds.

E-OLIAN-PILE, *n.* [*L. Æolus and pila.*] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments. \*

EON, *n.* [*Gr. αἰών.*] In the *Platonic philosophy*, a virtue, attribute or perfection.

EP, EPI, *Gr. επι*, in composition, usually signifies *on*.

E-PACT, *n.* [*Gr. εἰσάκτος.*] In *chronology*, the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

E-PARCH, *n.* [*Gr. επαρχος.*] The governor or prefect of a province. *Jsh*.

EPAR-CHY, *n.* [*Gr. επαρχία.*] A province, prefecture or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

EPAU-LET, *n.* [*Fr. epaulette.*] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men.

E-PAULMENT, *n.* [*from Fr. epaule.*] In *fortification*, a side-work, or work to cover side-wise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

EP-E-NETIC, *a.* [*Gr. επετητικός.*] Laudatory; bestowing praise. *Philips*.

E-PENTHE-SIS, } *n.* [*Gr. επενθεσις.*] The insertion of a E-PENTHE-SY, } letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alutium* for *alutim*.

EP-EN-THETIC, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word.

E/PHA, *n.* [*Heb. עֶפְהָא.*] A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or, according to some, of seven gallons and four pints, or about 15 solid inches.

E-PHEMERA, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A fever of one day's continuance only. 2. The day-fly; strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived.

E-PHEMERAL, } *a.* 1. Diurnal; beginning and ending E-PHEMERIC, } in a day; continuing or existing one day only. 2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. [*Ephemeral* is generally used. *Ephemeros* is not analogically formed.]

E-PHEMERIS, *n.* *plu.* EPHEMERIDES. [*Gr. ἐφημερίδες.*] 1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.—2. In *astronomy*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of all the planets every day at noon.

E-PHEMERIST, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

E-PHEMERON-WORM, *n.* A worm that lives one day only. *Derham*.

E-PHEMEROUS, *a.* Beginning and ending in a day. *Burke*.

E-PHESIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.—As a *noun*, a native of Ephesus.

ETH-I-ALTES, *n.* [*Gr.*] The night-mare.

\* EPH'OD, *n.* [*Heb. אֶפְדֹּד.*] In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle.

EPH'OR, *n.* [*Gr. ἐφόρος.*] In *ancient Sparta*, a magistratus chosen by the people.

EPH OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office, or term of office, of an ephor.  
 EPIC, *a.* [*L. epicus.*] Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero.  
 EPIC, *n.* An epic poem.  
 EPI-CEDE, *n.* [*Gr. επικείδιος.*] A funeral song or discourse; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.  
 EPI-CEDE'IAN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.  
 EPI-CEDE'UM, *n.* An elegy.  
 EPI-CENE, *a.* [*Gr. επικείνιος.*] Common to both sexes; of both kinds.  
 EPI-CETE'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Epictetus.  
 EPI-CURE, *n.* [*L. epicurus.*] Properly, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.  
 \* EPI-CURE'AN, } *a.* [*L. Epicurus.*] 1. Pertaining to  
 \* EPI-CURE'AN, } Epicurus. 2. Luxurious; given to  
 luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.  
 \* EPI-CURE'AN, } *n.* A follower of Epicurus. Shaftes-  
 \* EPI-CURE'AN, } bury.  
 \* EPI-CURE'AN-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus. Harris.  
 EPI-CURISM, *n.* 1. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness. 2. The doctrines of Epicurus.  
 EPI-CURIZE, *v. i.* 1. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. 2. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus.  
 EPI-CY-CLE, *n.* [*Gr. επι and κύκλος.*] A little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with it, and yet by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper centre.  
 EPI-CYCLOID, or EPI-CY'GLOID, *n.* [*Gr. επικύκλωσις.*] In geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave side of the periphery of another circle.  
 EPI-CY-CLOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid.  
 EPI-DEMIC, or EPI-DEMI-CAL, *a.* [*Gr. επι and δήμος.*] 1. Common to many people. An epidemic disease is one which seizes a great number of people, at the same time, or in the same season. 2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.  
 EPI-DEMIC, *n.* A popular disease; a disease generally prevailing.  
 EPI-DESMIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle; covering  
 EPI-DESMIC, } the skin.  
 EPI-DESMIS, *n.* [*Gr. επιδέρμις.*] In anatomy, the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or the bark of plants.  
 EPI-DOTE, *n.* A mineral.  
 EPI-GASTRIC, *a.* [*Gr. επι and γαστήρ.*] Pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen.  
 EPI-GEE, } See PERIGEE.  
 EPI-GEUM, }  
 EPI-GLOT, } *n.* [*Gr. επιγλωττις.*] In anatomy, one of  
 EPI-GLOT'TIS, } the cartilages of the larynx, whose use  
 is to cover the glottis when food or drink is passing into the stomach.  
 EPI-GRAM, *n.* [*Gr. επιγραμμα.*] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious and natural thought.  
 EPI-GRAM-MATIC, } *a.* 1. Writing epigrams; deal-  
 EPI-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } ing in epigrams. 2. Suitable  
 to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram;  
 concise; pointed; poignant.  
 EPI-GRAMMA-TIST, *n.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them.  
 EPI-GRAPH, *n.* [*Gr. επιγραφη.*] Among antiquaries, an inscription on a building.  
 EPI-LEP-SY, *n.* [*Gr. επιληψια.*] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease accompanied with spasms or convulsions and loss of sense.  
 EPI-LEPTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.  
 EPI-LEPTIC, *n.* One affected with epilepsy.  
 EPI-LEPTI-CAL, *a.* Convulsed; disordered as an epileptic.  
 EPI-LOGISM, *n.* [*Gr. επιλογισμος.*] Computation; enumeration. Gregory.  
 EPI-LOGISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.  
 EPI-LOGUE, (ep'e-log) *n.* [*L. epilogus.*] 1. In oratory, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.—2. In the drama, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EPI-LOGUIZE, or EPI-LOGIZE, *v. i.* To pronounce an epilogue.  
 EPI-LOGUIZE, *v. t.* To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.  
 † EPI-NI'CIION, *n.* [*Gr. επινικιον.*] A song of triumph. Warton.  
 E-PIPH'A-NY, *n.* [*Gr. επιφανεα.*] A Christian festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents.  
 E-PIPH'O-NEM, } *n.* [*Gr. επιφωνημα.*] In oratory, an  
 E-PIPH'ONE'MA, } exclamation; an ephonestic; a ve-  
 hement utterance of the voice to express strong passion.  
 E-PIPH'O-RA, *n.* [*Gr. επι and φερω.*] The watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate.  
 EPI-PHYL-LO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [*Gr. επι, φυλλον, and σπέρμα.*] In botany, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.  
 E-PIPHY-SIS, } *n.* [*Gr. επιφυσις.*] Accretion; the growing  
 E-PIPHY-SY, } of one bone to another by simple conti-  
 guity.  
 E-PIP'LO-CE, or E-PIP'LO-CY, *n.* [*Gr. επιπλοκη.*] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another.  
 E-PIP'LO-CELE, *n.* [*Gr. επιπλοκηλη.*] A rupture of the caul or omentum. Coxe.  
 E-PIP'LO-LE, *a.* [*Gr. επιπλοον.*] Pertaining to the caul or omentum.  
 E-PIP'LOON, *n.* [*Gr. επιπλοον.*] The caul or omentum.  
 E-PIS-CO-PA-CY, *n.* [*L. episcopatus.*] Government of the church by bishops.  
 E-PIS-CO-PAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates. 2. Governed by bishops.  
 E-PIS-CO-PALI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.  
 E-PIS-CO-PALI-AN, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.  
 E-PIS-CO-PAL-ITY, *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.  
 E-PIS-CO-PATE, *n.* 1. A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. 2. The order of bishops.  
 E-PIS-CO-PATE, *v. i.* To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. Milnes.  
 E-PIS-CO-PY, *n.* Survey; superintendence; search.  
 EPI-SODE, *n.* [*Gr. επεισωδη.*] In poetry, a separate incident, story or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression.  
 EPI-SODIC, } *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained  
 EPI-SODI-CAL, } in an episode or digression.  
 EPI-SODI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of episode. Scott.  
 EPI-SPASTIC, *a.* [*Gr. επισπαστικα.*] In medicine, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.  
 EPI-SPASTIC, *n.* A topical remedy applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of drawing the humors to the part, or exciting action in the skin; a blister.  
 EPI-STIL'BITE, *n.* A mineral.  
 E-PIS-TLE, (e-pis'tl) *n.* [*L. epistola, Gr. επιστολη.*] A writing, sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive.  
 E-PIS-TLER, *n.* 1. A writer of epistles; [little used.] 2. Formerly, one who attended the communion table, and read the epistles.  
 E-PIS-TO-LARY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar. 2. Contained in letters.  
 EPI-STOLIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to letters or epistles.  
 EPI-STOLI-CAL, } 2. Designating the method of represent-  
 ing ideas by letters and words.  
 E-PIS-TO-LIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles or letters.  
 E-PIS-TO-LIZ-ER, *n.* A writer of epistles. Howell.  
 E-PIS-TO-LOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.  
 E-PIS-TO-LOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. επιστολη and γραφη.*] The art or practice of writing letters.  
 E-PIS-TRO-PHE, } *n.* [*Gr. επιστροφη.*] A figure, in rhet-  
 E-PIS-TRO-PHY, } oric, in which several successive sen-  
 tences end with the same word or affirmation.  
 EPI-STYLE, *n.* [*Gr. επι and στυλος.*] In ancient archi-  
 tecture, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately over the capital of a column or pillar.  
 EPI-TAPH, *n.* [*Gr. επι and ταφος.*] 1. An inscription on a monument, in honour or memory of the dead. 2. A eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument.  
 EPI-TAPHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph. Milton.

\* See Synopsis. A, Æ, I, Ö, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT—PREY;—PIN, MARYNE, BIRD;— † Obsolete

- EPI-TA-SIS**, *n.* [Gr. *επιτασις*.] In the ancient drama, the progress of the plot.
- EPI-THA-LAM-UM**, } *n.* [Gr. *επιθαλαμιον*.] A nuptial  
**EPI-THAL-AM-Y**, } song or poem, in praise of the  
 bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.
- EPI-THEM**, *n.* [Gr. *επιθεμα*.] In pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part.
- EPI-THET**, *n.* [Gr. *επιθετον*.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it.
- EPI-THET**, *v. t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets.
- EPI-THET'IC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an epithet or epithets. 2. Abounding with epithets.
- EPI-THU-MET'IC**, } *a.* [Gr. *επιθυμητικος*.] Inclined  
**EPI-THU-MET'ICAL**, } to lust; pertaining to the animal  
 passion. *Brown*.
- E-PIT-O-NE**, } *n.* [Gr. *επιτομη*.] An abridgment; a brief  
**E-PIT-O-MY**, } summary or abstract of any book or writing;  
 a compendium.
- E-PIT-O-MIST**, *n.* An epitomizer.
- E-PIT-O-MIZE**, *v. t.* 1. To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. 2. To diminish; to curtail.
- E-PIT-O-MIZED**, *pp.* Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.
- E-PIT-O-MIZ-ER**, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.
- E-PIT-O-MIZ-ING**, *ppr.* Abridging; shortening; making a summary.
- EPI-TRITE**, *n.* [Gr. *επιτριτος*.] In prosody, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as *Incantare*. *Encyc.*
- E-PIT'RO-PE**, } *n.* [Gr. *επιτροπη*.] In rhetoric, concession;  
**E-PIT'RO-PY**, } a figure by which a thing is granted  
 with a view to obtain an advantage.
- EPI-ZO-O'IE**, *a.* [Gr. *επι ζωον*.] In geology, an epithet given to such mountains as contain animal remains in their natural or in a petrified state, or the impressions of animal substances.
- EPI-ZO-O'Y**, *n.* A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals.
- \* **EPOCH**, or **E'POCH**, *n.* [L. *epocha*.] 1. A fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins. 2. Any fixed time or period; the period when any thing begins or is remarkably prevalent.
- EPO-EHA**, *n.* The same as *epoch*.
- \* **EPODE**, *n.* [Gr. *επωδον*.] In lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe. [The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones.]
- EPO-PEE**, *n.* [Gr. *επος* and *ποιησις*.] An epic poem. *Mare* properly, the history, action or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.
- EPOS**, *n.* [Gr. *επος*.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject.
- EPSOM-SALT**. The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.
- EPU-LA-RY**, *a.* [L. *epularis*.] Pertaining to a feast or banquet. *Bailey*.
- EP-U-LATION**, *n.* [L. *epulatio*.] A feasting or feast.
- EP-U-LOT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *επουλωτικα*.] Healing; cicatrizing.
- EP-U-LOT'IC**, *n.* A medication or application which tends to dry, cicatrize and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness.
- E-QUA-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity. 2. Continued equality; evenness or uniformity.
- E'QUA-BLE**, *a.* [L. *equalis*.] 1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. 2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form.
- E'QUA-BLY**, *adv.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly.
- E'QUAL**, *a.* [L. *equalis*.] 1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent. 2. Having the same value. 3. Having the same qualities or condition. 4. Having the same degree. 5. Even; uniform; not variable. 6. Being in just proportion. 7. Impartial; neutral; not biased. 8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. 9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. 10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits. 11. Adequate; having competent power, ability or means.
- E'QUAL**, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.
- E'QUAL**, *v. t.* 1. To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions or quality as another. 2. To raise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to. 3. To be equal to. 4. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion. 5. To be of like excellence or beauty.
- E-QUAL-I-TY**, *n.* [L. *equalitas*.] 1. An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity or quality; likeness; similitude in regard to two things compared. 2. The same degree of dignity or claims. 3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course. 4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity.
- E-QUAL-I-ZA'TION**, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.
- E'QUAL-IZED**, *v. t.* To make equal.
- E'QUAL-IZED**, *pp.* Made equal; reduced to equality.
- E'QUAL-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Making equal.
- E'QUAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. In the same degree with another; alike. 2. In equal shares or proportions. 3. Impartially; with equal justice.
- E'QUAL-NESS**, *n.* 1. Equality; a state of being equal. 2. Evenness; uniformity.
- E-QUAN'GU-LAR**, *a.* [L. *aequus* and *angulus*.] Consisting of equal angles.
- E-QUA-NIMI-TY**, *n.* [L. *aequanimitas*.] 1. Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind, which is not easily elated or depressed.
- E-QUAN-I-MOUS**, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper, not easily elated or depressed.
- E-QUA'TION**, *n.* [L. *aequatio*.] 1. Literally, a making equal, or an equal division.—2. In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as  $3s = 3d$ .—3. In astronomy, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, mean or true time. 4. The reduction of any extremes to a mean proportion. *Harris*.
- E-QUA'TOR**, *n.* [L.] In astronomy and geography, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world.
- E-QUA-TORI-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.
- \* **E'QUE-RY**, *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer*.] 1. An officer of princes who has the care and management of his horses. 2. A stable or lodge for horses.
- E-QUESTRI-AN**, *a.* [L. *equester*.] 1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses. 2. Being on horseback. 3. Skilled in horsemanship. 4. Representing a person on horseback. 5. Celebrated by horse-races. 6. Belonging to knights.
- E-QUI-ANGU-LAR**, *a.* [L. *aequus* and *angulus*.] In geometry, consisting of or having equal angles.
- E-QUI-BALANCE**, *n.* [L. *aequus* and *bilanz*.] Equal weight.
- E-QUI-BALANCE**, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something.
- E-QUI-CRURAL**, *a.* [L. *aequus* and *crus*.] 1. Having legs of equal length. 2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles.
- E-QUI-CRETE**, *a.* The same as *esquicrural*.
- E-QUI-DIFFER-ENT**, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.
- E-QUI-DISTANCE**, *n.* Equal distance. *Hall*.
- E-QUI-DISTANT**, *n.* Equal distance or remoteness.
- E-QUI-DISTANT**, *a.* [L. *aequus* and *distans*.] Being at an equal distance from some point or place.
- E-QUI-DISTANT-LY**, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.
- E-QUI-FORMI-TY**, *n.* [L. *aequus* and *forma*.] Uniform equality. *Brown*.
- E-QUI-LATER-AL**, *a.* [L. *aequus* and *lateralis*.] Having all the sides equal.
- E-QUI-LATER-AL**, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others. *Herbert*.
- E-QUI-LIBRATE**, *v. t.* [L. *aequus* and *libro*.] To balance equally two scales, sides or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.
- E-QUI-LIBRA-TED**, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.
- E-QUI-LIBRA-TING**, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.
- E-QUI-LI-BRA'TION**, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.
- E-QUI-LIBRI-OUS**, *a.* Equally poised.
- E-QUI-LIBRI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* In equal poise.
- E-QUI-LIBRIST**, *n.* One that balances equality.
- E-QUI-LIBRI-TY**, *n.* [L. *aequilibritas*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium. *Gregory*.
- E-QUI-LIBRI-UM**, *n.* [L.] 1. In mechanics, equipoise; equality of weight; the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon. 2. Equality of powers. 3. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.
- E-QUI-MULTI-PLE**, *a.* [L. *aequus* and *multiplicatio*.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.
- E-QUI-MULTI-PLE**, *n.* In arithmetic and geometry, a number multiplied by the same number or quantity.
- E-QUINAL**, *a.* Relating to a horse. *Heywood*.

**EQUINE**, *a.* [*L. equinus.*] Pertaining to a horse, or to the genus.

**EQUI-NECES-SARY**, *a.* Necessary or needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*

**EQUINOCTIAL**, *a.* [*L. æquus and nox.*] 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night. 2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line. 3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.—1. *Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular, stated hour.

**EQUINOCTIAL**, *n.* In *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal course.—*Equinoctial points* are the two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other.

**EQUINOCTIAL-LY**, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox. *Brown.*

**EQUI-NOX**, *n.* [*L. æquus and nox.*] The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and the night of equal length.

**EQUI-NUMBERANT**, *a.* [*L. æquus and numerus.*] Having or consisting of the same number. [*Little used.*]

**EQUIP**, *v. t.* [*Fr. equipper.*] 1. To dress; to habit. To furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. 2. To furnish with men, artillery and munitions of war, as a ship. To fit for sea.

**EQUIPAGE**, *n.* 1. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages. 2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry. 3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage. 4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c. 5. Carriage of state; vehicle. 6. Accoutrements; habiliments; or ornamental furniture.

**EQUIPAGED**, *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue. *Cowper.*

**EQUIPENDENCY**, *n.* [*L. æquus and pendeo.*] The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way.

**EQUIPMENT**, *n.* 1. The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition. 2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition, or for a voyage.

**EQUI-POISE**, *n.* [*L. æquus, and Fr. poids.*] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

**EQUI-POLLENCE**, *n.* [*L. æquus and pollentia.*] 1. Equality of power or force.—2. In *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions.

**EQUI-POLLENT**, *a.* Having equal power or force; equivalent.—In *logic*, having equivalent signification.

**EQUI-POLLENTLY**, *adv.* Equivalently. *Barrow.*

**EQUI-PONDERANCE**, *n.* [*L. æquus and pondus.*] Equality of weight; equipoise.

**EQUI-PONDERANT**, *a.* Being of the same weight.

**EQUI-PONDERATE**, *v. i.* [*L. æquus and pondero.*] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.

**EQUI-PONDI-OSUS**, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides. *Glanville.*

**EQUIPPED**, (*e-quip't*) *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

**EQUIPPING**, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

**EQUI-QUANCE**, *n.* An equal sounding.

**EQUITABLE**, *a.* [*Fr. equitable.*] 1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. 2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial. 3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers.

**EQUITABLENESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being just. 2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims.

**EQUITABLY**, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

**EQUITANT**, *a.* [*L. equitans.*] In *botany*, riding, as equitant leaves.

**EQUITATION**, *n.* A riding on horseback. *Barrow.*

**EQUITRY**, *n.* [*L. equitas.*] 1. Justice; right. 2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim.—3. In *law*, an equitable claim.—4. In *jurisprudence*, the correction or the qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law.—5. *Equity of redemption*, in *law*, the advantage, allowed to a mortgagor, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged.

**EQUIVALLANCE**, *n.* [*L. æquus and valens.*] 1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. 2. Equal power or force.

**EQUIVALLANCE**, *v. t.* To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

**EQUIVALLANT**, *a.* 1. Equal in value or worth. 2. Equal in force, power or effect. 3. Equal in moral force, cogency or effect on the mind. 4. Of the same import or meaning. 5. Equal in excellence or moral worth.

**EQUIVALLANT**, *n.* 1. That which is equal in value weight, dignity or force, with something else.—2. In *chemistry*, *equivalent* is the particular weight or quantity of any substance which is necessary to saturate any other with which it can combine. *Silliman.*

**EQUIVALLANT-LY**, *adv.* In an equal manner.

**EQUIVOCAL-CY**, *n.* Equivocalness. *Brown.*

**EQUIVOCAL**, *a.* [*Low L. æquivocus.*] 1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous. 2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. 3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause.

**EQUIVOCAL**, *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.

**EQUIVOCAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. 2. By an certain birth; by equivocal generation.

**EQUIVOCAL-NESS**, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

**EQUIVOCATE**, *v. i.* [*It. equivocare; Fr. equiviquer.*] To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions.

**EQUIVOCATE**, *v. t.* To render capable of a double interpretation.

**EQUIVOCATING**, *ppr.* Using ambiguous words or phrases.

**EQUIVOCATION**, *n.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification.

**EQUIVOCATOR**, *n.* One who equivocates.

**EQUI-VOQUE**, *n.* [*Fr. equivoque.*] 1. An ambiguous term. 2. Equivocation.

**EQUIVOROUS**, *a.* [*L. æquus and voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh. *Quart. Rev.*

**ER**, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *er*; or the one contracted from *er*, the other from *vir*, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in *hater, farmer, heater, grater*. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place; *Londoner* is the same as *Londonman*.

**ERA**, *n.* [*L. æra; Fr. ère; Sp. era.*] 1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *era*. It differs from *epoch* in this; *era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. 2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points.

**ERADIANTE**, *v. i.* [*L. e and radio.*] To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

**ERADIAN-TION**, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor.

**ERADICATE**, *v. t.* [*L. eradicco.*] To pull up the roots, or by the roots; to destroy any thing that grows; to extirpate; to destroy thoroughly.

**ERADICATED**, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.

**ERADICATING**, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

**ERADICATION**, *n.* 1. The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction. 2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

**ERADICATIVE**, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

**ERADICATIVE**, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure. *Whitlock.*

**ERASA-BLE**, *a.* That may or can be erased.

**ERASE**, *v. t.* [*L. erado.*] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved or painted; to efface. 2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out. 3. To efface; to destroy. 4. To destroy to the foundation. [*See RASE.*]

**ERASED**, (*e-rast'*) *pp.* Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

**ERASEMENT**, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

**ERASING**, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.

**ERASION**, *n.* The act of erasing; obliteration.

**ERASTIAN**, *n.* A follower of Erastus.

**ERASTIAN-ISM**, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.

**ERASURE**, (*e-ræ'zur*) *n.* 1. The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration. 2. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

**ERE**, (*air*) *adv.* [*Sax. ær.*] Before; sooner than.

**ERE**, (*air*) *prep.* Before. *Dryden.*

**ERELONG**, (*air'long*) *adv.* 1. Before a long time had elapsed; [*obs. or little used.*] 2. Before a long time shall elapse; before long. *Milton.*

\* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL,

WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— 1 Obsolete.

**ERENOW**, (air'nou) *adv.* Before this time. *Dryden.*  
**EREWHAILE**, (air'whil) } *adv.* Some time ago; before  
**EREWHAILES**, (air'whiltz) } a little while. *Shak.*  
**ER-E-BUS**, *n.* [*L. eribus.*] In *mythology*, darkness; hence,  
 the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell.  
**ER-E-CT**, *a.* [*L. erectus.*] 1. Upright, or in a perpendicular  
 posture. 2. Directed upward. 3. Upright and firm;  
 bold; unshaken. 4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous.  
 5. Stretched; extended.  
**ER-E-CT**, *v. t.* 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpen-  
 dicular direction, or nearly such. 2. To raise, as a build-  
 ing; to set up; to build. 3. To set up or establish anew;  
 to found; to form. 4. To elevate, to exalt. 5. To raise;  
 to excite; to animate; to encourage. 6. To raise a con-  
 sequence from premises. 7. To extend; to distend.  
**ER-E-CT**, *v. i.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*  
**ER-E-CTA-BLE**, *a.* That can be erected. *Montagu.*  
**ER-E-CTED**, *pp.* Set in a straight and perpendicular direc-  
 tion; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated.  
**ER-E-CTER**, *n.* One that erects; one that raises or builds.  
**ER-E-CTING**, *ppr.* Raising and setting upright; building;  
 founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending  
 and distending.  
**ER-E-CTION**, *n.* 1. The act of raising and setting perpen-  
 dicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright. 2.  
 The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortifica-  
 tion. 3. The state of being raised, built or elevated. 4.  
 Establishment; settlement; formation. 5. Elevation;  
 exaltation of sentiments. 6. Act of raising; excitement.  
 7. Any thing erected. 8. Distention and extension.  
**ER-E-CTIVE**, *a.* Setting upright; raising.  
**ER-E-CTLY**, *adv.* In an erect posture. *Brown.*  
**ER-E-CTNESS**, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.  
**ER-E-CTOR**, *n.* A muscle that erects; one that raises.  
**ER-E-MIT-AGE**, *n.* See **HERMITAGE**.  
**ER-E-MITE**, *n.* [*L. eremita.*] One who lives in a wilder-  
 ness, or in retirement, secluded from an intercourse with  
 men. It is generally written *hermit*. *Milton.*  
**ER-E-MIT-I-CAL**, *a.* Living in seclusion from the world.  
**ER-E-PT-ION**, *n.* [*L. ereptio.*] A taking or snatching away  
 by force.  
**ER-GAT**, *v. i.* [*L. ergo.*] To infer; to draw conclusions.  
**ER-GO**, *adv.* [*L.*] Therefore.  
**ER-GOT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. In *fairyry*, a stub, like a piece of soft  
 horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and  
 below the pastern joint. 2. A morbid excrescence in grain,  
 particularly in rye.  
**ER-GO-TISM**, *n.* [*L. ergo.*] A logical inference.  
**ER-L-ACH**, *n.* [*Irish.*] A pecuniary fine. *Spenser.*  
**ER-I-GI-BLE**, *a.* That may be erected. *Shaw's Zoology.*  
**ER-INGO**. See **ERVINGO**.  
**ER-IST-IC**, } *a.* [*Gr. epist and epistricos.*] Pertaining  
**ER-IST-I-CAL**, } to disputes; controversial.  
**ER-KE**, *n.* [*Gr. aspyros.*] Idle; slothful. *Chaucer.*  
**ER-ME-LIN**. See **ERMINE**.  
**ER-MINE**, } *n.* [*Fr. hermine.*] 1. An animal of the genus  
**ER-MIN**, } *mustela.* 2. The fur of the ermine.  
**ER-MINED**, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur  
 of the ermine. *Pope.*  
**ERNE**, or **ERNE**, a Saxon word, signifying a place or re-  
 ceptacle, for the termination of some English words, as  
 well as Latin; as in *barn*, *lantern*.  
**ER-ODE**, *v. t.* [*L. erodo.*] To eat in or away; to corrode.  
**ER-ODED**, *pp.* Eaten; gnawed; corroded.  
**ER-ODING**, *ppr.* Eating into; eating away; corroding.  
**ER-O-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. ergo.*] To lay out; to give; to  
 bestow upon. *Elyot.*  
**ER-O-GA-TION**, *n.* The act of conferring. *Elyot.*  
**ER-ROSE**, *a.* [*L. erosus.*] In *botany*, an *erose* leaf has small  
 sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.  
**ER-RISION**, *n.* [*L. erosio.*] 1. The act or operation of eating  
 away. 2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion;  
 canker.  
**ER-ROVIC**, } *a.* [*Gr. eros.*] Pertaining to love; treating  
**ER-ROT-I-CAL**, } of love.  
**ER-ROVIC**, *n.* An amorous composition or poem.  
**ER-PE-TOLO-GIST**, *n.* [*Gr. epieros and logos.*] One who  
 writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natu-  
 ral history of reptiles.  
**ER-PE-TOLO-GY**, *n.* That part of natural history which  
 treats of reptiles.  
**ERR**, *v. i.* [*L. erro.*] 1. To wander from the right way; to  
 deviate from the true course or purpose. 2. To miss the  
 right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path  
 or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake. 3. To mis-  
 take; to commit error. 4. To wander; to ramble.  
**ERR**, *v. t.* To mislead; to cause to err. *Burton.*  
**ERRA-BLE**, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [*Little used.*]  
**ERRA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Liability to mistake or error.  
**ERRAND**, *n.* [*Sax. errand.*] 1. A verbal message; a man-  
 date or order; something to be told or done. 2. Any  
 special business to be transacted by a messenger.  
**ERRANT**, *a.* [*Fr. errant.*] 1. Wandering; roving; ram-

bling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle  
 ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their  
 heroism and generosity, called *knights errant*. 2. Deviat-  
 ing from a certain course. 3. Itinerant; [obs.]  
**ERRANT-RY**, *n.* 1. A wandering; a roving or rambling  
 about. *Addison.* 2. The employment of a knight errant.  
**ERRATIC**, *a.* [*L. erraticus.*] 1. Wandering; having no  
 certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.  
 2. Moving; not fixed or stationary. 3. Irregular; mu-  
 table.  
**ERRATIC**, *n.* A rogue. *Cockeram.*  
**ERRAT-I-CAL**, *a.* Uncertain; keeping no regular order  
*Bp. Hall.*  
**ERRAT-I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* Without rule; irregularly. *Brown.*  
**ERRA-TION**, *n.* A wandering.  
**ERRA-TUM**, *n.*; *plu. ERRA-TA.* An error or mistake in  
 writing or printing.  
**ERRHINE**, (er'rine) *a.* [*Gr. epprov.*] Affecting the nose,  
 or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges  
 from the nose.  
**ERRHINE**, (er'rine) *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the  
 nose, to promote discharges of mucus.  
**ERRING**, *ppr.* Wandering from the truth or the right way,  
 mistaking; irregular.  
**ER-RONE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. erroneus.*] 1. Wandering; roving;  
 unsettled. 2. Deviating; devious; irregular. 3. Mis-  
 taking; misled; deviating; by mistake, from the truth.  
 4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth;  
 erring from truth or justice.  
**ER-RONE-OUS-LY**, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly.  
**ER-RONE-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being erroneous;  
 deviation from right; inconformity to truth.  
**ERROR**, *n.* [*L. error.*] 1. A wandering or deviation from the  
 truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or  
 believe what is not true. 2. A mistake made in writing  
 or other performance. 3. A wandering; irregular course.  
 4. Deviation from law, justice or right; oversight; mis-  
 take in conduct.—5. In *Scripture* and *theology*, sin; in-  
 iquity; transgression.—6. In *law*, a mistake in pleading  
 or in judgment. A writ of *error* is a writ founded on an  
 alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to  
 another tribunal for redress.  
**ERROR**, *v. t.* To determine a judgment of court to be er-  
 roneous. [*Not well authorized.*]  
**ERS**, or **Bitter Vetch**, *n.* A plant.  
**ERSE**, *n.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or  
 Celts, in the highlands of Scotland.  
**ERSH**, or **EARSH**, *n.* The stubble after corn is cut.  
**ERST**, *adv.* [*Sax. arrest.*] 1. First; at first; at the beginning.  
 2. Once; formerly; long ago. 3. Before; till then or  
 now; hitherto; [obsolete, except in poetry.]  
**ERST-WHILE**, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.  
**ER-U-BES-CENCE**, *n.* [*L. erubescens, erubescere, from rubes,*  
 to be red.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or sur-  
 face of any thing; a blushing.  
**ER-U-BES-CENT**, *a.* Red, or reddish; blushing.  
**ER-U-ECT**, } *v. t.* [*L. eructo.*] To belch; to eject from  
**ER-U-ECTATE**, } the stomach, as wind. [*Little used.*]  
**ER-U-ECT-ION**, } 1. The act of belching  
 wind from the stomach; a belch. 2. A violent bursting  
 forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.  
*Woodward.*  
**ER-U-DITE**, *a.* [*L. eruditus.*] Instructed; taught; learn-  
 ed. *Chesterfield.*  
**ER-U-DITION**, *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study,  
 or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in  
 literature, as distinct from the sciences.  
**ER-U-GIN-IOUS**, *a.* [*L. eruginosus.*] Partaking of the sub-  
 stance or nature of copper, or the rust of copper; resem-  
 bling rust.  
**ER-U-PT**, } *v. i.* To burst forth.  
**ER-U-PTION**, } 1. The act of breaking or  
 bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent  
 emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from  
 a volcano. 2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men  
 or troops for invasion; sudden excursion. 3. A burst of  
 voice; violent exclamation.—4. In *medical science*, a  
 breaking out of humors; a copious excretion of humors  
 on the skin, in pustules.  
**ER-UPTIVE**, *a.* 1. Bursting forth. 2. Attended with  
 eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it.  
**ER-YNGO**, *n.* [*Gr. eryngion.*] The sea-holly, *eryngium*.  
**ER-Y-SIPE-LAS**, *n.* [*Gr. erysipelas.*] A disease called St.  
*Anthony's fire*; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor, on  
 some part of the body, but chiefly on the face.  
**ER-Y-SI-PE-LA-TOUS**, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysip-  
 elas, or partaking of its nature.  
**ES-CA-LADE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] In the *military art*, a furious attack  
 made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are  
 used to pass a ditch, or mount a rampart.  
**ES-CA-LADE**, *v. t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter  
 by means of ladders. *Life of Wellington.*  
**ES-CAL-OP**, (skol'lop) or **SCOL-LOP**, *n.* [*D. schulp.*] 1. A

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

family of bivalvular shell-fish. 2. A regular curving indentation in the margin of any thing. See SCALLOR and SCOLLOR.

ES-CA-PADE, *n.* [Fr.] The hing of a horse.

ES-CAPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *échapper*.] 1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain security from; to pass without harm. 2. To pass unobserved; to evade. 3. To avoid the danger of.

ES-CAPE, *v. i.* 1. To flee, shun and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil. 2. To be passed without harm.

ES-CAPE, *n.* 1. Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger. 2. A being passed without receiving injury. 3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.—4. In law, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. 5. Sally; flight; irregularity. 6. Oversight; mistake.

ES-CAPEMENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch, which regulates its movements.

ES-CAPEUR, *n.* One who gets out of danger.

ES-CAPING, *ppr.* Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant.

ES-CAPING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. *Extra ix.*

ES-CARGA-TOIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A nursery of snails.

ES-CARP, *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper*.] To slope; to form a slope; a military term. *Carleton.*

ES-CARPMENT, *n.* A slope; and a steep declivity.

ES-CHA-LÔTY, (shal-lôte) *n.* [Fr. *echalote*.] A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus *allium*.

ES-CHER, *n.* [Gr. *εσχαρα*.] 1. In surgery, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications. 2. A species of coralline.

ES-CHA-ROTIQ, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

ES-CHA-ROTIQ, *n.* A caustic application. *Coze.*

ES-CHEAT, *n.* [Fr. *écheoir*.] 1. Any land or tenements which usually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs.—2. In the United States, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found. 3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats. 4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. 5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.—6. In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

ES-CHEAT, *v. i.* 1. In *England*, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.—2. In *America*, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason.

†ES-CHEAT, *v. t.* To forfeit. *Bp. Hall.*

ES-CHEATABLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ES-CHEATAGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.

ES-CHEATED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHEATING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHEATOR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

ES-CHEW, *v. t.* [Norm. *eschever*.] To flee from; to shun; to avoid. [Nearly obs.]

ES-CHEWED, (es-chewed) *pp.* Shunned; avoided.

ES-CHEWING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding.

ES-COHEON, *n.* [Fr.] The shield of the family.

ES-CORT, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*.] A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them.—This word is rarely, and never properly, used for naval protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy*.

ES-CORT, *v. t.* To attend and guard by land.

ES-CORTED, *pp.* Attended and guarded by land.

ES-CORTING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding by land.

ES-COT, *n.* See SCOT.

ES-COU-ADE, *n.* See SQUAD.

ES-COUT, *n.* See SCOUT.

ES-CRIPT, *n.* [Fr. *escript*.] A writing; a schedule. *Cockeram.*

ES-CRITOIR, (es-kre-twor) *n.* [Sp. *escritorio*; Fr. *ecritoire*.] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir*.

ES-CROW, *n.* [Fr. *ecrou*.] In law, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee.

ES-CU-AGE, *n.* [from Fr. *écu*.] In feudal law, service of the shield, called also *scutage*; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.

ES-CU-LAPIAN, *a.* [from *Æsculapius*.] Medical; pertaining to the healing art. *Young.*

ES-CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *esculentus*.] Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food.

ES-CU-LENT, *n.* Something that is eatable.

ES-CURI-AL, *n.* The palace of the king of Spain. The *Escorial* is a famous monastery built by Philip II. in the shape of a gridiron, in honor of St. Laurence.

ES-CUTCH-EON, *n.* [Fr. *écusson*.] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.

ES-CUTCH-EONED, *a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign.

ESH, *n.* Ash. *Craven dialect.*

ESH-LAR, *n.* [Fr. *echeler*.] Ashlar; stones walled in course by scale. *Craven dialect.*

†ES-LOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *éloigner*.] To remove.

ES-SOPH-A-GOT/O-MY, *n.* [L. *esophagus*, and Gr. *ρομη*.] In surgery, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance.

ES-SOPH-A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. *οισοφάγος*.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

ES-SO-PH-AN, *a.* [from *Æsop*.] Pertaining to *Æsop*.

ES-O-TERTIC, *a.* [Gr. *εσωτερικος*.] Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to *exoteric*, or public.

ES-OTYER-Y, *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [Little used.]

ES-PALIER, *n.* [Fr. *espalier*.] A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges.

ES-PALIER, *v. t.* To form an espalier.

ES-PAR/CET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*

E-SPE/CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *special*.] Principal; chief; particular.

E-SPE/CIAL-LY, *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree.

E-SPE/CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being especial.

†E-SPE-RANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Hope. *Shak.*

E-SPTAL, *n.* A spy; the act of spying. *Elyot.*

E-SPTER, *n.* One who watches like a spy. *Harmar.*

ES-PI-NEL, *n.* A kind of ruby. See SPINEL.

ES-PI-O-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

ES-PLA-NADE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In fortification, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way towards the enemy; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. In gardening, a grass-plat.

E-SPOUSEAL, *a.* Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

E-SPOUSEAL, *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing. 2. Adoption; protection.

E-SPOUSALS, *n. plu.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

E-SPOUSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *epouser*.] 1. To betroth. 2. To be troth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge. 3. To marry; to wed. 4. To unite intimately or indissolubly. 5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain.

E-SPOUSED, (e-spowzd) *pp.* Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced.

E-SPOUSER, *n.* One who espouses.

E-SPOUSING, *ppr.* Betrothing; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.

E-SPY, *v. t.* [Fr. *espier*, *espier*.] 1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote. 2. To see or discover something intended to be hid. 3. To discover unexpectedly. 4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.

E-SPY, *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

E-SPY, *n.* A spy; a scout.

E-SQUIRE, *n.* [Fr. *écuyer*.] Properly, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, *scutifer*; an attendant on a knight. Hence, in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In the United States, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and is merely an expression of respect.

E-SQUIRE, *v. t.* To attend; to wait on.

ES-SAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *essayer*.] 1. To try; to attempt; to endeavor; to exert one's power. 2. To make experiment of. 3. To try the value and purity of metals. See ASSAY.

ESSAY, *n.* 1. A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing.—2. In literature, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject. 3. A trial or experiment. 4. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. [See ASSAY.] 5. First taste of any thing.

ES-SAYED, (es-sâde) *pp.* Attempted; tried.

ES-SAYER, *n.* One who writes essays. *Addison.*

ES-SAYING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort.

\*ES-SAYIST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays.

**ESSENCE**, *n.* [*L. essentia*; *Fr. essence*.] 1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. 2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or, rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance. 3. Existence; the quality of being. 4. A being; an existent person. 5. Species of being. 6. Constituent substance. 7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined or rectified from grosser matter; or, *more strictly*, a volatile essential oil. 8. Perfume, odor, scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

**ESSENCE**, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

**ESSENCE**, *pp.* Perfumed. *Addison*.

**ESSENCES**, *n.* Among the *Jews*, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

**ESSENTIAL**, *a.* [*L. essentialis*.] 1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. 2. Important in the highest degree. 3. Pure; highly rectified.

**ESSENTIAL**, *n.* 1. Existence; being; [*little used*]. 2. First or constituent principles. 3. The chief point; that which is most important.

**ESSENTIALITY**, *n.* The quality of being essential; first or constituent principles. *Swift*.

**ESSENTIALLY**, *adv.* 1. By the constitution of nature; in essence. 2. In an important degree.

† **ESSENTIALNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being essential. *Id. Digby*.

**ESSENTIATE**, *v. t.* To become of the same essence.

**ESSENTIATE**, *v. t.* To form the essence or being of.

**ESSOIN**, *n.* [*Old Fr. exoner, essonier*.] 1. An excuse; the alighting of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court. 2. Exemption. 3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court, at the day appointed.

**ESSOIN**, *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence. *Coveil*.

**ESSOINER**, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

**ESTABLISH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. établir*.] 1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently. 2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle. 3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint. 4. To settle or fix; to confirm. 5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify. 6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm. 7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good. 8. To set up in the place of another, and confirm.

**ESTABLISHED**, *pp. Set*; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed.

**ESTABLISHER**, *n.* He who establishes or confirms.

**ESTABLISHING**, *pp.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

**ESTABLISHMENT**, *n.* [*Fr. établissement*.] 1. The act of establishing. 2. Settlement; fixed state. 3. Confirmation; ratification. 4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government. 5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary. 6. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. 7. The episcopal form of religion, so called in England. 8. Settlement or final rest.

**ESTAFET**, *n.* [*Sp. estafeta*.] A military courier.

**ESTATE**, *n.* [*Fr. état*.] 1. In a general sense, fixedness; a fixed condition; *now generally written and pronounced state*. 2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low. 3. Rank; quality. —4. In law, the interest, or other effects. 5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. 6. The general business or interest of government; a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. [*See STATE*.] —*Estates*, in the plural. 1. Dominions; possessions of a prince. 2. Orders or classes of men in society or government.

**ESTATE**, *v. t.* 1. To settle as a fortune. *Shak*. 2. To establish; [*little used*].

**ESTATED**, *pp. or a.* Possessing an estate. *Swift*.

**ESTEEM**, *v. t.* [*Fr. estimer*.] 1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value. 2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect or friendship. 3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think. 4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion.

**ESTEEM**, *v. i.* To consider as to value. *Spenser*.

**ESTEEM**, *n.* 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. 2. High value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion.

**ESTEEMABLE**, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

**ESTEEMED**, (*e-steemd*) *pp.* Valued; estimated; highly valued; thought; held in opinion.

**ESTEEMER**, *n.* One who esteems. *Locke*.

**ESTEEMING**, *pp.* Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming.

**ESTI-MABLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] 1. That is capable of being estimated or valued. 2. Valuable; worth a great price. 3.

Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

**ESTI-MABLE**, *n.* That which is worthy of regard.

**ESTI-MABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem.

**ESTI-MATE**, *v. t.* [*L. estimare*.] 1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment. 2. To compute; to calculate; to reckon.

**ESTI-MATE**, *n.* 1. A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent or quantity of any thing. 2. Value. *Shak*.

**ESTI-MATED**, *pp.* Valued; rated in judgment.

**ESTI-MATING**, *pp.* Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing.

**ESTI-MATION**, *n.* [*L. estimatio*.] 1. The act of estimating. 2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of any thing. 3. Esteem; regard; favorable opinion; honor.

**ESTI-MATIVE**, *a.* 1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference; [*little used*]. 2. Imaginative.

**ESTI-MATOR**, *n.* One who estimates or values.

**ESTI-VAL**, *a.* [*L. astivus*.] Pertaining to summer.

**ESTI-VATE**, *v. t.* To pass the summer.

**ESTI-VATION**, *n.* [*L. astivatio*.] 1. The act of passing the summer.—2. In botany, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud.

**ES-TOP**, *v. t.* [*Fr. estouper*.] In law, to impede or bar, by one's own act.

**ES-TOPPED**, (*e-stopt*) *pp.* Hindered; barred.

**ES-TOPPING**, *pp.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.

**ES-TOPPEL**, *n.* In law, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.

**ES-TOPPERS**, *n.* [*Norm. estoffer*.] In law, necessities, or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant.

**ES-TRADE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] An even or level place. *Dict*.

**ES-TRANGE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. étranger*.] 1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with. 2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. 3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence. 4. To withdraw; to withhold.

**ES-TRANGED**, (*e-strändj'd*) *pp.* Withdrawn; alienated.

**ES-TRANGEDNESS**, *n.* The state of being estranged.

*Phrase.*

**ES-TRANGEMENT**, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

**ES-TRANGING**, *pp.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance.

**ES-TRA-PADE**, *n.* [*Fr. strappado*.] The defense of a horse that will not obey, and which, to get rid of his rider, rises before and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

**ES-TRAY**, *v. i.* To stray. *See STRAY*.

**ES-TRAY**, *n.* [*Norm. estrayer*.] A tame beast, as a horse, ox or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner. *See STRAY*.

**ES-TREAT'**, *n.* [*Norm. estraitte*.] In law, a true copy of an original writing.

**ES-TREAT'**, *v. t.* To extract; to copy. *Blackstone*.

**ES-TREATED**, *pp.* Extracted; copied.

**ES-TREPEMENT**, *n.* [*Norm. estréper*.] In law, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.

**ESTRICH**, *n.* The ostrich, which see.

† **ESTU-ANCE**, *n.* [*L. astuo*.] Heat. *Brown*.

**ESTU-ARY**, *n.* [*L. estuarium*.] 1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs. 2. A vapor-bath.

**ESTU-ATE**, *v. i.* [*L. astuo*.] To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

**ESTU-ATION**, *n.* A boiling; agitation. *Brown*.

† **EST-URE**, *n.* [*L. astuo*.] Violence; commotion.

**ES-URI-ENT**, *a.* [*L. esuriens*.] Inclined to eat; hungry.

**ES-U-RINE**, *a.* Eating; corroding. [*Little used*].

**ET CETE-RA**, and the contraction etc., denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

**ETCH**, *v. t.* [*G. etzen*.] 1. To make prints on copper-plate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid. 2. To sketch; to delineate; [*not in use*]. *Locke*.

**ETCH**, *v. i.* To practice etching.

**ETCH**, or **EDDISH**, *n.* Ground from which a crop has been taken. *Mortimer*.

**ETCHED**, (*etcht*) *pp.* Marked and corroded by nitric acid.

**ETCHING**, *pp.* Marking or making prints with nitric acid.

**ETCHING**, *n.* The impression taken from an etched copper-plate.

**ET-EOSTIC**, *n.* [*Gr. eteos and eticos*.] A chronogrammatical composition. *B. Jonson*.

† **ET-ERN**, *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Shak*.

ETERNAL, *a.* [Fr. *eternel*; L. *eternus*.] 1. Without beginning or end of existence. 2. Without beginning of existence. 3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal. 4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission. 5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change.  
 ETERNAL, *n.* An appellation of God. *Milton*.  
 ETERNAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite. *Burnet*.  
 ETERNAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use *eternize*.]  
 ETERNAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only. 2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times. 3. Perpetually; without intermission.  
 ETERNITY, *v. t.* To make famous; to immortalize.  
 ETERNITY, *n.* [L. *eternitas*.] Duration or continuance without beginning or end.  
 ETERNIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eterniser*.] 1. To make endless. 2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate. 3. To make forever famous; to immortalize.  
 ETERNIZED, *pp.* Made endless; immortalized.  
 ETERNIZING, *ppr.* Giving endless duration to.  
 ETESIANS, (e-té-z'nan) *a.* [L. *etesius*.] Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. *Encyc.*  
 †ETHE, *a.* Easy. *Chaucer*.  
 †ETHEL, *a.* Noble.  
 ETHER, *n.* [L. *ether*.] 1. A thin, subtil matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere, and occupies the heavenly space. *Newton*.—2. In *chemistry*, a very light, volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid.  
 ETHEREAL, *a.* 1. Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether. 2. Heavenly; celestial. 3. Consisting of ether or spirit.  
 ETHEREALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtil fluid.  
 ETHEREALIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.  
 ETHEREOUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton*.  
 ETHERIZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether. *Med. Rep.*  
 ETHERIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.  
 ETHERIZING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.  
 ETHIC, } *a.* [L. *ethicus*.] Relating to manners or  
 ETHICAL, } morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.  
 ETHICAL-LY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.  
 ETHICS, *n.* 1. The doctrines of morality; the science of moral philosophy. 2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions of men.  
 ETHIOP, *n.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor. *Shak*.  
 ETHIOPS MARTIAL, Black oxyd of iron.  
 ETHIOPS MINERAL, A combination of mercury and sulphur.  
 ETHIMOID, } *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμος* and *εἶδος*.] Resembling a  
 ETHIMOIDAL, } sieve.  
 ETHIMOID, *n.* A bone at the top of the root of the nose.  
 ETHNIC, } *a.* [L. *ethnicus*.] 1. Heathen; pagan; per-  
 ETHNICAL, } taining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity. 2. Relating to the races or classes of mankind.  
 ETHNIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.  
 ETHNICISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.  
 ETHNOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* and *γραφία*.] Relating to a description of nations, or races of mankind.  
 ETHNOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* and *λογία*.] A treatise on nations.  
 ETHOLOGICAL, *a.* Treating of ethics.  
 ETHOLOGIST, *n.* One who writes on morality.  
 ETHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ἔθος*, or *ἦθος*, and *λογία*.] A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics.  
 ETIO-LATE, *v. i.* [Gr. *αἰθώ*.] To become white or whiter; to be whitened.  
 ETIO-LATE, *v. t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.  
 ETIO-LATE-FED, *pp.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.  
 ETIO-LATING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.  
 ETIO-LATION, *n.* The operation of being whitened, or of becoming white, by excluding the light of the sun.  
 ETIOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology. *Arbuthnot*.  
 ETIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *αιτια* and *λογος*.] An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases.  
 ETIQUETTE, (et-e-ke't) *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*.] Forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places.  
 ETITE, *n.* [Gr. *aeros*.] Eaglestone.  
 ETNEAN, *a.* [from *Ἔтна*.] Pertaining to Etna.  
 †ETTIN, *n.* A giant. *Beaumont*.  
 †ETTLE, *v. t.* To earn. *Boucher*.  
 ETUY, (et-wé') } *n.* [Fr. *étui*.] A case for pocket instru-  
 ETWEE, } ments.  
 ETWEE-CASE, }

†ET-Y-MOLO-GER, *n.* An etymologist. *Griffith*.  
 ET-Y-MOLO-GICAL, *a.* Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology.  
 ET-Y-MOLO-GICAL-LY, *adv.* According to etymology.  
 ET-Y-MOLO-GIST, *n.* One versed in etymology; one who searches into the original of words.  
 ET-Y-MOLO-GIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.  
 ET-Y-MOLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμος* and *λογος*.] 1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words.—In *grammar*, *etymology* comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words. 2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.  
 ETY-MON, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμον*.] An original root or primitive word.  
 EUCHA-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *ευχαριστια*.] 1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper. 2. The act of giving thanks.  
 EUCHA-RISTIC, } *a.* 1. Containing expressions of  
 EUCHA-RISTIC-CAL, } thanks. 2. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.  
 EU-CHLORIC GAS, The same as *euchlorine*. *Davy*.  
 EU-CHLORINE, *n.* In *chemistry*, protoxyd of chlorine.  
 EU-CHOLO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ευχολογιον*.] A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual.  
 EU-CHY-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ευχυμια*.] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.  
 EU-CHY-SIDER-ITE, *n.* A mineral.  
 EU-CLASE, *n.* A mineral, a species of emerald.  
 EU-CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *κρασις*.] In *medicine*, such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as tends to constitute health or soundness.  
 EU-CRI-CAL, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Mede*.  
 EU-DIAL-YTE, *n.* A mineral of a brownish-red color.  
 EU-DI-OME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *εὐδιος*, *ευ*, *διος* and *μετρον*.] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air.  
 EU-DI-O-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer;  
 EU-DI-O-MET'RI-CAL, } performed or ascertained by a eudiometer.  
 EU-DI-OME-TRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.  
 †EU-GE, *n.* Applause. *Hammond*.  
 EUGH, *n.* A tree. See *Yew*.  
 EU-HAR-MONIC, *a.* [Gr. *ευ*, and *harmonia*.] Producing harmony or concordant sounds.  
 EU-KAIRITE, *n.* [Gr. *ευκαιρος*.] Cupreous selenuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead gray color.  
 EU-LOGIC, } *a.* Containing praise; commendatory.  
 EU-LOGICAL, }  
 EU-LOGICAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise.  
 EU-LOGIST, *n.* One who praises and commends another.  
 EU-LOGI-UM, *n.* A eulogy.  
 EU-LOGIZE, *v. t.* To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.  
 EU-LOGIZED, *pp.* Praised; commended.  
 EU-LOGIZING, *ppr.* Writing or speaking in praise of.  
 EU-LOGY, *n.* [Gr. *εὐλογία*.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person.  
 EU-NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ευνομια*.] Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford*.  
 EU-NUCH, *n.* [Gr. *ευνοχος*.] A male of the human species castrated.  
 †EU-NUCH, *v. t.* To make a eunuch. *Creech*.  
 EU-NUCH-ATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.  
 EU-NUCH-ISM, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.  
 EU-ONY-MUS, *n.* [L.] A shrub called *spindle-tree*.  
 EU-PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ευπαθεια*.] Right feeling. *Harris*.  
 EU-PA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *eupatorium*.] The hemp agrimony.  
 EU-PEPSY, *n.* [Gr. *ευπεψια*.] Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.  
 EU-PEPTIC, *a.* Having good digestion.  
 EU-PHE-MISM, *n.* [Gr. *ευφημισμος*.] A representation of good qualities; particularly, in *rhetoric*, a figure by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive.  
 EU-PHONIC, } *a.* Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the  
 EU-PHONICAL, } ear.  
 EU-PHONY, *n.* [Gr. *ευφονια*.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.  
 EU-PHOR-BIA, *n.* [Gr. *ευφορβια*.] In *botany*, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species.  
 EU-PHOR-BI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *materia medica*, a gummy-resinous substance, exuding from an oriental tree.  
 EU-PHO-TIDE, *n.* A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.  
 EU-PHRA-SY, *n.* Eyebright, a genus of plants.  
 EU-RIPUS, *n.* [Gr. *ευριπος*.] A strait; a narrow tract of water.

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

**ECRITE**, *n.* The white stone [weiss stein] of Werner.

**EU-RO-LY-DON**, *n.* [Gr. *ευρος* and *διδων*.] A tempestuous wind, which drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which St. Paul was sailing to Italy.

**EUROPE**, *n.* The great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean sea and the North sea.

**EU-RO-PEAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.

**EU-RO-PEAN**, *n.* A native of Europe.

**EURUS**, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

**EURYTH-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *ρυθμος*.] In architecture, painting and sculpture, ease, majesty and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions.

**EU-SERBIAN**, *n.* An Arian, so called from Eusebius.

**EU-STYLE**, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *στυλος*.] In architecture, a sort of building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other.

† **ECTAX-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *ετραξια*.] Established order. *Water-house*.

**EU-THA-NAS-Y**, or **EU-THAN-A-SY**, *n.* [Gr. *ευθανασία*; *L. euthanasia*.] An easy death.

**EU-TYCHI-AN**, *n.* A follower of Eutychius.

**EU-TYCHI-AN**, *a.* Denoting the heretics called *Eutychians*. *Tillotson*.

**EU-TYCHI-AN-ISM**, *n.* The doctrines of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.

† **E-VACATE**, *v. t.* [L. *vacare*.] To empty. *Harvey*.

**E-VACU-ANT**, *a.* [L. *evacuans*.] Emptying; freeing from.

**E-VACU-ANT**, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

**E-VACU-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *evacuo*.] 1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained. 2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge. 3. To empty; to free from contents. 4. To quit; to withdraw from a place. 5. To make void; to nullify.

**E-VACU-A-TED**, *pp.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

**E-VACU-A-TING**, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

**E-VACU-A-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison. 2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body. 3. Abolition; nullification.

**E-VACU-A-TIVE**, *a.* That evacuates.

**E-VACU-A-TOR**, *n.* One that makes void. *Hannond*.

**E-VADE**, *v. t.* [L. *evado*.] 1. To avoid by dexterity. 2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. 3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address or ingenuity. 4. To escape as imperceptible.

**E-VADE**, *v. i.* 1. To escape; to slip away. 2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.

**E-VAIDED**, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.

**E-VAIDING**, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit or attack.

**EV-A-GA-TION**, *n.* [L. *evagatio*.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling.

† **EVAL**, *a.* [L. *evam*.] Relating to time or duration.

**EV-A-NES-CENCE**, *n.* [L. *evanesco*.] 1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession. 2. The state of being liable to vanish.

**EV-A-NES-CENT**, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation.

† **E-VANGEL**, *n.* [L. *evangelium*.] The gospel. *Chaucer*.

† **EV-AN-GELI-AN**, *a.* Rendering thanks for favors.

**E-VAN-GEL-IC**, *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus*.] 1. Accorded to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel. 2. Contained in the gospel. 3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox.

**E-VAN-GEL-I-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.

**E-VAN-GEL-ISM**, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel.

**E-VAN-GEL-IST**, *n.* 1. A writer of the history of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ. 2. A preacher of the gospel licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.

**E-VAN-GEL-IST-A-RY**, *n.* A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service.

**EV-AN-GEL-I-ZA-TION**, *n.* The act of evangelizing.

**E-VAN-GEL-IZE**, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo*.] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel.

**E-VAN-GEL-IZE**, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

**E-VAN-GEL-IZED**, *pp.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to Christianity.

**E-VAN-GEL-IZ-ING**, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to Christianity.

† **E-VAN-GEL-Y**, *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. *Spenser*.

**E-VAN-ID**, *a.* [L. *evanidus*.] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear. *Bacon*.

**E-VAN-ISH**, *v. i.* [L. *evanesco*.] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.

**E-VAN-ISH-MENT**, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance.

**E-VAPO-RA-BLE**, *a.* That may be converted into vapor; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

**E-VAPO-RATE**, *v. t.* [L. *evaporo*.] 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated. 2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.

**E-VAPO-RATE**, *v. t.* 1. To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. 2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.

**E-VAPO-RATE**, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

**E-VAPO-RATED**, *pp.* Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

**E-VAPO-RATING**, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor.

**E-VAPO-RATION**, *n.* 1. The conversion of a fluid into vapor. 2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.—3. In pharmacy, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistency, or more concentrated.

**E-VAPO-ROME-TER**, *n.* [L. *evaporo*, and Gr. *μετρος*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

**E-VASION**, *n.* [L. *evasio*.] The act of eluding or avoiding; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift.

**E-VASIVE**, *a.* 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating. 2. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge or argument.

**E-VASIVE-LY**, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

**E-VASIVE-NESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

**EVE**, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living.

**E-VECTION**, *n.* [L. *evectio*.] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. *Pearson*.

**EVEN**, (*evn*) or **EVE**, *n.* [Sax. *efen*, *efen*.] 1. The decline of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Shak*. 2. *Eve* is used also for the fast or the evening before a holiday. *Johnson*.

**EVEN-SONG**, *n.* 1. A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. 2. The evening.

**EVEN-TIDE**, *n.* [*even*, and Sax. *tid*.] The time of evening; evening. *This word is nearly obsolete*.

**EVEN**, (*evn*) or **EVE**, *n.* [Sax. *efen*; D. *even*.] 1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving. 2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed. 3. Level with; parallel to. 4. Not lenient. 5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. 6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. 7. Settled; balanced. 8. Equal. 9. Capable of being divided into equal parts, without a remainder.

**EVEN**, (*evn*) *v. t.* 1. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth. 2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.

† **EVEN**, *v. i.* To be equal to. *Carew*.

**EVEN**, (*evn*) *adv.* 1. Noting a level or equality; or, emphatically, a like manner or degree. 2. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence, emphatically, the very time. 3. Noting, emphatically, identity of person. 4. Likewise; in like manner. 5. So much as. 6. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description, which is unexpected.

† **E-VENE**, *v. i.* [L. *evenio*.] To happen. *Hevy*.

**EVENED**, *pp.* Made even or level.

**EVEN-ER**, *n.* One that makes even.

**EVEN-HAND**, *n.* Equality. *Bacon*.

**EVEN-HANDED**, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just. *Shak*.

**EVEN-ING**, *n.* 1. The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun. 2. The decline or latter part of life. 3. The decline of any thing.

**EVEN-ING**, *a.* Being at the close of day.

**EVEN-ING-HYMN**, *n.* A hymn or song to be sung at evening.

**EVEN-ING-SONG**, *n.* evening.

**EVEN-ING-STAR**, *n.* Hesperus, or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

**EVEN-LY**, (*evn-ly*) *adv.* 1. With an even, level or smooth surface; without roughness. 2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise. 3. In a level position; horizontally. 4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity.

**EVEN-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being even, level or smooth; equality of surface. 2. Uniformity; regularity. 3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme. 4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface. 5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect. 6. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from

\* See Synopsi MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; C as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as TH. † Obsolete.

perturbation, a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

**E-VENTY**, *n.* [*L. eventus.*] 1 That which comes, arrives or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad. 2 The consequence of any thing; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation or series of operations terminates.

† **E-VENTY**, *v. t.* To break forth.

**E-VENTER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. evertter.*] To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel. *Brown.*

**E-VENTER-A-TED**, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

**E-VENTER-A-TING**, *pp.* Opening the bowels.

**E-VENTFUL**, *a.* Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs.

**E-VENTI-LATE**, *v. t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss.

**E-VENTI-LATION**, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

**E-VENTU-AL**, *a.* 1. Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential. 2. Final; terminating; ultimate.

**E-VENTU-AL-LY**, *adv.* In the event; in the final issue.

**E-VENTU-ATE**, *v. t.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate. *J. Lloyd.*

**E-VENTU-A-TING**, *pp.* Issuing; terminating.

**EVER**, *adv.* [*Sax. efre, efre.*] 1. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. 2. At all times; always; continually.—3. *Forever*, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.—4. *Ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then. 5. In any degree. 6. A word of enforcement or emphasis. 7. In *poetry*, and sometimes in *prose*, *ever* is contracted into *e'er*.

**EVER-BUBBLING**, *a.* Continually boiling or bubbling. *Crashaw.*

**EVER-BURNING**, *a.* Burning continually or without intermission; never extinct.

**EVER-DURING**, *a.* Enduring forever. *Raleigh.*

**EVER-GREEN**, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year.

**EVER-GREEN**, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

**EVER-HONORED**, *a.* Always honored. *Pope.*

**EVER-LASTING**, *a.* 1. Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; continuing without end; immortal. 2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.—3. In *popular usage*, endless; continual; uninterrupted.

**EVER-LASTING**, *n.* 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future. 2. A plant, the *gnaphalium*; also, the *zanthemum*.

**EVER-LASTING-LY**, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually. *Swift.*

**EVER-LASTING-NESS**, *n.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

**EVER-LASTING-PEA**, *n.* A plant.

**EVER-LIVING**, *a.* 1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence. 2. Continual; incessant; uninterrupted.

**EVER-MORE**, *adv.* 1. Always; eternally. 2. Always; at all times.

**EVER-OPEN**, *a.* Always open; never closed.

**EVER-PLEASING**, *a.* Always pleasing; ever giving delight. *Sidney.*

† **E-VERSE**, (*e-vers*) *v. t.* [*L. eversus.*] To overthrow or subvert. *Glavinille.*

**E-VERSION**, *n.* [*L. eversio.*] An overthrowing; destruction. *Taylor.*

**E-VERT**, *v. t.* [*L. evertto.*] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

**EVER-WAKING**, *a.* Always awake.

**EVER-WATCHFUL**, *a.* Always watching or vigilant.

**EVER-Y**, *a.* [*Old Eng. verich; Sax. afre and etc.*] Each individual of a whole; election or aggregate number.

**EVER-Y-DAY**, *a.* Use or being every day; common; usual.

**EVER-Y-WHERE**, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

**EVER-YOUNG**, *a.* Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.

**EVES-DROP**. See **EAVES-DROP**.

**EVES-DROPPER**, *n.* One who stands under the eaves to listen privately. See **EAVES-DROPPER**.

† **E-VES-TI-GATE**, *v. t.* See **INVESTIGATE**.

**EVIET**. See **EFT**.

† **E-VIBRATE**. See **VIBRATE**.

**E-VICT**, *v. t.* [*L. evinco, evictum.*] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law. 2. To take away by sentence of law. 3. To evince; to prove; [*not used.*]

**E-VICTED**, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; recovered by legal process.

**E-VICTING**, *pp.* Dispossessing by course of law.

**E-VICTION**, *n.* 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law. 2. Proof; conclusive evidence.

**EVI-DENCE**, *n.* [*Fr., from L. evidential.*] 1. That which elucidates, and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. 2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof. 3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact.

**EVI-DENCE**, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show.

**EVI-DENCED**, *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

**EVI-DENCING**, *pp.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

**EVI-DENT**, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest.

**EVI-DENTIAL**, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving. *Scott.*

**EVI-DENT-LY**, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

**E-VIG-I-LATION**, *n.* [*L. evigilatio.*] A waking.

**E-VIL**, (*Evil*) *a.* [*Sax. efel, yfel.*] 1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief. 2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong. 3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury or calamity.

**E-VIL**, *n.* 1. *Evil* is natural or moral.—*Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.—*Moral evil* is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority. 2. Misfortune; mischief; injury. 3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity. 4. Malady; as the *king's evil*, or scrofula.

**E-VIL**, *adv.* [generally contracted to *ill*.] 1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably. 2. Not virtuously; not innocently. 3. Not happily; unfortunately. *Deut.* 4. Injuringly; not kindly.

**E-VIL-A-F-FECTED**, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind.

**E-VIL-DÖER**, *n.* One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime or any moral wrong.

**E-VIL-EYED**, *a.* Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy or bad design.

**E-VIL-F-A-VORED**, *a.* Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored.

**E-VIL-F-A-VORED-NESS**, *n.* Deformity. *Deut.*

**E-VIL-LY**, *adv.* Not well. [*Little used.*] *Ep. Taylor.*

**E-VIL-MINDED**, *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked.

**E-VIL-NESS**, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity.

**E-VIL-SPEAKING**, *n.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

**E-VIL-WISHING**, *a.* Wishing harm to. *Sidney.*

**E-VIL-WÖRKER**, *n.* One who does wickedness.

**E-VINCE**, (*e-vins*) *v. t.* [*L. evinco.*] 1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. 2. To conquer; [*not in use.*]

**E-VINCE**, *v. i.* To prove. *Ep. Hall.*

**E-VINCED**, (*e-vinst*) *pp.* Made evident; proved.

**E-VINCI-BLE**, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

**E-VINCI-BLY**, *adv.* In a manner to force conviction.

**E-VIN-CIVE**, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

† **E-VI-RATE**, or **E-VI-RATE**, *v. t.* [*L. eviratus.*] To emasculate.

**E-VI-RATION**, *n.* Castration. *Cockram.*

**E-VIS-CER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. eviscero.*] To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

**E-VIS-CER-A-TED**, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

**E-VIS-CER-A-TING**, *pp.* Disemboweling.

**EVI-TA-BLE**, *a.* [*L. evitabilis.*] That may be shunned, avoidable. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

**EVI-TATE**, *v. t.* [*L. evito.*] To shun; to avoid; to escape. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

**EVI-TATION**, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. *Bacon.*

† **E-VITE**, *v. t.* [*L. evito.*] To shun. *Drayton.*

**EVI-TERNAL**, *a.* [*L. eviternus.*] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

**EVI-TERNITY**, *n.* Duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

**EVO-CATE**, or **E-VÖKE**, *v. t.* [*L. evoco.*] 1. To call forth. 2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

**EVO-CATION**, *n.* A calling forth; a calling from one tribunal to another.

**EVO-LATION**, *n.* [*L. evolo.*] The act of flying away. *Ep. Hall.*

**EVO-LUTE**, *n.* An original curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolute.

**EVO-LUTION**, *n.* [*L. evolutio.*] 1. The act of unfolding. 2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded. 3. In *geometry*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolute.—4. In *algebra*, evolution is the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of *involution*.

zation—5. In military tactics, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed.

E-VOLVE, (e-volv) v. t. [*L. evolvo*.] 1. To unfold; to open and expand. 2. To throw out; to emit.

E-VOLVE, v. i. To open itself; to disclose itself.

E-VOLVED, (e-volv'd) pp. Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted.

E-VOLVENT, n. In geometry, a curve formed by the evolution of another curve.

E-VOLVING, pp. Unfolding; expanding; emitting.

EV-O-MI-TION, n. A vomiting. *Sic!*

E-VULGATE, v. t. [*L. evulgo*.] To spread abroad.

†E-VUL-GA-TION, n. A divulging.

E-VULSION, n. [*L. evulsio*.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force. *Brown*.

EW-E, (yu) n. [*Sax. ewa, ewe*.] A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

EW-ER, (yü'er) n. [*Sax. huer, or huer*.] A kind of pitcher, used to bring water for washing the hands.

EW'RY, (yü'ry) n. In England, an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

EX. A Latin preposition or prefix, Greek  $\epsilon\kappa$  or  $\epsilon\kappa$ , signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes out of, as in exclude; sometimes off, from or out, as in *L. excludo*, to cut off or out; sometimes beyond, as in *excess*, excel. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification.

\*EX-A-CER-BATE, v. t. [*L. exacerbare*.] 1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to embitter; to increase malignant qualities. 2. To increase the violence of a disease.

EX-AC-ER-BATION, n. 1. The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.—2. Among physicians, the increased violence of a disease; a paroxysm. 3. Increased severity.

EX-AC-ER-BES-CENCE, n. [*L. exacerbescere*.] Increase of irritation or violence of a fever or disease.

EX-AC-ER-VATION, n. [*L. acervus*.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EX-ACT, (egz-akt) a. [*L. exactus*.] 1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule. 2. Precise; not different in the least. 3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule or order. 4. Punctual. 5. Strict.

EX-ACT, (egz-akt) v. t. [*L. exigo, exactum*.] 1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority. 2. To demand of right. 3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency.

EX-ACT, v. i. To practice extortion.

EX-ACTED, pp. Demanded by authority; extorted.

EX-ACT'ING, pp. Demanding and compelling; requiring authoritatively; extorting; compelling by necessity.

EX-ACTION, n. 1. The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance. 2. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly. 3. That which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

EX-ACTI-TUDE, n. Exactness. [*Little used*.]

EX-ACTLY, adv. 1. Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. 2. Precisely according to fact. 3. Precisely according to principle, justice or right.

EX-ACTNESS, n. 1. Accuracy; nicety; precision. 2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety. 3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth.

EX-ACTOR, n. 1. One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes or customs. 2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable. 3. He that demands by authority. 4. One who is unreasonably severe in his demands. *Tillotson*.

EX-ACT'RESS, n. A female who exacts. *B. Jonson*.

EX-AC-U-ATE, v. t. [*L. exacuo*.] To whet or sharpen.

EX-AC-U-ATION, n. Whetting or sharpening. *Cockeram*.

EX-AG-GER-ATE, v. t. [*L. exaggero*.] 1. To heap on; to accumulate. 2. To heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant.—3. In painting, to heighten in coloring or design.

EX-AG-GER-A-TED, pp. Enlarged beyond the truth.

EX-AG-GER-A-TING, pp. Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.

EX-AG-GER-A-TION, n. 1. A heaping together; heap; accumulation; [*little used*.]—2. In rhetoric, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolic representation, whether of good or evil.—3. In painting, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EX-AG-GER-A-TORY, a. Containing exaggeration.

†EX-AG-I-TATE, v. t. [*L. exagitare*.] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. *Arbutnot*.

EX-ALT, (egz-olt) v. t. [*Fr. exalter*.] 1. To raise high, to elevate. 2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank or dignity. 3. To elevate with joy or confidence. 4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank or estimation; to elevate too high, or above others. 5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol. 6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition. 7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make st. blame.—8. In physics, to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine.

EX-AL-TATION, n. 1. The act of raising high. 2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity or excellence. 3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.—4. In pharmacy, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.—5. In astrology, the dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

EX-ALT'ED, pp. and a. Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

EX-ALT'ED-NESS, n. 1. The state of being elevated. 2. Conceited dignity or greatness.

EX-ALT'ER, n. One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EX-ALT'ING, pp. Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EX-A'MEN, (egz-'amen) n. [*L. examen*.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry. [*Little used*.] *Brown*.

EX-AM-IN-A-BLE, a. That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

EX-AM-I-NANT, n. One who is to be examined.

EX-AM-I-NATE, n. The person examined. *Bacon*.

EX-AM-I-NATION, n. [*L. examinatio*.] 1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts. 2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question. 3. Trial by a rule or law.—4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony.—5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students.—6. In chemistry and other sciences, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances by experiments.

†EX-AM-I-NATOR, n. An examiner. *Brown*.

EX-AM-INE, (egz-am'in) v. t. [*L. examino*.] 1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing. 2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating. 3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. 4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals. 5. To try or assay by experiments. 6. To try by a rule or law. 7. In general, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth.

EX-AM-INED, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EX-AM-INE-R, n. 1. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.—2. In chancery, in Great Britain, the examiners are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.

EX-AM-IN-ING, pp. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EX-AM-PLA-RY, a. Serving for example; proposed for imitation. [*It is now written exemplary*.] *Hooker*.

EX-AM-PL-E, (egz-am'pl) n. [*L. exemplum*.] 1. A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated. 2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy or model. 3. Precedent; a former instance. 4. Precedent or former instance, in a bad sense, intended for caution. 5. A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation. 6. Precedent which disposes to imitation. 7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position or truth.—8. In logic or rhetoric, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened.

†EX-AM-PL-E, v. t. To exemplify; to set an example.

†EX-AM-PL-E-LESS, a. Having no example. *B. Jonson*.

EX-AM-PLER, n. A pattern; now sample or sampler.

†EX-AN-GUI-IOUS, a. Having no blood. *See EXANGUIOUS.*

EX-AN-I-MATE, (egz-an'e-mate) a. [*L. exanimatus*.] Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

EX-AN-I-MATE, v. t. To dishearten; to discourage.

EX-AN-I-MATION, n. Deprivation of life or of spirits.

EX-AN-I-MOUS, a. [*L. exanimis*.] Lifeless; dead.

EX-AN-THE-MA, n.; plu. EXANTHEMATA. Among physicians, eruption; a breaking out; pustules, petechia or vibices; any efflorescence on the skin.

EX-AN-THE-MAT'IC, } a. Eruptive; efflorescent; not-  
 EX-AN-THEM-A-TOUS, } ing morbid redness of the skin.  
 †EX-ANT-LATE, v. t. [L. *exantlo.*] To draw out.  
 †EX-ANT-LA'TION, n. The act of drawing out.  
 EX-AR-A'TION, n. [L. *exaro.*] The act of writing.  
 EX-ARCH, n. [Gr. *αρχος.*] A prefect or governor under  
 the eastern emperors. Also, a deputy or legate in the  
 Greek church.  
 EX-AR-CHATE, n. The office, dignity or administration of  
 an arch. *Taylor.*  
 EX-AR-TIC-U-LA'TION, n. Dislocation of a joint.  
 EX-AS-PER-ATE, v. t. [L. *exaspero.*] 1. To anger; to  
 irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to  
 excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. 2. To  
 aggravate; to embitter. 3. To augment violence; to in-  
 crease malignity; to exacerbate.  
 EX-AS-PER-ATE, a. Provoked; embittered; inflamed.  
 EX-AS-PER-A-TED, pp. Highly angered or irritated; pro-  
 voked; enraged; embittered.  
 EX-AS-PER-A-TER, n. One who exasperates or inflames  
 anger, enmity or violence.  
 EX-AS-PER-A-TING, ppr. Exciting keen resentment;  
 inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.  
 EX-AS-PER-A'TION, n. 1. Irritation; the act of exciting  
 violent anger; provocation. 2. Extreme degree of anger;  
 violent passion. 3. Increase of violence or malignity;  
 exacerbation.  
 EX-AUC-TO-RATE, } v. t. [L. *exauctoro.*] To dismiss  
 EX-AUTHO-RATE, } from service; to deprive of a  
 benefice.  
 EX-AUC-TO-RATION, } n. Dismission from service; de-  
 EX-AU-THO-RATION, } privation; degradation.  
 EX-AU-THO-RIZE, v. t. To deprive of authority.  
 EX-CAL-CE-A-TED, a. [L. *excalceo.*] Deprived of shoes;  
 unshod; barefooted.  
 EX-CAN-DESCENCE, n. [L. *excandescencia.*] 1. A grow-  
 ing hot; or a white heat; glowing heat. 2. Heat of  
 passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.  
 EX-CAN-DESCENT, a. White with heat.  
 EX-CAN-TATION, n. [L. *excantio.*] Disenchantment by  
 a countercharm. [*Little used.*]  
 EX-CAR-NATE, v. t. [\**ex* and *caro.*] To deprive or clear  
 of flesh. *Grev.*  
 EX-CAR-NI-FI-CATION, n. [L. *excarifico.*] The act  
 of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh.  
 EX-CA-VATE, v. t. [L. *excavo.*] To hollow; to cut,  
 scoop, dig or wear out the inner part of any thing, and  
 make it hollow.  
 EX-CA-VA-TED, pp. Hollowed; made hollow.  
 EX-CA-VA-TING, ppr. Making hollow.  
 EX-CA-VATION, n. 1. The act of making hollow. 2. A  
 hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior sub-  
 stance.  
 EX-CA-VATOR, n. One who excavates.  
 †EX-CAVE, v. i. To hollow. *Cockeram.*  
 †EX-CE-GATE, v. t. [L. *exceco.*] To make blind.  
 EX-CE-CATION, n. The act of making blind.  
 EX-CE-DENT, n. Excess. [*Not authorized.*]  
 EX-CEDD, v. t. [L. *excedo.*] 1. To pass or go beyond; to  
 proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure or  
 quantity, or beyond any thing else. 2. To surpass; to  
 excel.  
 EX-CEDD, v. i. 1. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds;  
 to go over any given limit, number or measure. 2. To  
 bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.  
 EX-CEDD-A-BLE, a. That may surmount or exceed.  
 EX-CEDDED, pp. Excelled; surpassed; outdone.  
 EX-CEDDER, n. One who exceeds or passes the bounds of  
 fitness. *Montagu.*  
 EX-CEDDING, ppr. 1. Going beyond; surpassing; excel-  
 ling; outdoing. 2. a. Great in extent, quantity or dura-  
 tion. 3. adv. In a very great degree; unusually.  
 EX-CEDDING, n. Excess; superfluity. *Smollett.*  
 EX-CEDDING-LY, adv. To a very great degree; in a de-  
 gree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.  
 †EX-CEDDING-NESS, n. Greatness in quantity, extent,  
 or duration.  
 EX-CEL, v. t. [L. *excello.*] 1. To go beyond; to exceed;  
 to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo.  
 2. To exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds. 3.  
 To exceed; to surpass.  
 EX-CEL, v. i. To have good qualities, or to perform meri-  
 torious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, il-  
 lustrous or distinguished.  
 EX-CELL-ED, (ek-seld) pp. Surpassed; outdone.  
 EX-CEL-LENCE, } n. [Fr.; L. *excellencia.*] 1. The state of  
 EX-CEL-LENCY, } possessing good qualities in an un-  
 usual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any  
 thing. 2. Any valuable quality; any thing highly  
 laudable, meritorious or virtuous, in persons, or valuable  
 and esteemed, in things. 3. Dignity; high rank in the  
 scale of beings. 4. A title of honor formerly given to  
 kings and emperors, now given to ambassadors, govern-  
 ors, and other persons, below the rank of kings.

EX-CEL-LENT, a. 1. Being of great virtue or worth emi-  
 nent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable or laud-  
 able. 2. Being of great value or use, applied to things;  
 remarkable for good properties. 3. Distinguished for su-  
 perior attainments. 4. Consummate; complete.  
 EX-CEL-LENT-LY, adv. In an excellent manner; well  
 in a high degree; in an eminent degree.  
 EX-CEPT, v. t. [Fr. *excepter.*] 1. To take or leave out  
 of any number specified; to exclude. 2. To take or leave out  
 any particular or particulars, from a general description  
 EX-CEPT, v. i. To object; to make objection.  
 EX-CEPT, pp. [contracted from *excepted.*] Taken out; not  
 included. All were involved in this affair, *except one*  
 that is, *one excepted*, the case absolute, or independ-  
 ent clause. It is equivalent to *without, unless*, and denotes  
 exclusion.—*Except and excepting* are commonly, though  
 incorrectly, classed among prepositions.  
 EX-CEPTED, pp. See EXCEPT.  
 EX-CEPTING, ppr. 1. Taking or leaving out; excluding  
 2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above  
 explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting*  
 three.  
 EX-CEPTION, n. 1. The act of excepting, or excluding  
 from a number designated, or from a description; exclu-  
 sion. 2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a gen-  
 eral rule or proposition. 3. That which is excepted, ex-  
 cluded, or separated from others in a general description,  
 the person or thing specified as distinct or not included.  
 4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in op-  
 position to a rule, proposition, statement or allegation; with  
 to. 5. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or  
 resentment.—6. In law, the denial of what is alleged and  
 considered as valid by the other party, either in point of  
 law or in pleading. 7. A saving clause in a writing.—  
*Bill of exceptions, in law,* is a statement of exceptions to  
 evidence.  
 EX-CEPTION-A-BLE, a. Liable to objection.  
 EX-CEPTION-ER, n. One who makes objections. *Milten*  
 EX-CEPTIOUS, a. Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil.  
 EX-CEPTIOUS-NESS, n. Disposition to cavil.  
 EX-CEPTIVE, a. 1. Including an exception. *Watts.* 2.  
 Making or being an exception. *Milten.*  
 †EX-CEPTLESS, a. Omitting all exception. *Shak.*  
 EX-CEPTOR, n. One who objects, or makes exceptions.  
 EX-CERN, v. t. [L. *excerno.*] To separate and emit  
 through the pores, or through small passages of the body;  
 to strain out; to excrete.  
 EX-CERNED, (ek-sern'd) pp. Separated; excreted; emit-  
 ted through the capillary vessels of the body.  
 EX-CERNING, ppr. Emitting through the small passages;  
 excreting.  
 EX-CERP, v. t. [L. *excerpo.*] To pick out. [*Little used*]  
 †EX-CERPT, v. t. [L. *excerpo.*] To select. *Barnard.*  
 EX-CERPTION, n. [L. *excerptio.*] 1. A picking out; a  
 glancing; selection. 2. That which is selected.  
 EX-CERPTOR, n. A picker; a culler. *Barnard.*  
 EX-CERPTS, n. Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]  
 EX-CESS, n. [L. *excessus.*] 1. Superfluity; that which is  
 beyond necessity or wants. 2. That which is beyond  
 the common measure, proportion, or due quantity. 3. Su-  
 perabundance of any thing. 4. Any transgression of due  
 limits.—5. In morals, any indulgence of appetite, passion  
 or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond  
 any rule of propriety; intemperance.—6. In arithmetic  
 and geometry, the difference between any two unequal  
 numbers or quantities.  
 EX-CESSIVE, a. 1. Beyond any given degree, measure or  
 limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion. 2.  
 Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or  
 beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedi-  
 ence or utility. 3. Extravagant; unreasonable. 4. Veh-  
 ement; violent.  
 EX-CESSIVE-LY, adv. 1. In an extreme degree; beyond  
 measure; exceedingly. 2. Vehemently; violently.  
 EX-CESSIVE-NESS, n. The state or quality of being ex-  
 cessive; excess.  
 EX-CHANGE, v. t. [Fr. *echanger.*] 1. In commerce, to  
 give one thing or commodity for another; to barter. 2.  
 To lay aside, quit or resign one thing, state or condition,  
 and take another in the place of it. 3. To give and re-  
 ceive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation  
 the same thing. 4. To give and receive the like thing.  
 EX-CHANGE, n. 1. In commerce, the act of giving one  
 thing or commodity for another; barter; traffick by per-  
 mutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be  
 equivalent to the thing given. 2. The act of giving up or  
 resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.  
 3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. 4. The  
 contract by which one commodity is transferred to another  
 for an equivalent commodity. 5. The thing given in re-  
 turn for something received, or the thing received in re-  
 turn for what is given. 6. The form of exchanging one  
 debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of  
 money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order,

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

draft or bill of exchange.—7. In mercantile language, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a bill of exchange. 8. The *course of exchange* is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par.—9. In *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. 10. The place where the merchants, brokers and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into *change*.

EX-CHANGE-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable. *Washington*.

EX-CHANGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged. *Marshall*.

EX-CHANG'ED, (ex-chánj'd) *pp* Given or received for something else; bartered.

EX-CHANG'ER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange.

EX-CHANG'ING, *pppr* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EX-CHEQ'UE, (ex-chek'er) *n.* [Fr. *echiquier*.] In *England*, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues.—*Exchequer bills*, in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer.

EX-CHEQ'UER, *v. t.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. *Pegge*.

EX-CISE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

EX-CISE, *n.* [L. *excisum*.] An inland duty or impost, laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption.

EX-CISE, *v. t.* To lay or impose a duty on articles consumed.

EX-CISE'D, (ek-siz'd) *pp* Charged with the duty of excise.

EX-CISE'MAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities, and raises the excise duty on them. *Johnson*.

EX-CISING, *pppr* Imposing the duty of excise.

EX-CISION, *n.* [L. *excisio*.] 1. In *surgery*, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; amputation. 2. The cutting off of a person from his people; extirpation; destruction.

EX-CIT-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action.

EX-CIT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being excited.

EX-CITANT, *n.* That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

† EX-CITATE, *v. t.* To excite. *Bacon*.

EX-CITATION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

EX-CIT-A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to excite. *Barrow*.

EX-CIT-A-TO-RY, *n.* Tending to excite. *Müller*.

EX-CITE, *v. t.* [L. *excito*.] 1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act. 2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to. 3. To raise; to create; to put in motion. 4. To rouse; to inflame.

EX-CIT'ED, *pp* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EX-CIT'EMENT, *n.* 1. The act of exciting; stimulation. 2. The state of being roused into action. 3. Agitation; a state of being roused into action. 4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive. *Shak*.

EX-CIT'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakes and moves.—2. In *medicine*, a stimulant.

EX-CIT'ING, *pppr* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.

EX-CIT'ING, *n.* Excitation. *Herbert*.

EX-CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *exclamo*.] 1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words. 2. To declare with loud vociferation.

† EX-CLAIM, *n.* Clamor; outcry. *Shak*.

EX-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with passion or much noise.

EX-CLAIM'ING, *pppr* Crying out; vociferating.

EX-CLA-MATION, *n.* 1. Outcry; noisy talk; clamor. 2. Vehement vociferation. 3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ephronesis. 4. A noise by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked: thus, 1.—5. In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear or grief.

EX-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Using exclamation. 2. Containing or expressing exclamation.

EX-CLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *excludo*.] Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude*. 1. To thrust out; to eject. 2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out. 3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment. 4. To except.

EX-CLUDED, *pp* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred.

EX-CLU-DING, *pppr* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EX-CLU-SION, *n.* 1. The act of excluding; ejection. 2. The act of denying admission; a shutting out. 3. The

act of debarring. 4. Rejection. 5. Exception. 6. Ejection.

EX-CLU-SION-IST, *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege. *Foz*.

EX-CLU-SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of preventing entrance. 2. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others. 3. Not taking into the account; not including or comprehending.

EX-CLU-SIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others. 2. Without comprehension in; not inclusively.

EX-CLU-SO-RY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [Little used.] *Walsh*.

† EX-COCT, *v. t.* [L. *excoctus*.] To boll. *Bacon*.

EX-COCTATE, *v. t.* [L. *excoctare*.] To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive. *Halé*.

EX-COG-I-TATION, *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

EX-COM-MIS-SA-RY, *n.* A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.

† EX-COM-MUNE, *v. t.* To exclude. *Gayton*.

EX-COM-MUNI-CÁ-BLE, *a.* Liable or deserving to be communicated. *Hooker*.

EX-COM-MUNI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *communico*.] To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church.

EX-COM-MUNI-CATE, *n.* One who is excluded from the fellowship of the church; one cut off from any advantage. *Cares*.

EX-COM-MUNI-CATE'D, *pp* Expelled or separated from communion with a church.

EX-COM-MUNI-CATING, *pppr* Expelling from the communion of a church.

EX-COM-MU-NI-CATION, *n.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges and advantages.

EX-COR-I-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *excorio*.] To lay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle.

EX-COR-I-ATE'D, *pp* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin.

EX-COR-I-ATING, *pppr* Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle.

EX-COR-I-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion. 2. Flunder.

EX-COR-TI-CATION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *cortex*.] The act of stripping off bark. *Coze*.

EX-CRE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting.

EX-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *excreo*.] To hawk and spit.

EX-CRE-ATION, *n.* A spitting out.

EX-CRE-MENT, *n.* [L. *excrementum*.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

EX-CRE-MENTAL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EX-CRE-MEN-TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to excrement.

EX-CRE-MEN-TIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to excrement, containing excrement. *Harvey*.

EX-CRESCENCE, *n.* [L. *ex crescens*.] 1. In *surgery*, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body; a superfluous part. 2. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor. 3. A preternatural production.

EX-CRESCENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous.

EX-CRETE, *v. t.* [L. *excretus*.] To separate and throw off; to discharge.

EX-CRE-TION, *n.* [L. *excretio*.] 1. A separation of some fluid from the blood, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body. 2. That which is excreted.

EX-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

EX-CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

EX-CRE-TO-RY, *n.* A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

EX-CRUCI-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to torment.

EX-CRUCI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *excrucio*.] To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.

EX-CRUCI-ATE'D, *pp* Tortured; racked; tormented.

EX-CRUCI-ATING, *pppr* 1. Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain. 2. *a.* Extremely painful; distressing.

EX-CRU-CI-ATION, *n.* Torment; vexation. *Feltham*.

EX-CU-BATION, *n.* The act of watching all night.

EX-CUL-PATE, *v. t.* [It. *sculpare*; L. *ex* and *culpa*.] To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse.

EX-CUL-PA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cleared from the imputation of blame or fault. *Sir G. Buck*.

EX-CUL-PA-TED, *pp* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

**EX-CULPA-TING**, *ppr* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime.

**EX-CUL-PATION**, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

**EX-CUL-PA-TO-RY**, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.

**EX-CURSION**, *n.* [*L. excursio.*] 1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path. 2. Progression beyond fixed limits. 3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design. 4. An expedition or journey; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.

**EX-CURSIVE**, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

**EX-CURSIVE-LY**, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

**EX-CURSIVE-NESS**, *n.* The act of wandering or of passing usual limits.

**EX-CUSA-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be excused; pardonable. 2. Admitting of excuse or justification.

**EX-CUSA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

**EX-CU-SATION**, *n.* Excuse; apology. [*Little used.*]

**EX-CU-SATOR**, *n.* One who makes an excuse.

**EX-CUSA-TO-RY**, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

**EX-CUSE**, *v. t.* [*L. excuso.*] 1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. 2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. 3. To free from an obligation or duty. 4. To remit; not to exact. 5. To pardon; to admit an apology for. 6. To throw off an imputation by apology. 7. To justify; to vindicate.

**EX-CUSE**, *n.* 1. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. 2. The act of excusing or apologizing. 3. That which excuses.

**EX-CUSELESS**, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered. [*Little used.*]

**EX-CUSER**, *n.* 1. One who offers excuses, or pleads for another. 2. One who excuses or forgives another.

**EX-CUSING**, *ppr.* Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking.

† **EX-CUSS**, *v. t.* [*L. excussus.*] To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law.

† **EX-CUSSION**, *n.* A seizing by law. *Ayliffe.*

**EX-DIRECTOR**, *n.* One who has been a director, but is displaced.

**EXE-CRABLE**, *a.* [*L. execrabilis.*] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable.

**EXE-CRABLY**, *adv.* Cursedly; detestably.

**EXE-CRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. execror.*] 1. To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on. 2. To detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

**EXE-CRATION**, *n.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; detestation expressed.

**EXE-CRA-TO-RY**, *n.* A formula of execration.

**EX-ECT**, *v. t.* [*L. exco.*] To cut off or out.

**EX-ECTION**, *n.* A cutting off or out. [*Little used.*]

**EXE-CUTE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. exécuter.*] 1. To perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. 2. To inflict. 3. To carry into effect. 4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death. 5. To kill. 6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing.

**EXE-CUTE**, *v. i.* To perform the proper office.

**EXE-CU-TED**, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.

**EXE-CU-TER**, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect.

**EXE-CU-TING**, *ppr.* Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.

**EX-E-CUTION**, *n.* 1. Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.—2. In *law*, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court. 3. The instrument, warrant or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. 4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act. 5. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law. 6. Effect; something done or accomplished. 7. Destruction; slaughter.

**EX-E-CUTION-ER**, *n.* 1. One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. 2. He that kills; he that murders. 3. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

**EX-ECU-TIVE**, (*egz-ek'u-tiv*) *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing.

**EX-ECU-TIVE**, *n.* The person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government. *J. Quincy.*

**EX-ECU-TOR**, *n.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.

**EX-EC-U-TÖRI-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.

**EX-ECU-TORSHIP**, *n.* The office of an executor.

**EX-ECU-TOR-RY**, *a.* 1. Performing official duties.—2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future.

**EX-ECU-TRESS**, (*n.* A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

**EX-E-GE-SIS**, *n.* [*Gr. ἐξήγησις.*] 1. Exposition; explanation; interpretation. 2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject. *Encyc.*

**EX-E-GETI-CAL**, *a.* Explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository. *Walker.*

**EX-E-GETI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* By way of explanation.

**EX-EMPLAR**, (*egz-em-plar*) *n.* 1. A model, original or pattern, to be copied or imitated. 2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.

\* **EX-EM-PLA-RI-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner. 2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil.

\* **EX-EM-PLA-RI-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

† **EX-EM-PLA-RI-TY**, *n.* A pattern worthy of imitation; goodness.

\* **EX-EM-PLA-RY**, *a.* 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. 2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices. 3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. 4. Illustrating.

\*] **EX-EM-PLA-RY**, *n.* [*Fr. exemplaire.*] A copy of a book or writing. *Donne.*

**EX-EM-PLI-FI-CATION**, *n.* 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example. 2. A copy; a transcript; an attested copy.

**EX-EM-PLI-FIED**, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.

**EX-EM-PLI-FY**, (*egz-em-ple-fi*) *v. t.* [*Low L. exēmplo.*] 1. To show or illustrate by example. 2. To copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy. 3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

**EX-EM-PLI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.

**EX-EMPT**, (*egz-emt*) *v. t.* [*Fr. exempter.*] To free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from.

**EX-EMPT**, *a.* 1. Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to. 2. Free by privilege. 3. Free; clear; not included. 4. Cut off from; [*obs.*]

**EX-EMPT**, *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

**EX-EMPTED**, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax or evils, to which others are subject; privileged.

† **EX-EMPTI-BLE**, *a.* Free; privileged.

**EX-EMPTING**, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax or evil; granting immunity to.

**EX-EMPTION**, *n.* 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt. 2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

† **EX-EMPTI-TIOUS**, *a.* Separable; that may be taken from.

**EX-ENTER-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. exentera.*] To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel. *Brown.*

**EX-ENTER-ATION**, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.

**EX-E-QUA-TUR**, *n.* [*L.*] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent.

**EX-E-QUI-AL**, *a.* [*L. exæqualis.*] Pertaining to funerals.

**EXE-QUIES**, *n. plu.* [*L. exequia.*] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.

**EX-ERCENT**, *a.* [*L. exercens.*] Using; practising; following. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

**EX-ER-CISE-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be exercised.

**EX-ER-CISE**, (*n.* [*L. exercitium.*] 1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business. 2. Practice; performance. 3. Use; employment; exertion. 4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion; by labor, walking, riding, or other exertion. 5. Exertion of the body; the habitual use of the limbs. 6. Exertion of the body and mind or faculties for improvement. 7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. 8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers. 9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform. 10. Act of divine worship. 11. A lesson or example for practice.

**EX-ER-CISE**, *v. t.* [*L. exercere.*] 1. In a general sense, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner. 2. To use; to exert. 3. To use for improvement in skill. 4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practice habitually. 5. To practice; to perform the duties of. 6. To train to

use; to discipline. 7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts. 8. To use; to employ. 9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion or employment. 10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EX-ER-CISE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion.

EX-ER-CISED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; employed; practised; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy.

EX-ER-CISE-ER, *n.* One who exercises.

EX-ER-CISE-ING, *pp.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practicing.

EX-ER-CI-TATION, *n.* [*L. exercitatio.*] Exercise; practice; use. *Brown.*

EX-ERGUE, (*egz-erg*) *n.* [*Gr. εζ and εργον.*] A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

EX-ERT, (*egz-ert*) *v. t.* [*L. exero.*] 1. Literally, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out. 2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce. 3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation. 4. To put forth; to do or perform. *South.*

EX-ERTED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EX-ERTING, *pp.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EX-ERTION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling.

EX-ES-ION, *n.* [*L. exesus.*] The act of eating out or through. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-ES-TU-ATION, *n.* [*L. exastuatio.*] A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.

EX-FOL-I-ATE, *v. i.* [*L. exfolio.*] In surgery and mineralogy, to separate and come off in scales; to scale off.

EX-FOL-I-A-TED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales

EX-FOL-I-A-TING, *pp.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EX-FOL-I-A-TION, *n.* The scaling of a bone; desquamation.

EX-FOL-I-A-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EX-FOL-I-A-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*

EX-HA-L-ABLE, *a.* That may be exhaled.

EX-HA-L-ANT, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or transmitting a fluid or vapor.

EX-HA-L-ATION, *n.* [*L. exhalatio.*] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation. 2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapor; fume or steam; effluvia.

EX-HA-LE, (*egz-hale*) *v. t.* [*L. exhalo.*] 1. To send out; to emit; as vapor, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. 2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor or minute particles; to evaporate.

EX-HA-LED, (*egz-hald*) *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated.

EX-HA-LEMENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor. *Brown.*

EX-HA-LENG, *pp.* Sending out in vapor or effluvia.

EX-HAUST, (*egz-hawst*) *v. t.* [*L. exhaustio, exhaustum.*] 1. To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out, till nothing of the matter drawn is left. 2. To empty by drawing out the contents. 3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume. 4. To use or expend the whole by exertion.

EX-HAUSTED, *a.* Drained; exhausted. [*Little used.*]

EX-HAUSTED, *pp.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EX-HAUST-ER, *n.* He or that which exhausts.

EX-HAUST-I-BLE, *a.* That may be exhausted.

EX-HAUST-ING, *pp.* 1. Drawing out; draining off; emptying; consuming. 2. *a.* Tending to exhaust.

EX-HAUST-ION, *n.* 1. The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents. 2. The state of being exhausted.—3. In mathematics, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum.*

EX-HAUST-LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible.

EX-HAUST-MENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EX-HER-E-D-ATE, *v. t.* To disinher.

EX-HER-E-D-ATION, *n.* [*L. exhereditatio.*] In the civil law, a disinheriting.

EX-HIB-IT, (*egz-hib-it*) *v. t.* [*L. exhibeo.*] 1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show. 2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly. 3. To present; to offer publicly or officially.

EX-HIB-IT-ED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EX-HIB-IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge. *Shak.*

EX-HIB-IT-ING, *pp.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EX-HI-BI-TION, *n.* [*L. exhibitio.*] 1. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display. 2. The offering, producing or showing of titles, authorities or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts. 3. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show. 4. Allowance of meat and drink; petition; salary. 5. Payment; recompense.

EX-HI-BI-TION-ER, *n.* In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EX-HI-BI-TIVE, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative

*Norris.*

EX-HI-BI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By representation.

EX-HI-BI-TOR-Y, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EX-HIL-A-RATE, (*egz-hil-a-rate*) *v. t.* [*L. exultare.*] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer.

EX-HIL-A-RATE, *v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous.

EX-HIL-A-RA-TED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.

EX-HIL-A-RA-TING, *pp.* Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

EX-HIL-A-R-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful. 2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful.

EX-HORT, (*egz-hort*) *v. t.* [*L. exhortor.*] 1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed. 2. To advise; to warn; to caution. 3. To incite or stimulate to exertion.

EX-HORT, *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

EX-HORTY, *n.* Exhortation. *Pope.*

EX-HOR-TATION, *n.* 1. The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement. 2. The form of words intended to incite and encourage. 3. Advice; counsel.

EX-HORTA-TIVE, *a.* Containing exhortation.

EX-HORTA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exhort.

EX-HORT-ED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EX-HORT-ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EX-HORT-ING, *pp.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EX-HU-M-ATION, *n.* [*Fr., from exhausser.*] 1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disintering of a corpse. 2. The digging up of any thing buried.

EX-IG-ITE, EX-IG-I-TATION. See EX-IG-ITATE.

EX-I-GENCE, } *n.* [*L. exigens.*] 1. Demand; urgency; EX-I-GENCY, } urgent need or want. 2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply or remedy.

EX-I-GENT, *n.* 1. Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help; [*not used.*].—2. In law, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs. 3. End; extremity; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

EX-I-GENT, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid. *Burke.*

EX-I-GENT-ER, *n.* An officer in the court of common pleas in England, who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry.

EX-I-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be exacted; demandable.

EX-I-GI-B-ITY, *n.* [*L. exiguitas.*] Smallness; slenderness [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-I-GU-OUS, *a.* [*L. exiguus.*] Small; slender; minute diminutive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

EX-ILE, *n.* [*L. exilium, exul.*] 1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's country or place of residence. 2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence. 3. The person banished, or separated from his country.

EX-ILE, (*egz-ile*) *v. t.* 1. To banish from a country or home; to drive away, expel or transport from one's country. 2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity or distress.

EX-ILE, *a.* [*L. exilis.*] Slender; thin; fine.

EX-I-LED, *pp.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EX-I-LENT, *n.* Banishment.

EX-I-LING, *pp.* Banishing; expelling from one's country, departing from one's country.

EX-I-LI-TATION, *n.* [*L. exilio.*] A sudden springing or leaping out. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-I-LI-TY, *n.* [*L. exilitas.*] Slenderness; thinness.

EX-IM-I-OUS, *a.* [*L. eximius.*] Excellent [*Little used.*]

EX-IN-A-NITE, *v. t.* [*L. exinanio.*] To make empty; to weaken.

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

EX-IN-A-NI-TION, *n.* [L. *exinanitio*.] An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [L. *u.*]  
 EX-IST, (egz-ist) *v. i.* [L. *existo*.] 1. To be; to have an essence or real being. 2. To live; to have life or animation. 3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being.  
 EX-ISTENCE, *n.* 1. The state of being or having essence. 2. Life; animation. 3. Continued being; duration; continuation.  
 EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Being; having being or existence.  
 EX-IS-TEN-TIAL, *a.* Having existence. *Ep. Barlow.*  
 EX-IS-TI-MATION, *n.* [L. *existimatio*.] Opinion; esteem.  
 EX-IT, *n.* [L.; the 3d person of *exeo*.] 1. The departure of a player from the stage. 2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. 3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. 4. A going out; departure.  
 EX-I-TIAL, } *a.* [L. *exitialis*.] Destructive to life. *Homi-*  
 EX-I-TIOUS, } *lies.*  
 EX-LEG-IS-LA-TOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is not at present.  
 EX-MIN-IS-TER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office  
 EX-ODE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξόδον*.] In the *Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play.  
 EX-O-DUS, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐξόδος*.] 1. Departure from a place;  
 EX-O-DY, } particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses. 2. The second book of the Old Testament.  
 EX-OFF-ICI-O. [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority.  
 EX-O-GLOSS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξω* and *γλωσσα*.] A genus of fishes.  
 † EX-O-LÉ-TE, *a.* [L. *exoletus*.] Obsolete.  
 † EX-O-LÓ-TION, *n.* Laxation of the nerves. *Brown.*  
 † EX-OL-VE, *v. t.* To loose.  
 EX-OM-PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. *εἶξ* and *ομφαλος*.] A navel rupture.  
 EX-ON-ER-ATE, (egz-on'er-ate) *v. t.* [L. *exonerare*.] 1. To unload; to disburden. *Ray.* 2. To cast off, as a charge, or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character. 3. To cast off, as an obligation, to discharge.  
 EX-ON-ER-A-TED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation or responsibility.  
 EX-ON-ER-A-TION, } *pp.* Unloading; disburdening; free-  
 EX-ON-ER-A-TING, } ing from any charge or imputation.  
 EX-ON-ER-ATION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge.  
 EX-ON-ER-AT-IVE, *a.* Freeing from an obligation.  
 EX-O-R-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *exorabilis*.] That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.  
 EX-OR-BI-TANCE, (egz-or-be-tans) } *n.* [L. *exorbitans*.]  
 EX-OR-BI-TAN-CY, (egz-or-be-tan-sy) } Literally, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety.  
 EX-OR-BI-TANT, } *a.* [L. *exorbitans*.] 1. Literally, depart-  
 EX-OR-BI-TANT-LY, } ing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous.  
 EX-OR-BI-TATE, } 2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.  
 EX-OR-BI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.  
 EX-OR-BI-TATE, *v. i.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.  
 EX-OR-CISE, *v. i.* [Gr. *ἐξορκίζω*.] 1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies. 2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons.  
 EX-OR-CISED, *pp.* Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.  
 EX-OR-CIS-ER, *n.* One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.  
 EX-OR-CIS-ING, *pp.* Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.  
 EX-OR-CISM, *n.* [L. *exorcismus*.] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies.  
 EX-OR-CIST, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers and ceremonies.  
 EX-OR-DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the exordium.  
 EX-OR-DI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* EX-OR-DI-UMS. [L.] In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse; the preface or promissory part of a composition.  
 EX-OR-NATION, *n.* [L. *exornatio*.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*  
 EX-ORT-IVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus*.] Rising; relating to the east.  
 EX-OSSE-A-TED, *a.* Deprived of bones.  
 EX-OSSE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ex* and *ossa*.] Without bones; destitute of bones.  
 EX-OS-TÓ-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εἶξ* and *οστρον*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EX-O-TER-IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐξωτερικός*.] External; public  
 EX-O-TER-I-CAL, } opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The  
 EX-O-TER-I-CAL, } *esoteric* doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those  
 EX-O-TER-Y, } which were openly professed and taught.  
 EX-OT-IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐξωτικός*.] Foreign; pertaining to  
 EX-OT-I-CAL, } or produced in a foreign country; not  
 EX-OT-IC, } native; extraneous.  
 EX-OT-IC, *n.* 1. A plant, shrub or tree not native; a plant produced in a foreign country. 2. A word of foreign origin.  
 EX-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *expando*.] 1. To open; to spread. 2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse. 3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend. 4. To enlarge; to extend.  
 EX-PAND', *v. i.* 1. To open; to spread. 2. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. 3. To enlarge.  
 EX-PAN-DED, *pp.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.  
 EX-PAND-ING, *pp.* Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.  
 EX-PANSE', (ex-pans') *n.* [L. *expansum*.] A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body.  
 EX-PAN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being expanded, capacity of extension in surface or bulk.  
 EX-PAN-SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated or diffused.  
 EX-PAN-SILE, *a.* Capable of being expanded.  
 EX-PAN-SION, *n.* [L. *expansio*.] 1. The act of expanding. 2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. 3. Extent; space to which anything is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies. 4. Enlargement.  
 EX-PAN-SIVE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Having the power to expand to spread, or to dilate. 2. Having the capacity of being expanded. 3. Widely extended.  
 EX-PAN-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.  
 EX-PAR-TE, [L.] On one part; as a hearing of a council *ex parte*, on one side only.  
 EX-PAT-RI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *expatriare*.] 1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.  
 EX-PAT-RI-ATING, *pp.* Roving at large; enlarging in discourse or writing.  
 EX-PAT-RI-ATOR, *n.* One who amplifies in language.  
 EX-PAT-RI-ATE, or EX-PAT-RI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *expatrier*.] In a general sense, to banish.—To *expatriate one's self*, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country.  
 EX-PAT-RI-ATED, or EX-PAT-RI-ATED, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.  
 EX-PAT-RI-A-TING, or EX-PAT-RI-A-TING, *pp.* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.  
 EX-PAT-RI-ATION, or EX-PAT-RI-ATION, *n.* Banishment. *More generally*, the forsaking of one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance.  
 EX-PECT', *v. t.* [L. *expecto*.] 1. To wait for. 2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen.  
 † EX-PECT', *v. i.* To wait; to stay. *Sandys.*  
 EX-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be expected.  
 EX-PECT'AN-CY, } *n.* 1. The act or state of expecting;  
 EX-PECT'AN-CY, } expectation. 2. Something expect-  
 EX-PECT'AN-CY, } ed. 3. Hope.  
 EX-PECT'AN-CY, *n.* In *law*, a state of waiting or suspension.  
 EX-PECT'ANT, *a.* 1. Waiting; looking for. *Swift.* 2. An expectant estate is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate.  
 EX-PECT'ANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.  
 EX-PEC-TAT'ION, *n.* [L. *expectatio*.] 1. The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil. 2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear. 3. Prospect of good to come. 4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. 5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellent event.—6. In *chances*, *expectation* is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation.  
 † EX-PECT'A-TIVE, *n.* That which is expected.  
 † EX-PECT'A-TIVE, *a.* Expecting. *Cotgrave*  
 EX-PECT'ER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person. *Swift.*

EX-PECT-ING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.  
 EX-PECTO-RANT, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.  
 EX-PECTO-RANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.  
 EX-PECTO-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. expectorare.*] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing.  
 EX-PECTO-RATED, *pp.* Discharged from the lungs.  
 EX-PECTO-RATING, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs.  
 EX-PECTO-RATION, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing.  
 EX-PECTO-RATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectation.  
 EX-PEDI-ATE, *v. t.* To expedite.  
 EX-PEDI-ENCE, *n.* 1. Fitness or suitability to effect  
 EX-PEDI-ENCE, *n.* some good end, or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case. 2. Expedition; adventure; [*obs.*] 3. Expedition; haste; dispatch; [*obs.*]  
 EX-PEDI-ENT, *a.* [*L. expeditus.*] 1. Tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. 2. Useful; profitable. 3. Quick; expeditious; [*obs.*]  
 EX-PEDI-ENT, *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. 2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency.  
 EX-PEDI-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently. 2. Hastily; quickly; [*obs.*]  
 EX-PEDI-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. ex and pes.*] In the forest laws of England, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.  
 EX-PEDI-TATION, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet.  
 EX-PED-ITE, *v. t.* [*L. expeditio.*] 1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. 2. To dispatch; to send from. 3. To hasten by rendering easy.  
 EX-PED-ITE, *a.* [*L. expeditus.*] 1. Quick; speedy; expeditious. 2. Easy; unencumbered. 3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt. 4. Light-armed; [*obs.*]  
 EX-PED-ITE-LY, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.  
 EX-PED-ITION, *n.* [*L. expeditio.*] 1. Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. 2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes. 3. Any enterprise, undertaking or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes.  
 EX-PED-ITIOUS, *a.* 1. Quick; hasty; speedy. 2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.  
 EX-PED-ITIOUS-LY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.  
 EX-PEDI-TIVE, *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*  
 EX-PELL, *v. t.* [*L. expelle.*] 1. To drive or force out from any enclosed place. 2. To drive out; to force to leave. 3. To eject; to throw out. 4. To banish; to exile. 5. To reject; to refuse. 6. To exclude; to keep out or off. —7. In college government, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student.  
 EX-PELL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.  
 EX-PELL-ED, (*ex-pel'd*) *pp.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.  
 EX-PELL-ER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.  
 EX-PELL-ING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.  
 EX-PEND, *v. t.* [*L. expendo.*] 1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. 2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume. 3. To use and consume. 4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste.  
 EX-PEND, *v. i.* To be laid out, used or consumed.  
 EX-PEND-ED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used.  
 EX-PEND-ING, *ppr.* Spending; using; employing.  
 EX-PEND-I-TURE, *n.* 1. The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. *Price.* 2. Money expended; expense.  
 EX-PENSE, (*ex-pens'*) *n.* [*L. expensum.*] 1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. 2. Money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in payment or in charity. 3. That which is used, employed, laid out or consumed.  
 EX-PENSE-FUL, (*ex-pens'ful*) *a.* Costly; expensive. [*L. u.*]  
 EX-PENSE-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a costly manner. *Weaver.*  
 EX-PENSE-LESS, (*ex-pens'less*) *a.* Without expense.  
 EX-PENS-IVE, *a.* 1. Costly; requiring much expense. 2. Given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish. 3. Liberal; generous.  
 EX-PENS-IVELY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge. *Swift.*  
 EX-PENS-IV-NESS, *n.* 1. Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. 2. Addictedness to expense; extravagance.  
 EX-PER-I-ENCE, *n.* [*L. experientia.*] 1. Trial, or a series

of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A single trial is usually denominated an *experiment*; *experience* may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials. 2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances. 3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses. 4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.  
 EX-PER-I-ENCE, *v. t.* 1. To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. 2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.  
 EX-PER-I-ENCED, *pp.* 1. Tried; used; practiced. 2. *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use or observation.  
 EX-PER-I-EN-CER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.  
 EX-PER-I-EN-CING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.  
 EX-PER-I-ENT, *a.* Having experience. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*  
 EX-PER-I-MENT, *n.* [*L. experimentum.*] A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle or effect, or to establish it when discovered.  
 EX-PER-I-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. 2. To try; to search by trial. 3. To experience; [*obs.*]  
 EX-PER-I-MENT, *v. t.* To try; to know by trial.  
 EX-PER-I-MENT-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiment. 2. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment. 3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations. 4. Taught by experience; having personal experience. 5. Known by experience; derived from experience.  
 EX-PER-I-MENT-AL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments.  
 EX-PER-I-MENT-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results. 2. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment.  
 EX-PER-I-MENT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.  
 EX-PER-I-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials  
 EX-PERT, *a.* [*L. expertus.*] 1. Properly, experienced; taught by use, practice or experience; hence, skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of. 2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice.  
 EX-PERT, *v. t.* To experience. *Spenser.*  
 EX-PERT-LY, *adv.* In a skilful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.  
 EX-PERT-NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness.  
 EX-PET-I-BLE, *a.* [*L. expetibilis.*] That may be wished for; desirable.  
 EX-PET-I-BLE, *a.* [*L. expiabilis.*] That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away.  
 EX-PET-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. expio.*] 1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled. 2. To make reparation for. 3. To avert the threats of prodigies.  
 EX-PET-ATED, *pp.* Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.  
 EX-PET-ATING, *ppr.* Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish.  
 EX-PET-ATION, *n.* [*L. expiatio.*] 1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense; atonement; satisfaction. 2. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement.—3. Among ancient heathens, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted.  
 EX-PET-AT-ORY, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.  
 EX-PET-I-TION, *n.* [*L. expulatio.*] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. [*Little used.*]  
 EX-PET-ABLE, *a.* That may expire; that may come to an end.  
 EX-PET-ATION, *n.* [*L. expiratio.*] 1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. 2. The last emission of breath; death. 3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation. 4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapor; fume. 5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time.  
 EX-PIRE, *v. t.* [*L. expiro.*] 1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs. 2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. 3. To conclude; [*obs.*]  
 EX-PIRE, *v. i.* 1. To emit the last breath, as an animal, to die; to breathe the last. 2. To perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated. 3. To fly out; to be thrown out with force. 4. To come

\* See Synopsis. MGVE, BOQK, DÖVE;—B|J|LL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; ÖH as SH; TH as in this † Obsolete

- to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period.
- EX-PIR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; dying; ending; terminating. 2. *a.* Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.
- EX-PIS-CATION, *n.* [*L. ez and piscatio.*] A fishing. *Chapman.*
- EX-PLAIN, *v. t.* [*L. explano.*] To make plain, manifest or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes.
- EX-PLAIN, *v. i.* To give explanations.
- EX-PLAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.
- EX-PLAIN'ED, (*'x-pland'*) *pp.* Made clear or obvious to the understanding; expounded; illustrated.
- EX-PLA'NER, *n.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter. *Harris.*
- EX-PLAIN'ING, *ppr.* Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.
- EX-PLA'NATION, *n.* [*L. explanatio.*] 1. The act of explaining, expounding or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible. 2. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter. 3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding, and reconcile differences; reconciliation.
- EX-PLA'N-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.
- EX-PLETION, *n.* [*L. expletio.*] Accomplishment; fulfillment. [*Little used.*] *Killingbeck.*
- EX-PLE-TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. expletif.*] Filling; added for supply or ornament.
- EX-PLE-TIVE, *n.* In *language*, a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament.
- EX-PLI-C-A-BLE, *a.* [*L. explicabilis.*] 1. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible. 2. That may be accounted for.
- EX-PLI-C-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. explicare.*] 1. To unfold; to expand; to open. 2. To unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.
- EX-PLI-C-ATED, *pp.* Unfolded; explained.
- EX-PLI-C-ATING, *ppr.* Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.
- EX-PLI-C-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of opening or unfolding. 2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation. 3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter.
- EX-PLI-C-A-TIVE, or EX-PLI-C-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding.
- EX-PLI-C-A-TOR, *n.* One who unfolds or explains.
- EX-PLIC-IT, *a.* [*L. explicitus.*] Literally, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; clear, not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation.
- EX-PLIC-IT, [*L.*] A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying the end, or it is finished, as we now find *finis*.
- EX-PLIC-IT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning.
- EX-PLIC-IT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression.
- EX-PLÓDE, *v. t.* [*L. explodo.*] To utter a report with sudden violence; to burst and expand with force and a violent report.
- EX-PLÓDE, *v. t.* 1. To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt. 2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, in *general*, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. 3. To drive out with violence and noise.
- EX-PLÓD'ED, *pp.* Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected; condemned; cried down.
- EX-PLÓDER, *n.* One who explodes or rejects.
- EX-PLÓD'ING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting; condemning.
- EX-PLÓIT, *n.* [*Fr. exploit.*] 1. A deed or act; more especially, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement. [*EXPLOITURE*, in a like sense, is not in use.]—2. In a *ludicrous sense*, a great act of wickedness.
- EX-PLÓIT, *v. t.* To achieve. *Comden.*
- EX-PLÓRATE, *v. t.* To explore. *See EXPLORE.*
- EX-PLÓ-RATION, *n.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.
- EX-PLÓ-RÁ-TOR, *n.* One who explores.
- EX-PLÓR-Á-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explore; examining.
- EX-PLÓRE, *v. t.* [*L. explorare.*] 1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye. 2. To search by any means, to try. 3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care, to examine closely with a view to discover truth.
- EX-PLÓR'ED, (*ex-plórd'*) *pp.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.
- EX-PLÓREMENT, *n.* Search; trial. [*Little used.*]
- EX-PLÓR'ING, *ppr.* Searching; viewing; examining.
- EX-PLÓ'SION, *n.* 1. A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report. 2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance. 3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.
- EX-PLÓ'SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion.
- EX-PO-LI-ATION, [*L. expoliatio.*] A spoiling; a wasting. *See SPOILIATION.*
- EX-POL'ISH, [*for polish, a useless word.*]
- EX-PÓ-NENT, *n.* [*L. exponens.*] 1. In *algebra*, the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated, or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. 2. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent.
- EX-PÓ-NENTIAL, *a.* Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones.
- EX-PÓR'T, *v. t.* [*L. exporto.*] To carry out; to convey or transport, intraffick, produce and goods from one country to another.
- EX-PÓR'T, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffick, or a commodity which may be exported.
- EX-PÓR'T-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exported.
- EX-PÓR-TATION, *n.* 1. The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another. 2. The act of carrying out.
- EX-PÓR'T'ED, *pp.* Carried out of a country or state in traffick.
- EX-PÓR'T'ER, *n.* The person who exports.
- EX-PÓR'T'ING, *ppr.* Conveying to a foreign country.
- EX-PÓR'T-TRADE, *n.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.
- EX-PÓ'S-AL, *n.* Exposure. *Swift.*
- EX-PÓSE, *v. t.* [*Fr. exposer.*] 1. To lay open; to set it public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment. 2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from any thing that which guards or protects. 3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on. 4. To lay open to attack, by any means. 5. To make liable; to subject. 6. To put in the power of. 7. To lay open to censure, ridicule or contempt. 8. To lay open, in almost any manner. 9. To put in danger. 10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. 11. To lay open; to make public. 12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers. 13. To offer to inspection.
- EX-PÓ'S'ED, (*ex-pózd'*) *pp.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.
- EX-PÓ'S'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected. *Educards.*
- EX-PÓ'S'ER, *n.* One who exposes.
- EX-PÓ'S'ING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.
- EX-PÓ-SITION, *n.* 1. A laying open; a setting to public view. 2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open. 3. Explanation; interpretation.
- EX-PÓ-SITIVE, *a.* Explanatory; laying open.
- EX-PÓ-S-IT-OR, *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. 2. A dictionary or vocabulary which explains words.
- EX-PÓ-S-IT-Ó-RY, *a.* Serving to explain or illustrate.
- EX-PÓST FACTO, [*L.*] In *law*, done after another thing. An *ex post facto* law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, which was innocent when done.—An *ex post facto* law is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed.
- EX-PÓSTU-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. expostulo.*] To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct.
- EX-PÓSTU-LATE, *v. t.* To discuss; to examine.
- EX-PÓSTU-LÁ-TING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.
- EX-PÓSTU-LÁ-TION, *n.* 1. Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct.—2. In *rhetoric*, an address containing expostulation.
- EX-PÓSTU-LÁ-TOR, *n.* One who expostulates.
- EX-PÓSTU-LÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation.
- EX-PÓ'SURE, (*ex-pózhur*) *n.* 1. The act of exposing or laying open. 2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience. 3. The situation of a

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

place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light.

**EX-POUND**, *v. t.* [*L. expono.*] 1. To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret. 2. To lay open; to examine; [*obs.*]

**EX-POUNDED**, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.

**EX-POUNDER**, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets.

**EX-POUNDING**, *pp.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting.

**EX-PRE-FECT**, *n.* A prefect out of office.

**EX-PRES-I-DENT**, *n.* One who has been president, but is no longer in the office.

**EX-PRESS**, *v. t.* [*Sp. expresar.*] 1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure. 2. To utter; to declare in words; to speak. 3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. 4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance. 5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness. 6. To show or make known; to indicate. 7. To denote; to designate. 8. To extort; to elicit.

**EX-PRESS**, *a.* 1. Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous. 2. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. 3. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation. 4. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand.

**EX-PRESS**, *n.* 1. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion. 2. A message sent. 3. A declaration in plain terms; [*obs.*]

**EX-PRESSED**, (*ex-press*) *pp.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.

**EX-PRESS-I-BLE**, *a.* 1. That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown or represented. 2. That may be squeezed out.

**EX-PRESSING**, *pp.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

**EX-PRES-SION**, *n.* 1. The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure. 2. The act of uttering, declaring or representing; utterance; declaration; representation. 3. A phrase, or mode of speech.—4. In *rhetoric*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment.—5. In *painting*, a natural and lively representation of the subject.—6. In *music*, the tone, grace or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.—7. *Theatrical expression* is a distinct, sonorous and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.

**EX-PRESS-IVE**, *a.* 1. Serving to express; serving to utter or represent. 2. Representing with force; emphatical. 3. Showing; representing.

**EX-PRESS-IVE-LY**, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

**EX-PRESS-IVE-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words. 2. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind.

**EX-PRESS-LY**, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

† **EX-PRESS-NESS**, *n.* The power of expression. *Hammond.*

**EX-PRESS-URE**, *n.* Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [*Little used.*]

\* **EX-PRO-BRATE**, or **EX-PROBRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. exprobro.*] To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.

**EX-PRO-BRA-TION**, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

**EX-PRO-BRA-TIVE**, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

**EX-PRO-PRI-ATE**, *v. t.* [*L. ex and proprius.*] To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

**EX-PRO-PRI-A-TION**, *n.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own.

**EX-PUGN**, (*ex-pūne*) *v. t.* [*L. expugno.*] To conquer; to take by assault. *Johnson.*

**EX-PUG-NABLE**, *a.* That may be forced.

**EX-PUG-NATION**, *n.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

**EX-PUG-NER**, (*ex-pūner*) *n.* One who subdues.

**EX-PULSE**, (*ex-puls*) *v. t.* [*Fr. expulser.*] To drive out; to expel. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

† **EX-PULSER**, *n.* An expeller. *Cotgrave.*

**EX-PULSION**, *n.* 1. The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence. 2. The state of being driven out or away.

**EX-PUL-SIVE**, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel. *Wiseman.*

**EX-PUN-CTION**, *n.* The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing. *Milton.*

**EX-PUNGE**, (*ex-punj*) *v. t.* [*L. expungo.*] 1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate. 2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

**EX-PUNG-ED**, (*ex-punj*) *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated destroyed.

**EX-PUNG-ING**, *pp.* Blotting out; erasing; effacing.

**EX-PUR-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. expurgo.*] To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive or erroneous.

**EX-PUR-GA-TED**, *pp.* Purged; cleansed; purified.

**EX-PUR-GA-TION**, *pp.* Purging; cleansing; purifying.

**EX-PUR-GA-TION**, *n.* 1. The act of purging or cleansing evacuation. 2. A cleansing; purification.

**EX-PUR-GA-TOR**, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

† **EX-PUR-GA-TOR-I-OUS**, *a.* Expunging. *Milton.*

**EX-PUR-GA-TO-RY**, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous.

† **EX-PURGE**, (*ex-purj*) *v. t.* [*L. expurgo.*] To purge away. *Milton.*

† **EX-QUIRE**, *v. t.* [*L. exquiro.*] To search into or out.

**EX-QUI-SITE**, *a.* [*L. exquisitus.*] 1. Nice; exact; very excellent; complete; capable of nice perception; capable of nice discrimination. 2. Being in the highest degree extreme. 3. Very sensibly felt.

**EX-QUI-SITE-LY**, *adv.* 1. Nicely; accurately; with great perfection. 2. With keen sensation or with nice perception.

**EX-QUI-SITE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection. 2. Keeness; sharpness; extremity.

† **EX-QUIS-I-TIVE**, *a.* Curious; eager to discover.

† **EX-QUIS-I-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

**EX-REP-RE-SENTA-TIVE**, *n.* One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one.

**EX-SAN-GU-I-OUS**, *a.* [*L. exsanguis.*] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood.

**EX-SCIND**, *v. t.* [*L. exscindo.*] To cut off. [*Little used.*]

† **EX-SCRIBE**, *v. t.* [*L. exscribo.*] To copy; to transcribe.

† **EX-SCRIPT**, *n.* A copy; a transcript.

**EX-SEC-RE-TA-RY**, *n.* One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.

**EX-SECTION**, *n.* [*L. exsectio.*] A cutting off.

**EX-SEN'A-TOR**, *n.* One who has been a senator, but is no longer one.

**EX-SERT**, } *a.* [*L. exsero.*] Standing out; protruded

**EX-SERTED**, } from the corol.

**EX-SERT-ILE**, } *a.* That may be thrust out.

**EX-SIC-CANT**, *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

\* **EX-SIC-CATE**, or **EX-SIC-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. exsicco.*] To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture. *Brown.*

\* **EX-SIC-CATED**, or **EX-SIC-CATED**, *pp.* Dried.

\* **EX-SIC-CATING**, or **EX-SIC-CATING**, *pp.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

**EX-SIC-CATION**, *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness. *Brown.*

**EX-SIC-CATIVE**, *a.* Having the power of drying.

**EX-SPU-I-TION**, *n.* [*L. exspuo.*] A discharge of saliva by

**EX-PU-I-TION**, } spitting.

**EX-STIP-U-LATE**, *a.* [*L. ex and stipula.*] In botany, having no stipules.

**EX-SUC-COUS**, *a.* [*L. esusuccus.*] Destitute of juice; dry. *Brown.*

**EX-SUC-TION**, *n.* [*L. exugo.*] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

**EX-SU-DATION**, *n.* [*L. exudo.*] 1. A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies. 2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

**EX-SUDE**, *v. t.* To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions.

**EX-SUDE**, *v. i.* To flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

**EX-SODED**, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.

**EX-SOD-ING**, *pp.* Discharging, as juice.

**EX-SUF-FLATION**, *n.* [*L. ex and sufflo.*] 1. A blowing or blast from beneath. 2. A kind of exorcism.

† **EX-SUFFO-LATE**, *a.* Contemptible. *Shak.*

† **EX-SUS-CI-TATE**, *v. t.* [*L. exsuscito.*] To rouse; to excite.

† **EX-SUS-CI-TATION**, *n.* A stirring up; a rousing.

† **EXTANCE**, *n.* [*L. extans.*] Outward existence.

**EXTAN-CY**, *n.* [*L. extans.*] 1. The state of rising above others. 2. Parts rising above the rest; [*little used.*]

*Boyle.*

**EXTANT**, *a.* [*L. extans, extans.*] 1. Standing out or above any surface; protruded. 2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed or lost.

**EXTA-SY**, **EX-TATIC**. See **ECSTASY**, **ECSTATIC**.

**EX-TEMP-O-RAL**, *a.* [*L. extemp-alis.*] 1. Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation. 2. Speaking without premeditation. Instead of this word, *extemporaneous* and *extemporary* are now used.

**EX-TEMP-O-RAL-LY**, *adv.* Without premeditation.

† **EX-TEM-PO-RANE-AN**. See **EXTEMPORANEOUS**.

**EX-TEM-PO-RANE-OUS**, *a.* [*L. extemporaneus.*] Com-

posed, performed or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated.

EX-TEM-PO-RANEOUS-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM-PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *a.* [*L. ex and temporarius.*] Composed, performed or uttered without previous study or preparation.

EX-TEM-PO-RE, *adv.* [*L.*] 1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly. 2. It is used as an *adjective*, improperly, or at least without necessity.

EX-TEM-PO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed or uttered without previous study.

EX-TEM-PO-RIZE, *v. t.* 1. To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. 2. To discourse without notes or written composition.

EX-TEM-PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EX-TEM-PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Speaking without previous study, or preparation by writing.

EX-TEND, *v. t.* [*L. extendo.*] 1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. 2. To stretch; to reach forth. 3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen. 4. To continue; to prolong; as, to extend the time of payment. 5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise towards. 6. To impart; to yield or give.—7. *In law*, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

EX-TEND, *v. i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth.

EX-TENDED, *pp.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; levied.

EX-TENDER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EX-TENDI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TENDING, *ppr.* Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.

EX-TENDLESS-NESS, *n.* Unlimited extension.

EX-TENS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension.

EX-TENS-I-BLE, *a.* That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.

EX-TENS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extensibility.

EX-TENS-ILE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TENSION, *n.* [*L. extensio.*] 1. The act of extending; a stretching. 2. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.—3. *In philosophy*, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

EX-TENSION-AL, *a.* Having great extent. *More.*

EX-TENS-IVE, *a.* 1. Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent. 2. That may be extended; [*obs.*]

EX-TENS-IVELY, *adv.* Widely; to a great extent.

EX-TENS-IVENESS, *n.* 1. Widthness; largeness; extent. 2. Extent; diffusiveness. 3. Capacity of being extended. *Ray.*

EX-TENSOR, *n.* *In anatomy*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body.

EX-TENT, *a.* Extended. *Spenser.*

EX-TENT, *n.* [*L. extensus.*] 1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; bulk; size. 2. Length. 3. Communication; distribution.—4. *In law*, a writ of execution, or *extendi facias*, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor.

EX-TENU-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. extenuo.*] 1. To make thin, lean or slender. 2. To lessen; to diminish, as a crime or guilt. 3. To lessen in representation; to palliate. 4. To lessen or diminish in honor. 5. To make thin or rare.

EX-TENU-ATE, *a.* Thin; slender.

EX-TENU-ATED, *pp.* Made thin, lean or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated.

EX-TENU-ATING, *ppr.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EX-TENU-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. 2. The act representing any thing less wrong, faulty or criminal than it is in fact; palliation. 3. Mitigation; alleviation.

EX-TERI-OR, *a.* [*L.*] 1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to interior. 2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. 3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations.

EX-TERI-OR, *n.* 1. The outward surface; that which is external. 2. Outward or visible department; appearance.

EX-TERI-OR-I-TY, *n.* Outwardness; the superficies. *Colgrave.*

EX-TERI-OR-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

EX-TERI-ORS, *n. plu.* 1. The outward parts of a thing. 2. Outward or external department, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts.

EX-TERM-I-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. extermino.*] 1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate. 2. To eradicate to root out; to extirpate. 3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate.—4. *In algebra*, to take away.

EX-TERM-I-NATE-D, *pp.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated.

EX-TERM-I-NATING, *ppr.* Driving away, or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating.

EX-TERM-I-NATION, *n.* 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision.—2. *In algebra*, a taking away.

EX-TERM-I-NATOR, *n.* He or that which exterminates.

EX-TERM-I-NATOR-Y, *a.* Serving to exterminate.

EX-TERM-INE, *v. t.* To exterminate. *Shak.*

EX-TERN, *a.* [*L. externus.*] 1. External; outward; visible. 2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic.

EX-TERN-AL, *a.* [*L. externus.*] 1. Outward; exterior; as the external surface of a body; opposed to internal. 2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within. 3. Exterior; visible; apparent. 4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations.

EX-TERN-AL-I-TY, *n.* External perception. *J. Smith.*

EX-TERN-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Outwardly; on the outside. 2. In appearance; visibly.

EX-TERN-ALS, *n. plu.* 1. The outward parts; exterior form. 2. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

EX-TER-R-ANE-OUS, *a.* [*L. exterraneus.*] Foreign; coming from abroad.

EX-TER-SION, *n.* [*L. extersio.*] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EX-TILLA, *v. i.* [*L. extillo.*] To drop or distil from.

EX-TIL-LATION, *n.* The act of falling in drops.

EX-TIM-U-LATE, *See* STIMULATE.

EX-TIM-U-LATION, *See* STIMULATION.

EX-TINCT, *a.* [*L. extinctio.*] 1. Extinguished; put out, quenched. 2. Being at an end; having no survivor. 3. Being at an end; having ceased. 4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force.

EX-TINCT, *v. t.* To make extinct; to put out. *Acts of Parli.*

EX-TINCT-I-ON, *n.* [*L. extinctio.*] 1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire. 2. The state of being extinguished, quenched or suffocated. 3. Destruction; excision. 4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to.

EX-TINGUISH, *v. t.* [*L. extinguo.*] 1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy. 2. To destroy; to put an end to. 3. To cloud or obscure by superior splendor.

EX-TINGUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed or suppressed.

EX-TINGUISHED, *pp.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.

EX-TINGUISH-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which extinguishes. 2. A hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle to extinguish it.

EX-TINGUISH-ING, *ppr.* Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.

EX-TINGUISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction. 2. Abolition; nullification. 3. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination. 4. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.

EX-TIRP, *v. t.* To extirpate. *Spenser.*

EX-TIRP-A-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.

EX-TIR-PATE, or EX-TIR-PATE, *v. t.* [*L. extirpo.*] 1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally. 2. To eradicate; to root out; to destroy wholly.—3. *In surgery*, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove.

EX-TIR-PATE-D, or EX-TIR-PATE-D, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.

EX-TIR-PATING, or EX-TIR-PATING, *ppr.* Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.

EX-TIR-PATION, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

EX-TIR-PATOR, *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EX-TI-SPI-CIOUS, *a.* [*L. extispicium.*] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication. *Brown.*

EX-TOL, *v. t.* [*L. extollo.*] To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify.

EX-TOL-LED, (*ext-told*) *ppr.* Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.

EX-TOL-LE-R, *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EX-TOLLING, *ppr.* Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.

EX-TORT-IVE, *a.* Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

EX-TORT-IVELY, *adv.* In an extorsive manner.

EX-TORT, *v. t.* [*L. extortus.*] 1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from. 2. To gain by violence or oppression.

EX-TORT, *v. i.* To practice extortion. *Spenser.*

EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT, *pp.* For extorted. *Spenser.*

EX TORT'ED, *pp.* Drawn from by compulsion.  
 EX-TORT'ER, *n.* One who extorts. *Canadian.*  
 EX-TORT'ING, *pp.* Wrestling from by force.  
 EX-TORT'ION, *n.* 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion. 2. Force or illegal compulsion by which any thing is taken from a person.  
 EX-TORT'ION-ER, *n.* One who practices extortion.  
 EX-TORT'IOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.  
 EXTRA, *a Latin preposition*, denoting beyond or excess; as, *extra-work*, *extra-pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on.  
 EXTRACT, *v. t.* [*L. extractus.*] 1. To draw out. 2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution or other means. 3. To take out; to take from. 4. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.—5. In a general sense, to draw from a book or operation.  
 EXTRACT, *n.* 1. That which is extracted or drawn from something.—2. In literature: a passage taken from a book or writing.—3. In pharmacy, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c.—4. In chemistry, a peculiar principle, supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called also the *extractive principle*. 5. Extraction; descent; [*obs.*]  
 EXTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn or taken out.  
 EXTRACT'ING, *pp.* Drawing or taking out.  
 EXTRACT'ION, *n.* [*L. extractio.*] 1. The act of drawing out. 2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.—3. In pharmacy, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c. from a substance.—4. In arithmetic and algebra, the extraction of roots is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed.  
 EX-TRACTIVE, *a.* That may be extracted. *Kirivan.*  
 EX-TRACT'IVE, *n.* The proximate principle of vegetable extracts.  
 EX-TRACT'OR, *n.* In midwifery, a forceps or instrument for extracting children.  
 † EX-TRA-DIC'TION-ARY, *a.* [*L. extra and dictio.*] Consisting not in words, but in realities. *Brown.*  
 EX-TRA-DO'TAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower; paraphernal. *Kent.*  
 EX-TRA-FOL-I-A-CEOUS, *a.* [*L. extra and folium.*] In botany, growing on the outside of a leaf.  
 EX-TRA-GENE-OUS, *a.* [*L. extra and genus.*] Belonging to another kind.  
 EX-TRA-JU-DI-CIAL, *a.* Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.  
 EX-TRA-JU-DI-CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.  
 EX-TRA-LIM-I-TA-RY, *a.* [*extra and limit.*] Being beyond the limit or bounds. *Mitford.*  
 EX-TRA-MIS'SION, *n.* A sending out; omission.  
 EX-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [*L. extra and mundus.*] Beyond the limit of the material world.  
 EX-TRA'NE-OUS, *a.* [*L. extraneus.*] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.  
 EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RIES, *n. plu.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind or method.  
 EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RI-LY, (*ex-tror'de-na-ri-ly*) *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.  
 EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.  
 EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RY, (*ex-tror'de-na-ry*) *a.* [*L. extraordinarius.*] 1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary or regular course; not ordinary. 2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful. 3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion.  
 EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RY, *n.* Any thing which exceeds ordinary method or computation. *Uncommon in the singular number.*  
 EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RY, *adv.* Extraordinarily.  
 EX-TRA-PA-R'OCH-I-AL, *a.* [*extra and parochial.*] Not within the limits of any parish.  
 EX-TRA-PRO-FES'SION-AL, *a.* Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.  
 EX-TRA-PRO-VIN-CIAL, *a.* Not within the same province.  
 EX-TRA-REG-U-LAR, *a.* [*extra and regular.*] Not comprehended within a rule or rules. *Taylor.*  
 EX-TRA-TER-RI-TO'R-I-AL, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.  
 † EX-TR'AU'GHT, *old pp. of extract.*  
 EX-TRA-VAG-ANCE, *n.* [*L. extra and vagans.*] 1. *Lit.* EX-TRA-VAG-AN-CY, *erally*, a wandering beyond a limit. 2. A going beyond the limits of strict truth, or

probability. 3. Excess of affection, passion or appetite.  
 4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation. 5. Any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness.

EX-TRA-VAG-ANT, *a.* 1. *Literally*, wandering beyond limits. 2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. 3. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds. 4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful. 5. Profligate; profligate in expenses.

EX-TRA-VAG-ANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule. *L'Ettrange.*

EX-TRA-VAG-ANT-LY, *adv.* 1. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. 2. Unreasonably; excessively. 3. In a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree.

EX-TRA-VAG-ANT-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.

EX-TRA-VAG-ANTS, *n.* In church history, certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes.

† EX-TRA-VAG-ATE, *v. t.* To wander beyond limits.

EX-TRA-VAG-ATION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits. *Smollet.*

EX-TRA-VAS-A-TED, *a.* [*L. extra and vasa.*] Forced or let out of its proper vessels. *Arbutnot.*

EX-TRA-VAS-ATION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion.

† EX-TRA-VEN-ATE, *a.* Let out of the veins.

EX-TRA-VER-SION, *n.* The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Little used.*]

† EX-TRE-AT, *n.* Extraction. *Spenser.*

EX-TREME, *a.* [*L. extremus.*] 1. Outermost; utmost; farthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border. 2. Greatest; most violent; utmost. 3. Last; beyond which there is none. 4. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed. 5. Most pressing.—*Extreme unction*, among the *Romanists*, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when decrepit with age, or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death.

EX-TREME, *n.* 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity. 2. Utmost point; furthest degree.—3. In logic, the extremes or extreme terms of a syllogism are the predicate and subject.—4. In mathematics, the extremes are the first and last terms of a proportion.

EX-TREME-LY, *adv.* 1. In the utmost degree; to the utmost point.—2. In familiar language, very much; greatly.

EX-TREMI-TY, *n.* [*L. extremities.*] 1. The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing. 2. The utmost parts. 3. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree. 4. Extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties. 5. The utmost rigor or violence. 6. The most aggravated state.

EX-TRI-CABLE, *a.* That can be extricated.

EX-TRI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. extrico.*] 1. To disentangle; to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarass. 2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.

EX-TRI-CATED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarassed; evolved.

EX-TRI-CAT'ING, *pp.* Disentangling; disembarassing; evolving.

EX-TRI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement. 2. The act of sending out or evolving.

EX-TRINSEC, *n.* [*L. extrinsecus.*] External; out-EX-TRINSE-CAL, *n.* ward; not contained in or belonging to a body.

EX-TRINSE-CAL-LY, *adv.* From without; externally.

† EX-TRU'CT, *v. t.* [*L. extractus.*] To build; to construct.

† EX-TRU'CTION, *n.* A building.

EX-TRU'CTIVE, *a.* Forming into a structure. *Fulke.*

† EX-TRU'CTOR, *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

EX-TRU'DE, *v. t.* [*L. extrudo.*] 1. To thrust out; to urge, force or press out; to expel. 2. To drive away; to drive off.

EX-TRU'DED, *pp.* Thrust out; driven out; expelled.

EX-TRU'DING, *pp.* Thrusting out; expelling.

EX-TRU'SION, *n.* The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EX-TU'BER-ANCE, *n.* [*L. extuberans.*] 1. In medicine, EX-TU'BER-AN-CY, a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part. 2. A knob or swelling part of a body.

EX-TU'BER-RANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.

† EX-TU'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [*L. extubero.*] To swell.

EX-TU-MES-CENCE, *n.* [*L. extumescens.*] A swelling or rising. [*Little used.*]

EX-U'BER-ANCE, *n.* [*L. exuberans.*] 1. An abundance; EX-U'BER-AN-CY, an overflowing quantity; richness. 2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance. 3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

EX-UBER-ANT, *a.* 1. Abundant; plenteous; rich. 2. Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant. 3. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty.

EX-UBER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

EX-UBER-ATE, *v. i.* [*L. exuberare.*] To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Little used.*]

EX-UCER-ANS, *a.* [*L. exsuccus.*] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

\* EX-U-DATE, or EX-UDE', *v. t. and i.* See *EXSUDE*, the preferable orthography.

EX-U-DATION, *n.* See *EXSUDATION*.

EX-UD'ED, *pp.* See *EXSUDED*.

EX-UDING, *ppr.* See *EXSUDED*.

EX-UL-CER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. exulcerare.*] 1. To cause an ulcer. 2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger.

EX-UL-CER-ATE, *v. i.* To become an ulcer, or ulcerous.

EX-UL-CER-ATE, *a.* Wounded; vexed; enraged. *Brown.*

EX-UL-CER-ATED, *ppr.* Affected with ulcers.

EX-UL-CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.

EX-UL-CER-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. 2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

EX-UL-CER-A-TORY, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.

EX-ULT' (egz-ult') *v. i.* [*L. exultare.*] To rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph.

† EX-ULT'ANCE, *n.* Exultation. *Hammond.*

† EX-ULT'AN-CY, *n.* Exultation. *Hammond.*

EX-ULT'ANT, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly. *Morse.*

EX-UL-TATION, *n.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.

EX-ULT'ING, *ppr.* Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.

† EX-UN-DATE, *v. i.* To overflow.

EX-UN-DATION, *n.* [*L. exundatio.*] An overflowing abundance. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

† EX-U-PER-ATE, *v. t.* To excel; to surmount.

† EX-UR-GENT, *a.* [*L. exurgens.*] Arising; commencing. *Dr. Favour.*

† EX-US-CI-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. exsucco.*] To stir up; to rouse.

EX-UST', *v. t.* [*L. exustus.*] To burn. *Cockeram.*

EX-US-TION, *n.* [*L. exustus.*] The act or operation of burning up.

EX-U-VI-Æ, *n. plu.* [*L.*] 1. Cast skins, shells or coverings of animals. 2. The spoils or remains of animals found in the earth.

EY, in *old writers*, *Sax. ig.* signifies an isle.

EY'AS, *n.* [*Fr. aiais.*] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Shak.*

† EY'AS, *a.* Unfledged. *Spenser.*

EY'AS-MUS-KET, *n.* A young unfledged male hawk, of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk. *Shak.*

EYE, (i) *n.* [*Sax. eag, eah.*] 1. The organ of sight or vision; properly, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. 2. sight; view; ocular knowledge. 3. Look; countenance. 4. Front; face. 5. Direct opposition. 6. Aspect; regard; respect; view. 7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch. 8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation. 9. Sight; view, either in a literal or figurative sense. 10. Something resembling the eye in form. 11. A small hole or aperture; a perforation.

12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and eyes. 13. The bud of a plant; a shoot. 14. A small shade of color; [*little used.*] 15. The power of perception. 16. Oversight; inspection.—The eyes of a ship are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly, in the lower apartments.—To set the eyes on is to see; to have a sight of.—To find favor in the eyes is to be graciously received and treated.

EYE, *n.* A brood; as, an eye of pheasants.

EYE, *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly.

EYE, *v. i.* To appear; to have an appearance. *Shak.*

EYE-BALL, *n.* The ball, globe or apple of the eye.

EYE-BEAM, *n.* A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

EYE-BOLT, *n.* In ships, a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye formed to be driven into the deck or sides.

EYE-BRIGHT, *n.* A genus of plants, the *euphrasia*.

EYE-BRIGHT-EN-ING, *n.* A clearing of the sight.

EYE-BROW, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

EYED *pp.* 1. Viewed; observed; watched. 2. *a.* Having eyes; used in composition.

EYE-DROP, *n.* A tear. *Shak.*

EYE-GLANCE, *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

EYE-GLASS, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles.

† EYE-GLUT-TING, *n.* A feasting of the eyes. *Spenser*

EYE-LASH, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELESS, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

EYELET, *n.* [*Fr. aillet.*] A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord.

EYE-LID, *n.* [*Fr. aillade.*] A glance of the eye.

EYELID, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure.

EYE-OF-FENDING, *a.* That hurts the eyes. *Shak.*

EYE-PLEAS-ING, *a.* Pleasing the eye. *Davies.*

EYER, *n.* One who eyes another. *Gayton.*

EYE-SALVE, *n.* Ointment for the eye. *Revelation.*

EYE-SER-VANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

EYE-SER-VICE, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

EYESHOT, *n.* Sight; view; glance of the eye. *Dryden.*

EYESIGHT, *n.* 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation. 2. The sense of seeing.

EYESORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

EYESPLICE, *n.* In seamen's language, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

EYESPOT-TED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*

EYESTONE, *n.* A small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYESTRING, *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.

EYETOOTH, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang.

EYE-WINK, *n.* A wink, or motion of the eyelid.

EYE-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.

EY'OT, *n.* A little isle. *Blackstone.*

\* EYRE, (tre) *n.* [*Old Fr.*] 1. Literally, a journey or circuit. In England, the justices in eyre were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. 2. A court of itinerant justices.

\* EYRY, *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also *eyric*. See *ARRIE*.

## F.

**F** the sixth letter of the English Alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *of*, *ev*. *F* in English, has one uniform sound, as in *father*, *after*. *F* stands for *fellow*; *F. R. S.*, *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

*F* or *FA*, in *music*, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa*.

FA-BÆ-CEOUS, *a.* [*Low L. fabaceus.*] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

FABI-AN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of *Q. Fabius Maximus*.

FABLE, *n.* [*L. fabula; Fr. fable.*] 1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept. 2. Fiction in general. 3. An idle story; or vicious or vulgar fictions. 4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem. 5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie.

FABLE, *v. i.* 1. To feign; to write fiction. 2. To tell falsehoods.

FABLE, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real.

FABLED, *pp.* 1. Feigned; invented, as stories. 2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables. *Tickel.*

FABLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. *Johnson.*

FABLING, *ppr.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories.

\* FABRIC, *n.* [*L. fabrica.*] 1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor; workmanship; texture. 2. The frame or structure of a building; construction; the building itself an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c. 3. Any system composed of connected parts. 4. Cloth manufactured.

\* FABRIC, *v. t.* To frame; to build; to construct.

FABRI-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. fabricare.*] 1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts. 2.

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

To form by art and labor; to manufacture. 3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely. 4. To coin.

FABRI-CATED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged.

FABRI-CATING, *pp.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FABRI-CATION, *n.* 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction. 2. The act of manufacturing. 3. The act of devising falsely; forgery. 4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood.

FABRI-CATOR, *n.* One that constructs or makes.

†FABRILE, *a.* [*L. fabrilis.*] Pertaining to handicrafts.

FABU-LIST, *n.* The inventor or writer of fables.

FABU-LIZE, *v. t.* To invent, compose or relate fables.

FABU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious. 2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real. 3. The fabulous age of Greece and Rome was the early age of those countries.

FABU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

FABU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous.

FABUR-DEN, *n.* [*Fr. faubourdon.*] In music, simple counterpoint.

FACE-ADÉ, (*fas-ade'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] Front. *Warton.*

FACE, *n.* [*Fr. face*; *It. faccia.*] 1. In a general sense, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator. 2. A part of the surface of a thing; or the plane surface of a solid. 3. The surface of the fore part of an animal's head, particularly, of the human head; the visage. 4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face. 5. The front of a thing; the fore part; the flat surface that presents itself first to view. 6. Visible state; appearance. 7. Appearance; look. 8. State of confrontation. 9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front. 10. Presence; sight. 11. The person. 12. In *Scripture*, face is used for anger or favor.—*To set the face against*, is to oppose. 13. A distorted form of the face.—*Face to face*, nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.

FACE, *v. t.* 1. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing. 2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front towards. 3. To cover with additional supercilies; to counter in front.—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.

FACE, *v. i.* 1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite. 2. To turn; to face.

FACE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

Brand.

FACED, (*Gaste*) *pp.* Covered in front.—In *composition*, denoting the kind of face, as *full-faced*. *Bailey.*

FACELESS, *a.* Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FACEPAINTING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits.

FACET, *n.* [*Fr. facette.*] A little face; a small surface; as, the facets of a diamond.

†FACÈTE, *a.* [*L. facetus.*] Gay; cheerful. *Burton.*

†FACÈTE-NESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation.

†FACÈTE-LY, *adv.* Wittily; merrily. *Burton.*

FACETIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. facetieux.*] 1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humor. 2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter.

FACETIOUS-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gaily; wittily; with pleasantry.

FACETIOUS-NESS, *n.* Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FAÇIAL, *a.* [*L. facies.*] Pertaining to the face; as, the facial artery, vein or nerve.

†FACIENT, *n.* A doer; one that does any thing, good or bad.

FACILE, *a.* [*Fr. facile.*] 1. Properly, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor. 2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable. 3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant. 4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

†FACILE-LY, *adv.* Easily. *Herbert.*

FACILE-NESS, *n.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FACILITATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. faciliter.*] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of.

FACILITATED, *pp.* Made easy or easier.

FACILITATING, *pp.* Rendering easy or easier.

FACILITATION, *n.* The act of making easy.

FACILITIES, *n. plu.* The means by which the performance of any thing is rendered easy.

FACILIT-Y, *n.* [*Fr. facilité*; *L. facilitas.*] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. 2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. 3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense. 4.

Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension, affability.

FAC-I-NE-RI-IOUS. See FACINOROUS.

FACING, *pp.* 1. Fronting; having the face towards; opposite. 2. Covering the fore part. 3. Turning the face.

FACING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defense.

FA-CIN-O-ROUS, *a.* [*L. facinus.*] Atrociously wicked.

FA-CINO-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness.

FAC-SIM-I-LE, *n.* [*L. facio* and *similis.*] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FAC-T, *n.* [*L. factum.*] 1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. 2. Reality; truth.

FAC-TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government or state. 2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

FAC-TION-ER, *n.* A party man; one of a faction.

†FAC-TION-ER, *n.* One of a faction. *Bp. Bancroft.*

†FAC-TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FAC-TIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. factieux*; *L. factiosus.*] 1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. 2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

FAC-TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FAC-TITIOUS, *a.* [*L. factitius.*] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial.

†FACTIVE, *a.* Making; having power to make.

FAC-TOR, *n.* [*L. factor.*] 1. In *commerce*, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to transact business on their account. 2. An agent; a substitute.—3. In *arithmetic*, the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FAC-TOR-AGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a *commission*.

FAC-TOR-SHIP, *n.* A factory; the business of a factor.

FAC-TO-RY, *n.* 1. A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. 2. The body of factors in any place. 3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods.

FAC-TO-TUM, *n.* [*L.*] A servant employed to do all kinds of work. *B. Jonson.*

FAC-TURE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The art or manner of making.

FAC-UL-TY, *n.* [*Fr. faculté*; *L. facultas.*] 1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive or modify perceptions. 2. The power of doing any thing; ability. 3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital or animal. 4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. 5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill. 6. Power; authority. 7. Mechanical power. 8. Natural virtue; efficacy. 9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person.—10. In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences; one of the members or departments of a university.—In *America*, the faculty of a college or university consists of the president, professors and tutors.—The faculty of advocates, in Scotland, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the courts of session, justiciary and exchequer.

\*FACUND, *a.* [*L. facundus.*] Eloquent. [*Little used.*]

FA-CUNDI-TY, *n.* [*L. facunditas.*] Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD-DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low word.*]

†FADE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Weak; slight; faint. *Berkley.*

FADE, *v. i.* [*Fr. fade.*] 1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. 2. To wither, as a plant; to decay. 3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish. 4. To lose lustre; to grow dim. 5. To decay; to perish gradually. 6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable. 7. To lose strength, health or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker. 8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FADE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

FAD-ED, *pp.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FADGE, (*faj*) *v. i.* [*Sax. fagen, gefegen.*] 1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united; to have one part consistent with another. 2. To agree; to live in amity. 3. To succeed; to hit.

FADGE, *n.* [*Swed. fugga.*] A bundle, as of sticks. *Cra-ven dialect.*

FAD-ING, *pp.* 1. Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering. 2. *a.* Subject to decay;

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

- liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient.
- FADING**, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness and vigor.
- FADING-NESS**, *n.* Decay; liability to decay.
- FADY**, *n.* Wearing away; losing color or strength.
- FÆCAL**. See **FÆCAL**.
- FÆCES**, *n.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation. *Quincy.*
- FÄFF**. See **FÄFF**.
- FÄFFEL**, *v. i.* To stammer. *Barret.*
- FAG**, *v. t.* To beat.
- FAG**, *n.* A slave; one who works hard.
- FAG**, *v. i.* [Scot. *faik.*] To become weary; to fall in strength; to be faint with weariness.
- FAG**, *n.* A knot in cloth.
- FAG-END**, *n.* 1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials. 2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.—3. Among *seamens* the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to *fig out*, is to become untwisted and loose.
- FAGOT**, *n.* [W. *fagod.*] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. 2. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full, and hide the deficiency.
- FAGOT**, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. *Dryden.*
- FÄHLERZ**, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore.
- FÄHLUN-ITE**, *n.* [from *Fähtun.*] Automalite.
- FAIL**, *v. i.* [Fr. *faillir.*] 1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. 2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. 3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker. 4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced. 5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply. 6. To cease; to perish; to be lost. 7. To die. 8. To decay; to decline. 9. To become deficient or wanting. 10. To miss; not to produce the effect. 11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. 12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. 13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. 14. To become insolvent or bankrupt.
- FAIL**, *v. t.* 1. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply or strength. 2. To omit; not to perform. 3. To be wanting to.
- FAIL**, *n.* 1. Omission; non-performance. 2. Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want; death.
- † FAILANCE**, *n.* Fault; failure.
- FAILER**. See **FAILURE**.
- FAILING**, *ppr.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.
- FAILING**, *n.* 1. The act of falling; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. 2. The act of failing or becoming insolvent.
- FAILURE**, (*fail'yur*) *n.* 1. A falling; deficiency; cessation of supply, or total defect. 2. Omission; non-performance. 3. Decay, or defect from decay. 4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. 5. A failing; a slight fault.
- FÄIN**, *a.* [Sax. *fagen, fagan.*] Glad; pleased; rejoiced. *FÄin, adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.
- † FÄIN**, *v. i.* To wish or desire.
- FÄINING**, *ppr.* Wishing; desiring fondly. *Spenser.*
- FÄINT**, *a.* [Ir. *faine.*] 1. Weak; languid; inclined to swoon. 2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted. 3. Weak, as color; not bright or vivid; not strong. 4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud. 5. Imperfect; feeble; not striking. 6. Cowardly; timorous. 7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active. 8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.
- FÄINT**, *v. i.* 1. To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon. 2. To become feeble; to decline or fall in strength and vigor; to be weak. 3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit. 4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish; as, gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*
- FÄINT**, *v. t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [*Little u.*]
- FÄINT-HEART'ED**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.
- FÄINT-HEART'ED-LY**, *adv.* In a cowardly manner.
- FÄINT-HEART'ED-NESS**, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.
- FÄINT'ING**, *ppr.* Falling into a swoon; falling; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.
- FÄINT'ING**, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, color and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipthomy; a swoon.
- FÄINT'ISH**, *a.* Slightly faint.
- FÄINT'ISH-NESS**, *n.* A slight degree of faintness.
- † FÄINT'ING**, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded.
- FÄINTLY**, *adv.* 1. In a feeble, languid manner; without vigor or activity. 2. With a feeble flame. 3. With a feeble light. 4. With little force. 5. Without force of representation; imperfectly. 6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice. 7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.
- FÄINT'NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration. 2. Feebleness; languor, want of strength. 3. Inactivity; want of vigor. 4. Feebleness, as of color or light. 5. Feebleness of representation. 6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.
- FÄINTS**, *n. plu.* The gross, fetid oil remaining after distillation, or the last runnings of spirits distilled.
- FÄINT'Y**, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*
- FÄIR**, *a.* [Sax. *fæger.*] 1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white. 2. Beautiful; handsome; properly, having a handsome face. 3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful, in general. 4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter. 5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast. 6. Favorable; prosperous; blowing in a direction towards the place of destination. 7. Open; direct, as a way or passage. 8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed. 9. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable. 10. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul. 11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious. 12. Honest; honorable; mild; opposed to insidious and compulsory. 13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh. 14. Equitable; just; merited. 15. Liberal; not narrow. 16. Plain; legible. 17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; un tarnished.
- FÄIR**, *adv.* 1. Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly. 2. Candidly; honestly; equitably. 3. Happily; successfully. 4. On good terms.—*To bid fair*, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.—*Fair and square*, just dealing; honesty.
- FÄIR**, *n.* 1. *Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female.—*The fair*, the female sex. 2. Fairness; [obs.]
- FÄIR**, *n.* [Fr. *foire*; W. *fair.*] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.
- FÄIR-HAND**, *a.* Having a fair appearance. *Shak.*
- FÄIR'ING**, *n.* A present given at a fair. *Gay.*
- FÄIR'ISH**, *a.* Reasonably fair. *Cotgrave.*
- FÄIR'LY**, *adv.* 1. Beautifully; handsomely. 2. Commodiously; conveniently. 3. Frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise or fraud. 4. Openly; ingenuously; plainly. 5. Candidly. 6. Without perversion or violence. 7. Without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly. 8. Completely; without defence. 9. Softly; gently.
- FÄIR'NESS**, *n.* 1. Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness. 2. Clearness; purity. 3. Freedom from stain or blemish. 4. Beauty; elegance. 5. Frankness; candor; hence, honesty; ingenuousness. 6. Openness; candor; freedom from disguise, insidiousness or prevarication. 7. Equality of terms; equity. 8. Distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity.
- FÄIR-SPÖK-EN**, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.
- FÄIR'Y**, *n.* [G. *fee*; Fr. *fée, fèrie.*] 1. A *foy*; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. 2. An enchantment.
- † FÄIR'Y**, *a.* Belonging to fairies. 2. Given by fairies.
- FÄIR'Y-LIKE**, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies. *Shak.*
- FÄIR'Y-STONE**, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits.
- FÄITH**, *n.* [W. *fyz*; Arm. *feiz.*] 1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence. 2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence.—3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed.—4. *Evangélical, justifying, or saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will, or approbation of the heart. 5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians. 6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness. 7. An open profession of gospel truth. 8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent. 9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises. 10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. 11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. 12. Credibility or truth.
- FÄITH**, *adv.* A colloquial expression, meaning *in truth, verily.*
- FÄITH-BREACH**, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perjury. *Shak.*
- † FÄITH'ED**, (*fäiht*) *a.* Honest; sincere. *Shak.*
- FÄITH'FUL**, *a.* 1. Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion. 2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. 3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands. 4. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows or other engagements; true to one's word

5 True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit. 6 True to the marriage covenant. 7. Conformable to truth. 8. Constant; not fickle. 9. True; worthy of belief. 2 Tim. ii.

**FAITHFULLY**, *adv.* 1. In a faithful manner; with good faith. 2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty. 3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants and duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. 4. Sincerely; with strong assurances. 5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick or ambiguity. 6. Confidently; steadily.

**FAITHFULNESS**, *n.* 1. Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty. 2. Truth; veracity. 3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station. 4. Strict performance of promises, vows or covenants; constancy in affection.

**FAITHLESS**, *a.* 1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving. 2. Not believing; not giving credit to. 3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous. 4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful. 5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false. 6. Not observant of promises. 7. Deceptive.

**FAITHLESSNESS**, *n.* 1. Unbelief, as to revealed religion. 2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty. 3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy.

† **FALTOUR**, *n.* [Norm.] An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. *Spenser.*

**FAKE**, *n.* [Scot. *faik.*] One of the circles or windings of a cable or lawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

**FÁKIR**, or **FÁQUÍR**, *n.* A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications.

**FALCADE**, *n.* [L. *falx.*] A horse is said to make a *falcaide*, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcaide* is a bending very low.

**FALCATE**, *a.* [L. *falcatuus.*] Hooked; bent like a **FALCATED**, *sickle* or *sythe*; an epithet applied to the new moon.

**FALCATION**, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle. *Brown.*

\* **FALCHION**, (*fal'chun*) *n.* [Fr. *fauchon.*] A short, crooked sword; a cimeter.

**FALCI-FORM**, *a.* [L. *falx*, and *form.*] In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

\* **FALCON**, (sometimes pronounced *fa'w'kn.*) *n.* [Fr. *faucon.*] 1. A hawk; but *appropriately*, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*.—This term, in *ornithology*, is applied to a division of the genus *falco*. 2. A sort of cannon.

\* **FALCONER**, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls.

**FALCO-NET**, *n.* [Fr. *falconette.*] A small cannon.

\* **FALCON-RY**, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie.*] 1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking. 2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

**FALDAGE**, *n.* [W. *fald.*] In *England*, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors.

**FALDFEE**, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

† **FALDING**, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Chaucer.*

† **FALDSTOOL**, *n.* 1. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation. 2. The chair of a bishop inclosed by the railing of the altar. 3. An arm chair or folding chair.

**FALL**, *v. i.*; pret *fell*; pp. *fallen*. [Sax. *feallan*; G. *fallen.*]

1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. 2. To drop from an erect posture. 3. To disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake or sea, as a river. 4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. 5. To die, particularly by violence. 6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish. 7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery. 8. To decline in power, wealth or glory; to sink into weakness; to be overthrown or ruined. 9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to be diminished or lowered. 10. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. 11. To sink; not to amount to the full. 12. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute. 13. To decline from violence to calmness; from intensity to remission. 14. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become. 15. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow or shame; applied to the countenance or look. 16. To happen; to befall; to come. 17. To light on; to come by chance. 18. To come; to rush on; to assail. 19. To come; to arrive. 20. To come unexpectedly. 21. To begin with haste, ardor or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. 22. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance or otherwise, as possession or property. 23. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. 24. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. 25. To be brought forth. 26. To issue; to terminate.

*To fall aboard of*, to strike against another ship.—*To fall astern*, to move or be driven backward; or to remain behind.—*To fall away*. 1. To lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine. 2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. 3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness. 4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost. 5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.—*To fall back*. 1. To recede; to give way. 2. To fall of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.—*To fall calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm.—*To fall down*. 1. To prostrate one's self in worship. 2. To sink; to come to the ground. 3. To bend or bow as a suppliant. 4. To sail or pass towards the mouth of a river, or other outlet.—*To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault.—*To fall from*. 1. To recede from; to depart; not to adhere. 2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—*To fall in*. 1. To concur; to agree with. 2. To comply; to yield to. 3. To come in; to join; to enter.—*To fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.—*To fall off*. 1. To withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. 2. To perish; to die away. 3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty. 4. To forsake; to abandon. 5. To drop. 6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. 7. To deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.—*To fall on*. 1. To begin suddenly and eagerly. 2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. 3. To drop on; to descend on.—*To fall out*. 1. To quarrel; to begin to contend. 2. To happen; to befall; to chance.—*To fall over*. 1. To revolt; to desert from one side to another. 2. To fall beyond.—*To fall short*, to be deficient.—*To fall to*. 1. To begin hastily and eagerly. 2. To apply one's self to.—*To fall under*. 1. To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. 2. To come under; to become the subject of. 3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with.—*To fall upon*. 1. To attack. 2. To attempt. 3. To rush against.

**FALL**, *v. t.* 1. To let fall; to drop; [*obs.*] 2. To sink; to depress. 3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; [*little used.*] 4. To bring forth; as, to fall lambs; [*little used.*] 5. To fell; to cut down; as, to fall a tree. [This use is now common in *America.*]

**FALL**, *n.* 1. The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent. 2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. 3. Death; destruction; overthrow. 4. Ruin; destruction. 5. Down-fall; degradation; loss of greatness or office. 6. Declension of greatness, power or dominion; ruin. 7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation. 8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence. 9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope. 10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place. 11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond. 12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls. 13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn. 14. That which falls; a falling. 15. The act of falling or cutting down. 16. *Fall, or the fall*, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.—17. Formerly, a kind of veil.—18. In *seamen's language*, the loose end of a tackle.—19. In *Great Britain*, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial and solid.

**FALLACIOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux.*] 1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical. 2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation.

**FALLACIOUSLY**, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

**FALLACIOUSNESS**, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness.

**FALLACY**, *n.* [L. *fallacia.*] 1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. 2. Deception; mistake.

† **FALLAX**, *n.* [L.] Cavillation. *Shp. Cranmer.*

**FALLEN**, (*fa'ln*) *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

† **FALLEN-CY**, *n.* Mistake.

**FALLER**, *n.* One that falls.

**FALLIBILITY**, *n.* [It. *fallibilità.*] 1. Liability to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous. 2. Liability to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment.

**FALLIBLE**, *a.* [It. *fallibile.*] 1. Liable to fall or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. 2. Liable to error; that may deceive.

**FALLIBLY**, *adv.* In a fallible manner. *Hallet.*

**FALLING**, *pp.* Descending; dropping; disembodying; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

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

- FALL'ING**, } *n.* An indenting or hollow; opposed to  
**FALL'ING IN**, } rising or prominence.—*Falling away*,  
 apostasy.—*Falling off*, departure from the line or course;  
 declension.—*Falling down*, prostration. 2. *Mac.*  
**FALL'ING-SICK-NESS**, *n.* The epilepsy.  
**FALL'ING-STAR**, *n.* A luminous meteor, suddenly ap-  
 pearing and darting through the air.  
**FALL'ING-STONE**, *n.* A stone falling from the atmos-  
 phere; a meteorite; an aerolite.  
**FAL-LÓPI-AN**, *a.* Belonging to two ducts, arising from  
 the womb, usually called *tubes*.  
**FALLOW**, *a.* [*Sax. fallow*.] 1. Pale red, or pale yellow;  
 as, a fallow deer. 2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to  
 rest after a year or more of tillage. 3. Left unsowed after  
 ploughing. 4. Unploughed; uncultivated. 5. Unoccu-  
 pied; neglected; [*obs.*]  
**FALLOW**, *n.* 1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled  
 or unseeded. 2. The ploughing or tilling of land, with-  
 out sowing it, for a season.  
**FALLOW**, *v. i.* To fade; to become yellow.  
**FALLOW**, *v. t.* To plough, harrow and break land without  
 seeding it.  
**FALLOW-CROP**, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground.  
*Sinclair.*  
**FALLOWED**, *pp.* Ploughed and harrowed for a season,  
 without being sown.  
**FALLOW-FINCH**, *n.* A small bird, the wheat-ear.  
**FALLOW'ING**, *pp.* Ploughing and harrowing land with-  
 out sowing it.  
**FALLOW'ING**, *n.* The operation of ploughing and har-  
 rowing land without sowing it.  
**FALLOW'IST**, *n.* One who favors the practice of fallow-  
 ing land.  
**FALLOW-NESS**, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption  
 from bearing fruit. *Donne.*  
**FALSA-RY**, *n.* A falsifier of evidence. *Sheldon.*  
**FALSE**, *a.* [*L. falsus*.] 1. Not true; not conformable to  
 fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is  
 done, said or thought. 2. Not well founded. 3. Not  
 true; not according to the lawful standard. 4. Substituted  
 for another; succeeded; supposititious. 5. Counter-  
 feit; forged; not genuine. 6. Not solid or sound; de-  
 ceiving expectations. 7. Not agreeable to rule or propri-  
 ety. 8. Not honest or just; not fair. 9. Not faithful or  
 loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. 10. Unfaithful;  
 inconstant. 11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying  
 secrets. 12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real. 13. Hypocri-  
 tical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of  
 deception.—*False imprisonment*, the arrest and imprison-  
 ment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to  
 law.  
**FALSE**, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.  
**FALSE**, *v. t.* 1. To violate by failure of veracity; to de-  
 ceive. 2. To defeat; to balk; to evade.  
**FALSE-FACED**, *a.* Hypocritical; deceitful. *Shak.*  
**FALSE-HEART**, } *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful;  
**FALSE-HEART-ED**, } perfidious.  
**FALSE-HEART-ED-NESS**, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.  
**FALSEHOOD**, (*fols/hud*) *n.* 1. Contrariety or inconform-  
 ity to fact or truth. 2. Want of truth or veracity; a lie;  
 an untrue assertion. 3. Want of honesty; treachery; de-  
 ceitfulness; perfidy. 4. Counterfeit; false appearance;  
 imposture.  
**FALSELY**, (*fols/ly*) *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to truth  
 and fact; not truly. 2. Treacherously; perfidiously. 3.  
 Erroneously; by mistake.  
**FALSENESS**, (*fols/nes*) *n.* 1. Want of integrity and ve-  
 racity, either in principle or in act. 2. Duplicity; deceit;  
 double-dealing. 3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy;  
 traitoriness.  
**FALSER**, *n.* A deceiver.  
**FAL-SETTO**, *n.* [*It.*] A feigned voice. *Burke.*  
**FALSIFI-CA-BLE**, *a.* That may be falsified, counterfeited  
 or corrupted.  
**FAL-SI-FI-CATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. The act of making  
 false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appear-  
 ance of something which it is not. 2. Confutation.  
**FAL-SI-FI-CATOR**, *n.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*  
**FALSI-FIED**, *pp.* Counterfeited.  
**FALSI-FIER**, *n.* 1. One who counterfeits, or gives to a  
 thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false  
 coin. 2. One who invents falsehood; a liar. 3. One  
 who proves a thing to be false.  
**FALSI-FY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. falsifier*.] 1. To counterfeit; to  
 forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that  
 which is true. 2. To disprove; to prove to be false. 3.  
 To violate; to break by falsehood. 4. To show to be un-  
 sound, insufficient, or not proof; [*not in use.*]  
**FALSI-FY**, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.  
**FALSI-FY'ING**, *pp.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying;  
 proving to be false; violating.  
**FALSI-TY**, *n.* [*L. falsitas*.] 1. Contrariety or inconform-  
 ity to truth; the quality of being false. 2. Falsehood; a  
 lie; a false assertion.
- FAL'TER**, *v. i.* [*Sp. faltar*.] 1. To hesitate, fail or break  
 in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or  
 trembling utterance; to stammer. 2. To fail, tremble or  
 yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. 3. To fail  
 in the regular exercise of the understanding.  
**FAL'TER**, *v. t.* To sift. *Mortimer.*  
**FAL'TER'ING**, *pp.* Hesitating; speaking with a feeble,  
 broken, trembling utterance; failing.  
**FAL'TER'ING**, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.  
**FAL'TER'ING-LY**, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trem-  
 bling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.  
**FAME**, *n.* [*L. fama*.] 1. Public report or rumor. 2. Fa-  
 vorable report; report of good or great actions; report  
 that exalts the character; celebrity; renown.  
**FAME**, *v. t.* 1. To make famous. *B. Jonson.* 2. To report.  
**FAMED**, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; dis-  
 tinguished and exalted by favorable reports.  
**FAME-GIV'ING**, *a.* Bestowing fame.  
**FAMELESS**, *a.* Without renown. *Beaumont.*  
**FA-MIL'IAR**, (*fa-mil'yar*) *a.* [*L. familiaris*.] 1. Pertain-  
 ing to a family; domestic. 2. Accustomed by frequent  
 converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close. 3.  
 Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation. 4.  
 Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use. 5.  
 Well known; learned or well understood by frequent use.  
 6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. 7. Com-  
 mon; frequent and intimate. 8. Easy; unconstrained;  
 not formal. 9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.  
**FA-MIL'IAR**, *n.* 1. An intimate; a close companion; one  
 long acquainted. 2. A demon or evil spirit supposed  
 to attend at a call.—3. In the *court of Inquisition*, a per-  
 son who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the ac-  
 cused.  
**FA-MIL-IARI-TY**, *n.* 1. Intimate and frequent converse,  
 or association in company. 2. Easiness of conversation  
 affability; freedom from ceremony. 3. Intimacy; inti-  
 mate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.  
**FA-MIL'IAR-IZE**, *v. t.* 1. To make familiar or intimate,  
 to habituate; to accustom; to make well known, by prac-  
 tice or converse. 2. To make easy by practice or cus-  
 tomary use, or by intercourse. 3. To bring down from a  
 state of distant superiority.  
**FA-MIL'IAR-IZED**, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made  
 easy by practice, custom or use.  
**FA-MIL'IAR-IZ'ING**, *pp.* Accustoming; rendering easy  
 by practice, custom or use.  
**FA-MIL'IAR-LY**, *adv.* 1. In a familiar manner; unceremo-  
 niously; without constraint; without formality. 2.  
 Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern  
 that arises from long custom or acquaintance.  
**FAM'I-LISM**, *n.* The tenets of the Familists.  
**FAM'I-LIST**, *n.* [*from family*.] One of the religious sect,  
 called the *Family of love*.  
**FA-MILLE'**, [*Fr. en famille*.] In a family way; domesti-  
 cally. *Swift.* This word is never used without an be-  
 fore it.  
**FAM'I-LY**, *n.* [*L., Sp. familia; Fr. famille*.] 1. The col-  
 lective body of persons who live in one house and under  
 one head or manager; a household, including parents,  
 children and servants. 2. Those who descend from one  
 common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage.  
 3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors. 4.  
 Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock. 5. A col-  
 lection or union of nations or states.—6. In *popular lan-  
 guage*, an order, class or genus of animals or of other na-  
 tural productions, having something in common, by which  
 they are distinguished from others.  
**FAM'INE**, *n.* [*Fr. famine*.] 1. Scarcity of food; dearth;  
 a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants  
 of a country or besieged place. 2. Want; destitution.  
**FAM'ISH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affamer*.] 1. To starve; to kill or de-  
 stroy with hunger. 2. To exhaust the strength of, by  
 hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger. 3. To kill  
 by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.  
**FAM'ISH**, *v. i.* 1. To die of hunger. 2. To suffer extreme  
 hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come  
 near to perish, for want of food or drink. 3. To be dis-  
 tressed with want; to come near to perish by destitu-  
 tion.  
**FAM'ISHED**, *pp.* Starved; exhausted by want of suste-  
 nance.  
**FAM'ISH'ING**, *pp.* Starving; killing; perishing by want  
 of food.  
**FAM'ISH-MENT**, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or  
 thirst; extreme want of sustenance. *Hakewill.*  
**FA-MOS'I-TY**, *n.* Renown. *Dict.*  
**FA'MOUS**, *a.* [*L. famosus*.] 1. Celebrated in fame or pub-  
 lic report; renowned; much talked of and praised; dis-  
 tinguished in story. 2. Sometimes in a bad sense.  
**FA'MOUSED**, *a.* Renowned. *Shak.*  
**FA'MOUS-LY**, *adv.* With great renown or celebration  
**FA'MOUS-NESS**, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity  
**FA'MO-U-LATE**, *v. t.* [*L. famulo*.] To serve. *Cockran*  
**FAN**, *n.* [*Sax. fann*.] 1. An instrument used by ladies t

agitate the air, and cool the face in warm weather. 2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread. 3. An instrument for winnowing grain. 4. Something by which the air is moved; a wing. 5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame.

FAN-LIGHT, *n.* A window in form of an open fan.

FAN, *v. t.* 1. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan. 2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion. 3. To move as with a fan. 4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from grain, and drive it away by a current of air.

FAN-TASTIC, *a.* [*L. fanaticus.*] Wild and extravagant

FAN-TASTI-CAL, } in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy.

FAN-TASTIC, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.

FAN-TASTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.

FAN-TASTI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Fanaticism.

FAN-TASTI-CISM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FAN-TASTI-CIZE, *v. t.* To make fanatic.

FANCIED, *pp.* Imagined; conceived; liked.

FANCI-FUL, *a.* 1. Guided by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical. 2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; whimsical; ideal; visionary.

FANCI-FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically. 2. According to fancy.

FANCI-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy. 2. The quality of being dictated by imagination.

FANCY, *n.* [*L. phantasia.*] 1. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination*; but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions. 2. An opinion or notion. 3. Taste; conception. 4. Image; conception; thought. 5. Inclination; liking. 6. Love. 7. Caprice; humor; whim. 8. False notion. 9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

FANCY, *v. t.* To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.

FANCY, *v. i.* 1. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine. 2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners.

FANCY-FRAME, *a.* Created by the fancy.

FANCY-FREE, *a.* Free from the power of love.

FANCY-ING, *pp.* Imagining; conceiving; liking.

FANCY-MONG-ER, *a.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCY-SICK, *a.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

FAND, *old pret. of find.* *Spenser.*

FAN-DANGO, *n.* [*Sp.*] A lively dance.

FANE, *n.* [*L. fanum.*] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church; used in poetry. *Pope.*

FANFARE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; a flourish of trumpets.

\*FANFA-RON, *n.* [*Fr. fanfaron.*] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

FAN-FAR-O-NADE, *n.* A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster. *Swift.*

†FANG, *v. t.* [*Sax. fengan.*] To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch. *Shak.*

FANG, *n.* [*Sax. fang.*] 1. The tusk of a boar or other animal, by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth. 2. A claw or talon. 3. Any shoot or other thing, by which hold is taken.

FANGED, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed. *Shak.*

†FANGLE, (*fan'gl*) *n.* [*from Sax. fengan.*] A new attempt; a trifling scheme.

FANGLED, *a.* *Properly*, begun, new-made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [*Seldom used, except with new.* See *NEW-FANGLED.*]

FANGLESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

FANGOT, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters.

FANION, (*fan'yun*) *n.* [*Fr.*] In armies, a small flag carried with the baggage. *Encyc.*

FANNED, *pp.* Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.

FANNEL, or FANON, *n.* [*Fr. fanon.*] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest, when he officiates.

FANNER, *n.* One who fans. *Jeremiah.*

FANNING, *pp.* Blowing; ventilating.

†FANTASIED, *a.* Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical. *Shak.*

FANTASM, *n.* [*Gr. phantasma.* Usually written *phantasm.*] That which appears to the imagination; a phantom; something not real.

FAN-TASTIC, } [*Fr. fantastique.*] 1. Fanciful

FAN-TASTI-CAL, } produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical. 2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only. 3. Unsteady; irregular. 4. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination. 5. Whimsical; odd.

FAN-TASTIC, *n.* A fantastic or whimsical person. *Dr Jackson.*

FAN-TASTI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the power of imagination. 2. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily. 3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy. *Gree.*

FAN-TASTI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Compliance with fancy; humorosity; whimsicalness; caprice.

FAN-TASTIC-LY, *adv.* Irrationally; whimsically. *B. Jonson.*

FAN-TASTIC-NESS, The same as *fantasticalness.*

FAN-TA-SY, *n.* and *v.* Now written *fancy*, which see.

FAN-TOM, *n.* [*Fr. fantôme.*] Something that appears to the imagination; also, a spectre; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written *phantom*.

FAN-TOM-CORN, *n.* Lank, or light corn *North of England.* *Groce.*

†FAP, *a.* Fuddled. *Shak.*

FÄQUIR. See *FÄKIR.*

FAR, *a.* [*Sax. fear, fior or fyr.*] 1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.—2. *Figuratively*, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes. 3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated. 4. More or most distant of the two.

FAR, *adv.* 1. To a great extent or distance of space.—2. *Figuratively*, distantly in time from any point; remotely.—3. In *interrogatories*, to what distance or extent. 4. In great part. 5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much. 6. To a certain point, degree or distance.—*From far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.—*Far from*, at a great distance.—*Far off*. 1. At a great distance. 2. To a great distance.—3. In a spiritual sense, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.—*Far other*, very different.

†FAR-A-BOUT, *n.* A going out of the way. *Fuller.*

FAR-FAMED, *a.* Widely celebrated. *Pope.*

FAR-FETCH, *n.* A deep laid stratagem. [*Little used.*]

FAR-FETCHED, *a.* 1. Brought from a remote place. 2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained. [*FAR FET*, the same, is not used.]

FAR-PIERCING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOTING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance. *Dryden.*

FAR, *n.* [*Sax. fearh, fearh.*] The young of swine; or a litter of pigs. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*

FAR-ANT-LY, *a.* 1. Orderly; decent; respectable. *Craven dialect.* 2. Comely; handsome. *Ray.*

FARCE, (*fars*) *v. t.* [*L. farcio; Fr. farcir.*] 1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. 2. To extend; to swell out.

FARCE, (*fars*) *n.* [*Fr. farce; It. farza.*] A dramatic composition, originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now introduced upon the stage.

FARCI-CAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce. 2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous. 3. Illusory; deceptive.

FARCI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

FARCI-LITE, *n.* Pudding-stone.

FAR-CIN, or FAR-CY, *n.* A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange.

FAR-CING, *n.* Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients.

FAR-CI-TATE, *a.* [*L. farctus.*] In botany, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacancies.

†FARD, *v. t.* [*Fr.*] To paint. *Shenstone.*

FAR-DEL, *n.* [*It. fardello; Fr. fardeau.*] A bundle or little pack. *Shak.*

FAR-DEL, *v. t.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*

FARE, *v. i.* [*Sax. faran; Goth. faran.*] 1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel. *Milton.* 2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate. 3. To feed; to be entertained. 4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad. 5. To happen well or ill; with it impersonally.

FARE, *n.* 1. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water. 2. Food; provisions of the table. 3. The person conveyed in a vehicle. *Drummond.*

\*FARE-WELL, *a.* A compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*. *Go well*; originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left. The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare you well.*

\*FAREWELL, n. 1. A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu. 2. Leave; act of departure. *Shak.*

FA-RINA, f. n. [*L. farina*.] 1. In botany, the pollen, fine dust or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plants.—2. In chemistry, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

FAR-I-NĀ-CEOUS, a. 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour. 2. Containing meal. 3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal.

FAR-LIES, n. Unusual, unexpected things. *Cumberland dialect.*

FARM, n. [*Sax. furma, fearm or feorm*.] 1. In Great Britain, a tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum, annually or otherwise, for the use of it.—2. In the United States, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage and woodland, cultivated by one man, and usually owned by him in fee. 3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

FARM, v. t. 1. To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent. 2. To take at a certain rent or rate. 3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. 4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent. 5. To cultivate land.

FARMHOUSE, n. A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FARM-OFFICE, n. *Farm-offices* are the out buildings pertaining to a farm.

FARMYARD, n. The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARMABLE, a. That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FARMED, pp. Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

FARMER, n. 1. In Great Britain, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground. 2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.—3. In the United States, one who cultivates a farm; a husbandman, whether a tenant or the proprietor.—4. In mining, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king.

FARMING, pp. 1. Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent. 2. Taking on lease. 3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

FARMING, n. The business of cultivating land.

FAR-MOST, a. Most distant or remote. *Dryden.*

FAR-NES, n. Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*

FAR-O, n. A game at cards.

FAR-RAG-I-NOUS, a. [*L. farrago*.] Formed of various materials; mixed. *Kirriean.*

FAR-RĀGO, n. [*L.*] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR-RAND, or FAR-RAND, n. Manner; custom; humor. *Grose.*

FAR-RE-ATION. See CONFARRATION.

FARRI-ER, n. [*Fr. ferrant; It. ferrajo*.] 1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses. 2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

FARRI-ER, v. i. To practice as a farrier.

FARRI-ER-Y, n. The art of preventing, curing or mitigating the diseases of horses. Now called the veterinary art.

FAR-RŌW, n. [*Sax. fearh, ferh*.] A litter of pigs.

FAR-RŌW, v. t. To bring forth pigs. *Tusser.*

FAR-RŌW, a. [*D. vaare; "een vaare koe,"* a dry cow.] Not producing young in a particular season or year; applied to cows only. *New England.*

FART, v. i. To break wind behind.

FART, n. Wind from behind.

FARTHER, a. comp. [*Sax. forther, from fear, far, or rather from furth*.] 1. More remote; more distant than something else. 2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

FARTHER, adv. 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. 2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject.

FARTHER, v. t. To promote; to help forward.

FARTHER-ANCE, n. A helping forward; promotion.

FARTHER-MORE, adv. Besides; moreover.—Instead of the last three words, we now use *forthance, furthermore, further*; which see.

FARTHEST, a. superl. [*Sax. feorrest. See FURTHEST*.] Most distant or remote.

FARTHEST, adv. At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

FARTHING, n. [*Sax. feorthing*.] 1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain. 2. Farthings, in the plural, copper coin. 3. Very small price or value. 4. A division of land; [*obs.*]

FARTHIN-GALE, n. A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FARTHING-S-WORTH, n. As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*

FAS-CES, n. plu. [*L. fascis*.] In Roman antiquity a bundle of rods, bound round the helve of an axe, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

FAS-CI-A, (fash'e-a) n. [*L.*] 1. A band, sash or fillet.—In architecture, any flat member with a small projection.—2. In astronomy, the belt of a planet.—3. In surgery, a bandage, roller or ligature.—4. In anatomy, a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis.

FAS-CI-AL, (fash'e-al) a. Belonging to the fascies.

FAS-CI-A-TED, (fash'e-a-ted) a. Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage.

FAS-CI-ATION, (fash'e-ashun) n. The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

FAS-CI-CLE, n. [*L. fasciculus*.] In botany, a bundle, or little bundle; a species of inflorescence.

FAS-CI-CU-LAR, a. [*L. fascicularis*.] United in a bundle.

FAS-CI-CU-LAR-LY, adv. In the form of bundles.

FAS-CI-CU-LATE, FAS-CI-CU-LA-TED, or FAS-CI-CLED, a. Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point.

FAS-CI-CU-LITE, n. A variety of fibrous hornblend.

FAS-CI-NATE, v. t. [*L. fascino*.] 1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence. 2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully.

FAS-CI-NA-TED, pp. Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS-CI-NA-TING, pp. Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.

FAS-CI-NATION, n. The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence.

\*FASCINE, or FAS-CYNE, n. [*Fr.*] In fortification, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood.

†FAS-CI-NOUS, a. Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harey.*

FASH, v. t. [*Old Fr. fascier*.] To vex; to tease.

FASHION, (fash'un) n. [*Fr. faison*.] 1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape. 2. Form; model; the cut or shape of clothes. 3. The form of a garment; its cut or shape of clothes. 4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. 5. Manner; sort; way; mode. 6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. 7. Genteel life or good breeding. 8. Any thing worn; [*obs.*] 9. Genteel company. 10. Workmanship.

FASHION, (fash'un) v. t. [*Fr. faconner*.] 1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold. 2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. 3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. 4. To forge or counterfeit; [*obs.*]

FASHION-A-BLE, a. 1. Made according to the prevailing form or mode. 2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time. 3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion. 4. Genteel; well bred.

FASHION-A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

FASHION-A-BLY, adv. In a manner according to fashion, custom or prevailing practice.

FASHIONED, pp. Made; formed; shaped; adapted.

FASHION-ER, n. One who forms or gives shape to.

FASHION-ING, pp. Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.

FASHION-IST, n. A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Diet.*

FASHION-MON'GER, n. One who studies the fashion, a fop.

FASHION-MON'GER-ING, a. Behaving like a fashion-monger. *Shak.*

FAS-SA-ITE, n. A mineral, a variety of augite.

FAS-T, a. [*Sax. fast, fest*.] 1. Close; tight. 2. Firm; immovable. 3. Close; strong. 4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering. 5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound. 6. Firm in adherence.—*Fast and loose*, variable; inconstant; as, to play fast and loose.

FAS-T, adv. Firmly; immovably.—*Fast by, or fast beside*, close or near to.

FAS-T, a. [*W. fest*.] Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion.

FAS-T, adv. Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps.

FAS-T, v. i. [*Sax. festan*.] 1. To abstain from food, beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals, for a time. 2. To abstain from food voluntarily. 3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food.

FAS-T, n. 1. Abstinence from food; properly, a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food, for a certain time. 2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation. 3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week or longer time.

FAS-T, n. That which fastens or holds.

FAS-T-DAY, n. The day on which fasting is observed.

FAS-TEN, (fas'ten) v. t. [*Sax. festan*.] 1. To fix firmly to make fast or close. 2. To lock, bolt or bar; to secure

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

3. To hold together; to cement or t. ink; to unite closely. 4. To mix or conjoin. 5. To  $\pi$ ; to impress. 6. To lay on with strength.

**FAS'TEN**, *v. i.* To *fasten on*, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

**FAS'TENED**, *pp.* Made firm or fast; impressed.

**FAS'TEN-ER**, *n.* One that makes fast or firm.

**FAS'TEN-ING**, *ppr.* Making fast.

**FAS'TEN-ING**, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

**FAS'TEN**, *n.* One who abstains from food.

**FAS'TV-HAN-ED**, *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious. *Bacon.*

**FAS-TID-I-OSI-TY**, *n.* Fastidiousness. *Swift.*

**FAS-TID-I-OUS**, *a.* [*L. fastidiosus.*] 1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please. 2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty.

**FAS-TID-I-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously.

**FAS-TID-I-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste or appetite.

**FAS-TIG-I-ATE**, *a.* [*L. fastigatus.*] 1. In botany, a **FAS-TIG-I-A-TED**, } *fastigiate* stem is one whose branches are of an equal height. 2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.

**FAS'TING**, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.

**FAS'TING**, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

**FAS'TING-DAY**, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day.

**FAS'TLY**, *adv.* Surely. *Barrat.*

**FAS'TNESS**, *n.* [*Sax. fastness.*] 1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence. 2. Strength; security. 3. A strong hold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle. 4. Closeness; consciousness of style; [*obs.*]

**FAS-TU-OUS**, *a.* [*L. fastuosus.*] Proud; haughty; disdainful. *Barron.*

**FAT**, *a.* [*Sax. fet, fett.*] 1. Fleasy; plump; corpulent. 2. Coarse; gross. 3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable. 4. Rich; wealthy; affluent. 5. Rich; producing a large income. 6. Rich; fertile. 7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort. *Ps. xcii.*

**FAT**, *n.* 1. An oily concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. 2. The best or richest part of a thing.

**FAT**, *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

**FAT**, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump and fleshy.

**FAT**, or **VAT**, *n.* [*Sax. fet, fet, fet; D. vat.*] A large tub, cistern or vessel used for various purposes, as by brewers to run their wort in, by tanners for holding their bark and hides, &c.

**FAT**, *n.* A measure of capacity, but indefinite.

**FAT-AL**, *a.* [*L. fatalis.*] 1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable. 2. Appointed by fate or destiny. 3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal. 4. Destructive; calamitous.

**FAT-AL-ISM**, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

**FAT-AL-IST**, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. *Watts.*

**FAT-AL-I-TY**, *n.* [*Fr. fatalité.*] 1. A fixed, unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics. 2. Decree of fate. 3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event. 4. Mortality.

**FAT-AL-LY**, *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination. 2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin.

**FAT-AL-NESS**, *n.* Inevitable necessity.

**FAT-BRAINED**, *a.* Dull of apprehension. *Shak.*

**FATE**, *n.* [*L. fatum.*] 1. Primarily, a decree or word pronounced by God. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause, and uncontrollable. 2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. 3. Final event; death; destruction. 4. Cause of death.

**FATED**, *a.* 1. Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. 2. Modeled or regulated by fate. 3. Endued with any quality by fate. 4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

**FATEFUL**, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events. *J. Barlow.*

**FATES**, *n. plu.* In mythology, the destinies or *parca*; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, *Clotho*, *Lachesis* and *Atropos*.

**FATHER**, *n.* [*Sax. fader, feder; G. vater; D. vader; Ice., Sw. and Dan. fader; Gr. pater; L. pater.*] 1. He who begets a child. 2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. 3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect. 4. The grandfather, or more remote ancestor. 5. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. 6. He who creates, invents, makes or composes any thing; the author, former or contriver;

a founder, director or instructor. God, as Creator, is the Father of all men. 7. *Fathers*, is the plural, ancestors. 8. A father-in-law. 9. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity. 10. The title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, and to dignitaries of the first centuries, as *Pope Gregory*, *Jerome*, &c. 11. The title of a senator in ancient Rome; as, conscript fathers. *Adoptive father*, he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.—*Natural father*, the father of legitimate children.—*Putative father*, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

**FATHER-IN-LAW**, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

**FATHER**, *v. t.* 1. To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own. 2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author. 3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production.

**FATHERED**, *pp.* 1. Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author. 2. Having had a father of particular qualities.

**FATHER-HOOD**, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

**FATHER-ING**, *pp.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

**FATHER-LASH-ER**, *n.* A fish of the genus *cottus*.

**FATHER-LESS**, *a.* 1. Destitute of a living father. 2. Without a known author.

**FATHER-LESS-NESS**, *n.* The state of being without a father.

**FATHER-LI-NESS**, *n.* The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness.

**FATHER-LY**, *a.* 1. Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful. 2. Pertaining to a father.

**FATHER-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

**FATHOM**, *n.* [*Sax. fathom.*] 1. A measure of length containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms. 2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance.

**FATHOM**, *v. t.* 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. 2. To reach; to master; to comprehend. 3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth. 4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent.

**FATHOMED**, *pp.* Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

**FATHOM-ER**, *n.* One who fathoms.

**FATHOM-ING**, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

**FATHOM-LESS**, *a.* 1. That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless. 2. That cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms. 3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

**FAT-ID-I-CAL**, *a.* [*L. fatidicus.*] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

**FAT-IFER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. fatifer.*] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Diet.*

**FAT-I-GA-BLE**, *a.* That may be wearied; easily tired.

**FAT-I-GATE**, *v. t.* [*L. fatigo.*] To weary; to tire.

**FAT-I-GATE**, *a.* Wearied; tired. [*Little used.*]

**FAT-I-GA-TION**, *n.* Weariness. *W. Montagu.*

**FAT-I-GUE**, (*fa-teeg*) *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. 2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil. 3. The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms.

**FAT-I-GUE**, (*fa-teeg*) *v. t.* [*L. fatigo.*] 1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion. 2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

**FAT-I-GUED**, (*fa-teegd*) *pp.* Wearied; tired; harassed.

**FAT-I-GU-ING**, (*fa-teegd*) *ppr.* 1. Tiring; wearying; harassing. 2. *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude.

**FAT-I-S-CENCE**, *n.* [*L. fatisco.*] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky.

**FAT-KIDNEYED**, *a.* Fat; gross. *Shak.*

**FAT-LING**, *n.* A lamb, kid or other young animal, fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

**FAT-LY**, *adv.* Grossly; greedily.

**FAT-NER**, *n.* That which fattens.

**FAT-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full; corpulency; fullness of flesh. 2. Unctuous or greasy matter. 3. Unctuousness; sliminess; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness. 4. That which gives fertility. 5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings. *Is. lv.*

**FATTEN**, (*fat'n*) *v. t.* 1. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy, or plump with fat. 2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich. 3. To feed grossly; to fill.

**FATTEN**, (*fat'n*) *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick or fleshy; to be pampered.

**FATTENED**, (*fat'nd*) *pp.* Made fat, plump or fleshy.

**FATTEN-ER**, *n.* See **FATNER**.

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

- FATTEN-ING**, (fat tñ-ing) *ppr.* Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.
- FATNESS**, *n.* The state of being fat; grossness.
- FATNESS**, *a.* Somewhat fat. *Shakspeare.*
- FATLY**, *a.* Having the qualities of fat - greasy.
- FATNESS**, *n.* [L. *fatitas.*] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.
- FATNESS**, *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] 1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish. 2. Impotent; without force or fire; if asory.
- FATNESS**, *a.* Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shak.*
- FATNESS**, *n.* [Fr. *fausset.*] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.
- FATNESS**. See **FALCHION**.
- FATNESS**, *n.* [said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.
- FAUGH**, (foh) An interjection of abhorrence.
- FAULT**, *n.* [Fr. *faute.*] 1. An error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence.—2. In morals or deportment, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety. 3. Defect; want; absence; [obs.] See **DEFAULT**. 4. Puzzle; difficulty.—5. In mining, a fissure in strata, causing a dislocation of the same, and thus interrupting the course of veins.—To find fault, to express blame; to complain.—To find fault with, to blame; to censure.
- † **FAULT**, *v. i.* To fail; to be wrong. *Spenser.*
- FAULT**, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse
- FAULTED**, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.
- FAULTER**, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.
- FAULT-FINDER**, *n.* One who censures or objects.
- FAULTFUL**, *a.* Full of faults or sins. *Shak.*
- FAULTILY**, *adv.* Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.
- FAULTINESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being faulty, defective or erroneous; defect. 2. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition. 3. Delinquency; actual offenses.
- FAULTING**, *ppr.* Accusing.
- FAULTLESS**, *a.* 1. Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect. 2. Free from vice or imperfection.
- FAULTLESSNESS**, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.
- FAULTY**, *a.* 1. Containing faults, blemishes or defects; defective; imperfect. 2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure. 3. Wrong; erroneous. 4. Defective; imperfect; bad.
- FAUN**, *n.* [L. *faunus.*] Among the Romans, a kind of demigod, or rural deity, called also *syrcan*.
- FAUNIST**, *n.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. *White.*
- FAUSSE-BRAYE**, *n.* A small mound of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level around the foot of the rampart.
- FAUSEN**, *n.* A large eel. *Chapman.*
- FAVOR**, *n.* [L.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Little used.]
- FAVORESS**, *n.* A female favorer; a patroness.
- † **FAVEL**, *n.* [Fr. *favels.*] *See* *v. t.* *Old Morality of Hyck-Scorner.*
- † **FAVEL**, *a.* [Fr. *favéau.*] Yellow; fallow; dun.
- FAVILLOUS**, *a.* [L. *favilla.*] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes. 2. Resembling ashes.
- FAVOR**, *n.* [L. *favor*; Fr. *favéur.*] 1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition. 2. Support; defense; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote or justify. 3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will. 4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment. 5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon. 6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. 7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection. 8. A feature; countenance; [not used.] 9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. 10. Partiality; bias.
- FAVOR**, *v. t.* 1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. 2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. 3. To resemble in features. 4. To ease; to spare.
- FAVORABLE**, *a.* [L. *favorabilis*; Fr. *Sp. favorable*; It *favorabile*, or *favorevole*.] 1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate. 2. Palliative; tender; averse to censure. 3. Conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote. 4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities. 5. Beautiful; well favored; [obs.]
- FAVORABLENESS**, *n.* 1. Kindness; kind disposition or regard. 2. Convenience; suitable ness; that state which affords advantages for success; congeni-veness.
- FAVORABLY**, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor.
- FAVORED**, *pp.* 1. Countenanced; supported; aided; sup-plied with advantages; eased; spared. 2. *a.* Regarded with kindness. 3. With well or ill prefixed, featured; as, well-favored, ill-favored.—Well-favoredly, with a good appearance; [little used.] Ill-favoredly, with a bad appearance; [little used.]
- FAVOR-ED-NESS**, *n.* Appearance. *Deut.*
- FAVOR-ER**, *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher.
- † **FAVOR-ESS**, *n.* She who countenances, or favors.
- FAVOR-ING**, *ppr.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; facilitating.
- FAVOR-ITE**, *n.* [Fr. *favori*, *favorite*.] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, preference and affection; one greatly beloved.
- FAVOR-ITE**, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem or preference.
- FAVOR-IT-ISM**, *n.* 1. The act or practice of favoring. 2. The disposition to favor. *Paley.* 3. Exercise of power by favorites. *Burke.*
- FAVOR-LESS**, *a.* 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor. 2. Not favoring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*
- FAVOR-SITE**, *n.* [L. *favus*.] A genus of fossil zoophytes.
- FAWN**, *n.* [Fr. *faon*.] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.
- FAWN**, *v. i.* [Fr. *faonner*.] To bring forth a fawn.
- FAWN**, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægnan*.] 1. To court favor, or show attachment to, by frisking about one. 2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and how to gain favor.
- FAWNER**, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.
- FAWNER**, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
- FAWNING**, *ppr.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.
- FAWNING**, *n.* Gross flattery. *Shak.*
- FAWNING-LY**, *adv.* In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.
- † **FAWED**, *a.* [Sax. *fæar*.] Hairy. *Camden.*
- FAY**, *n.* [Fr. *fae*.] A fairy; an elf. *Pope.*
- FAY**, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægan*.] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with. See **FADDER**.
- FAY**, *v. t.* [Su. *Goth. feia*.] 1. To cleanse, as a ditch or pond. *Cheshire Gloss.* 2. To cast up; to cleanse; to remove earth. *Craven dialect.*
- † **FEABER-RY**, *n.* A gooseberry. *Dict.*
- † **FEAGUE**, (feeg) *v. t.* [G. *fegen*.] To beat or whip.
- FEAL**, *a.* Faithful.
- FEAL**, *v. t.* [Icel. *fel*.] To hide; to conceal. *N. of Eng*
- \* **FEALTY**, *n.* [Fr. *feal*; It. *fedeltà*.] Fidelity to a lord; a faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty.
- FEAR**, *n.* 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. *Fear* expresses less apprehension than *dread*, and *dread* less than *terror* and *fright*. 2. Anxiety; solicitude. 3. The cause of fear. 4. The object of fear. 5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise.—6. In Scripture, fear is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion. 7. The worship of God. 8. The law and word of God. 9. Reverence; respect; due regard.
- FEAR**, *v. t.* [Sax. *færan*, *afæran*.] 1. To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. 2. To reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate. 3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away by fear; [obs.]
- FEAR**, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.
- † **FEAR**, *n.* [Sax. *færa*, *gefæra*.] A companion. See **FEAR**
- FEARED**, *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; revered
- \* **FEARFUL**, *a.* 1. Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil. 2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage. 3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful. 4. Awful; to be revered.
- \* **FEARFULLY**, *adv.* Used adverbially in the *North of Eng land*.
- \* **FEARFULLY**, *adv.* 1. Timorously; in fear. 2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror. 3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.
- \* **FEARFULNESS**, *n.* 1. Timorousness; timidity. 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. 3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.
- FEARLESS**, *a.* 1. Free from fear. 2. Bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.
- FEARLESS-LY**, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly.
- FEARLESSNESS**, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.
- FEASIBIL-ITY**, *n.* The quality of being capable of execution; practicability.
- FEASIBLE**, *a.* [Fr. *faissable*.] 1. That may be done, performed, executed or effected; practicable. 2. That may be used or tilled, as land. *B. Trumbull.*

**FEAST-BLE**, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

**FEAST-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

**FEAST-BLY**, *adv.* Practically.

**FEAST**, *n.* [*L. festum*; *Fr. fête*.] 1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake. 2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate. 3. A ceremony of feasting; an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; 4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul. 5. That which delights and entertains.

**FEAST**, *v. t.* 1. To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions. *Job*, i. 2. To be highly gratified or delighted.

**FEAST**, *v. t.* 1. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently. 2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

**FEASTED**, *pp.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.

**FEASTER**, *n.* 1. One who fares deliciously. 2. One who entertains magnificently. *Johnson*.

**FEASTFUL**, *a.* 1. Festive; joyful. *Milton*. 2. Sumptuous; luxurious. *Pope*.

**FEASTING**, *pp.* 1. Eating luxuriously. 2. Delighting; gratifying. 3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.

**FEASTING**, *n.* An entertainment.

**FEAST-RITE**, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments.

**FEAT**, *n.* [*Fr. fait*.] 1. An act; a deed; an exploit.—2. In a *subordinate sense*, any extraordinary act of strength, skill or cunning.

† **FEAT**, *a.* Ready; skillful; ingenious. *Shak*.

† **FEAT**, *v. t.* To form; to fashion. *Shak*.

† **FEATHEOUS**, *a.* Neat; dextrous.

† **FEATHEOUS-LY**, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously.

**FEATHER**, *n.* [*Sax. fether*; *G. feder*. The latter orthography is more accordant with etymology.] 1. A plume; a general name of the covering of fowls. 2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, "birds of a feather." 3. An ornament; an empty title.—4. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair.—5. Feather in the cap is an honor or mark of distinction.

**FEATHER**, *v. t.* 1. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers. 2. To tread, as a cock. 3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.—To feather one's nest, to collect wealth.

**FEATHER-BED**, *n.* A bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.

**FEATHER-DRIVER**, *n.* One who beats feathers to make them light or loose.

**FEATHERED**, *pp.* 1. Covered with feathers; enriched. 2. a. Clothed or covered with feathers. 3. Fitted or furnished with feathers. 4. Smoothed, like down or feathers. 5. Covered with things growing from the substance.

**FEATHER-EDGE**, *n.* An edge like a feather.

**FEATHER-EDGED**, *a.* Having a thin edge.

**FEATHER-FEW**. A corruption of *fever-feu*.

**FEATHER-GRASS**, *n.* A plant, *grasses plumosum*. *Johnson*.

**FEATHER-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfeathered. *Hewel*.

† **FEATHER-LY**, *a.* Resembling feathers. *Brown*.

**FEATHER-SELLER**, *n.* One who sells feathers for beds.

**FEATHER-Y**, *a.* 1. Clothed or covered with feathers. *Milton*. 2. Resembling feathers.

**FEAT'LY**, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; adroitly.

**FEATNESS**, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness. [*Little used*.]

† **FEATOUS**. See **FEATEOUS**.

**FEATURE**, *n.* [*Norm. faiture*.] 1. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. 2. The make or cast of the face. 3. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body. 4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing. 5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts.

**FEATURED**, *a.* Having features or good features.

**FEAZE**, *v. t.* To twist the end of a rope.

† **FEBRIC-TATE**, *v. i.* [*L. febricator*.] To be in a fever. *Diet*.

† **FEBRICULOSE**, *a.* Troubled with a fever. *Diet*.

**FEBRI-FACIENT**, *a.* Causing fever. *Beddoes*.

**FEBRI-FACIENT**, *n.* That which produces fever.

**FEBRIFIC**, *a.* [*L. febris and facio*.] Producing fever; febrifugal.

**FEBRI-FUGE**, *n.* [*L. febris and fugo*.] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.

**FEBRI-FUGE**, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile. *Arbutnot*.

\* **FEBRILE**, or **FEBRILE**, *a.* [*Fr. L. febrilis*.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

**FEBRUARY**, *n.* [*L. Februarius*.] The name of the second month in the year.

**FEBRUATION**, *n.* Purification. *Spenser*.

**FECAL**, *a.* Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment or excrement.

**FECES**, *n. plu.* [*L. feces*.] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor. 2. Excrement.

**FECIAL**, *a.* [*L. fecialis*.] Pertaining to berulds and the denunciation of war to an enemy. *Kent*.

† **FEEBLESS**, *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; perhaps a corruption of *effectless*.

**FEEU-LA**, *n.* 1. The green matter of plants; *Chlorophyt. Ure*. 2. Starch or farina.

**FEEU-LENCE**, } *n.* [*L. fœculentia*.] 1. Muddiness; foul.  
**FEEU-LEN-CY**, } ness; the quality of being foul. 2.  
 Lees; sediment; dregs.

**FEEU-LENT**, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.

**FEEU-LUM**, *n.* A dry, dusty substance obtained from plants.

\* **FECUND**, *a.* [*L. fecundus*.] Fruitful in children; prolific. *Graunt*.

\* **FECUNDATE**, *v. t.* 1. To make fruitful or prolific. 2. To impregnate.

\* **FECUN-DATED**, *pp.* Rendered prolific or fruitful.

\* **FECUN-DATING**, *pp.* Rendering fruitful.

**FECUN-DATION**, *n.* The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

**FECUNDITY**, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fecundate.

**FECUNDITY**, *n.* [*L. fecunditas*.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers. 2. The power of producing or bringing forth. *Ray*. 3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

**FED**, *pret* and *pp.* of *feed*, which see.

**FEDER-AL**, *a.* [*L. fedus*.] 1. Pertaining to a league or contract. *Greav*. 2. Consisting in a compact between parties; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement. 3. Friendly to the constitution of the United States.

**FEDER-AL-IST**, *n.* An appellation, in *America*, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.

† **FEDER-ARY**, or **FEDA-RY**, *n.* A partner; a confederate; an accomplice. *Shak*.

**FEDER-ATE**, *a.* [*L. federatus*.] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states or nations; joined in confederacy.

**FEDER-ATION**, *n.* 1. The act of uniting in a league. 2. A league; a confederacy. *Burke*.

**FEDER-ATIVE**, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

† **FED-TY**, *n.* [*L. feditas*.] Turpitude; villainess.

**FEE**, *n.* [*Sax. feo, feoh*.] 1. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law.

**FEE**, *n.* [a contraction of *feud* or *feif*.] Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *landlord*, or *lord*, the lord of the loan. A fee, then, is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *feif* and *feud*.—In the *United States*, an estate in fee or fee-simple is what is called in *English law* an *allodial estate*, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

**FEE-FARM**, *n.* A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment.

**FEE-TAIL**, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

**FEE**, *v. t.* 1. To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence, 2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to. 3. To hire; to bribe. 4. To keep in hire.

**FEEBLE**, *a.* [*Fr. foible*; *Sp. feble*.] 1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength. 2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease. 3. Debilitated by age or decline of life. 4. Not full or loud. 5. Wanting force or vigor. 6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect. 7. Not strong or vigorous. 8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as, *feeble motion*.

† **FEEBLE**, *v. t.* To weaken. See **EXFEEBLE**.

**FEEBLE-MINDED**, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

**FEEBLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual. 2. Want of fullness or loudness. 3. Want of vigor or force. 4. Defect of brightness.

**FEEBLY**, *adv.* Weakly; without strength.

**FEED**, *v. t.* [*Sax. fedan*.] 1. To give food to. 2. To supply with provisions. 3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste or use. 4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. 5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment. 6. To keep in hope or expectation. 7. To supply fuel. 8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain. 9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. 10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard and protect.

**FEROCIOUS-LY**, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.  
**FEROCIOUS-NESS**, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.  
**FEROCITY**, *n.* [*L. ferocitas.*] 1. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty. 2. Fierceness indicating a savage heart.  
**FERREOUS**, *a.* [*L. ferreus.*] Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron. *Brown.*  
**FERRER**, *v. t.* [*D. wret; Fr. furer.*] 1. An animal of the genus *mustela*, of weasel kind. 2. A kind of narrow woven tape.—3. Among glass-makers, the iron used to try the melted matter.  
**FERRER**, *v. t.* To drive out of a lurking place.  
**FERRER-ED**, *pp.* Driven from a lurking place.  
**FERRER-ER**, *n.* One that hunts another in his private retreat.  
**FERRER-ING**, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking place.  
**FERRI-AGE**, *n.* The fare to be paid at a ferry.  
**FERRIC**, *a.* Pertaining to or extracted from iron. *Lacoste.*  
**FERRI-CALCITE**, *n.* [*L. ferrum and calx.*] A species of calcareous earth.  
**FERRIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. ferrum and fero.*] Producing or yielding iron. *Phillips.*  
**FERRI-LITE**, *n.* [*L. ferrum, and Gr. λιθος.*] Rowley rag; a variety of trap.  
**FERROCYANATE**, *n.* A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.  
**FERROCYANIC**, *a.* [*L. ferrum and cyanic.*] The same as *fero-prussic*.  
**FERROPRUSIATE**, *n.* A compound of the ferro-prussic acid with a base.  
**FERROPRUSIC**, *a.* [*L. ferrum and prussic.*] Designating a peculiar acid.  
**FERROSILICATE**, *n.* A compound of ferro-silicic acid with a base.  
**FERROSILICIC**, *a.* [*L. ferrum and silex.*] Designating a compound of iron and silex.  
**FERRUGINA-TED**, *a.* Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.  
**FERRUGINOUS**, *a.* [*L. ferrugo.*] 1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron. 2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron.—*Ferrugineous* is less used.  
**FERULE**, *n.* [*Sp. birula.*] A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.  
**FERRY**, *v. t.* [*Sax. ferman, ferian.*] To carry or transport over a river, strait or other water, in a boat.  
**FERRY**, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat. *Milton.*  
**FERRY**, *n.* 1. A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a *wherry*. 2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers. 3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream.  
**FERRY-BOAT**, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.  
**FERRY-MAN**, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.  
**FERTH**, or **FORTH**. Common terminations, the same as in *English*, an army; coming from the *Saxon* word *fyrd*.  
**FERTILE**, *a.* [*Fr. fertile.*] 1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fertile land*. 2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile genius*.  
**FERTILE-LY**, *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.  
**FERTILE-NESS**. See **FERTILITY**.  
**FERTILIZATE**, *v. t.* To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*  
**FERTILITY**, *n.* [*L. fertilitas.*] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance. 2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention.  
**FERTILIZE**, *v. t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive.  
**FERTILIZED**, *pp.* Friche; rendered fruitful.  
**FERTILIZING**, *ppr.* 1. Enriching; making fruitful or productive. 2. *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.  
**FERULACEOUS**, *a.* [*L. ferula.*] Pertaining to reeds or canes, having a stalk like a reed.  
**FERULE**, *n.* [*L. ferula.*] 1. A little wooden pallet or slice used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. [*Ferular* is not used.] 2. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's sceptre.  
**FERULE**, *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.  
**FERVENCY**, *n.* 1. Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness. 2. Pious ardor; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.  
**FERVENT**, *a.* [*L. fervens.*] 1. Hot; boiling. 2. Hot in temper; vehement. 3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing.  
**FERVENT-LY**, *adv.* 1. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth. 2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently.  
**FERVENT-NESS**, *n.* Ardor; zeal. *Bate.*

**FERVID**, *a.* [*L. fervidus.*] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling. 2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest.  
**FERVID-LY**, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.  
**FERVID-NESS**, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal.  
**FERVOR**, *n.* [*L. fervor.*] 1. Heat or warmth. 2. Heat of mind; ardor; warm or animated zeal and earnestness.  
**FESCEN-NINE**, *a.* Pertaining to *Fescennina*, in Italy licentious. *Kennet.*  
**FESCEN-NINE**, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song.  
**FESCUE**, *n.* [*Fr. fétu.*] A small wire used to point out letters to children, when learning to read.  
**FESCUE-GRASS**, *n.* The *festuca*, a genus of grasses.  
**FESSELS**, *n.* A kind of base grain. *May.*  
**FESSE**, (*fes*) *n.* [*L. fascia.*] In heraldry, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.  
**FESSE-POINT**, *n.* The exact centre of the escutcheon.  
**FESTAL**, *a.* [*L. festus.*] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. *Chesterfield.*  
**FESTER**, *v. i.* [*qu. L. pestis, yus or pustula.*] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.  
**FESTER-ING**, *ppr.* Rankling; growing virulent.  
**FESTIVATE**, *a.* [*L. festinatus.*] Hasty; hurried.  
**FESTIVATE-LY**, *adv.* Hastily. *Shak.*  
**FESTIVATION**, *n.* Haste.  
**FESTIVAL**, *a.* [*L. festivus.*] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful. *Atterbury.*  
**FESTIVAL**, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.  
**FESTIVE**, *a.* [*L. festivus.*] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.  
**FESTIVITY**, *n.* [*L. festivitas.*] 1. Primarily, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gayety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment. *Taylor.* 2. A festival; [*obs.*] *Brown.*  
**FESTOON**, *n.* [*Fr. feston.*] Something in imitation of a garland or wreath.—In *architecture and sculpture*, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed or twisted together.  
**FESTUCINE**, *a.* [*L. festuca.*] Being of a straw color.  
**FESTUCOUS**, *a.* Formed of straw. *Brown.*  
**FET**, *n.* [*Fr. fait.*] A piece.  
**FET**, *v. t. or i.* To fetch; to come to. *Tusser.*  
**FETAL**, *a.* [*from fetus.*] Pertaining to a fetus.  
**FETCH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. feccan, or feccean.*] 1. To go and bring, or, simply, to bring. 2. To derive; to draw, as from a source. 3. To strike at a distance; [*not used.*] 4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state. 5. To bring or draw. 6. To make; to perform. 7. To draw; to heave. 8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at. 9. To bring; to obtain as its price.—*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.—*To fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.—*To fetch up*, to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.—*To fetch a pump*, to pour water into it to make it draw water.  
**FETCH**, *v. i.* To move or turn. *Shak.*  
**FETCH**, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.  
**FETCHER**, *n.* One that brings.  
**FETCHING**, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; reaching; obtaining as price.  
**FETICHISM**, *n.* The worship of idols among the negroes.  
**FETICHISM**, *n.* groves of Africa, among whom *fetich* is an idol.  
**FETID**, *a.* [*L. fetidus.*] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.  
**FETID-NESS**, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.  
**FETTEROUS**, *a.* [*L. fetter.*] Producing young, as animals.  
**FETLOCK**, *n.* A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses.  
**FETOR**, *n.* [*L. fetor.*] Any strong, offensive smell; stench. *Arbutnot.*  
**FETTER**, *n.* [*Sax. fetor.*] 1. A chain for the feet. 2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.  
**FETTER**, *v. t.* 1. To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain. 2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.  
**FETTERED**, *pp.* Bound or confined by fetters.  
**FETTER-ING**, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.  
**FETTER-LESS**, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.  
**FETTER**, *n.* Order; good condition. *Craven dialect.*  
**FETTLE**, *v. t.* 1. To repair; to mend any thing which is broken or defective. *Chesh. Gloss.* 2. To do trifling business. *By. Hall.*  
**FETTERSTEIN**, *n.* A mineral, called also *eloalite*.  
**FETUS**, *n.; plu. Fetuses.* [*L. fetus.*] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *embryo*.

- † FEO, n. [Sax. *feoh*.] A fee, or feudal tenure.
- FEU DE JOIE, (fu-de-zwa) *fire of joy*, a French phrase for a bonfire.
- FEOD, n. [Sax. *fehth*, or *fagth*.] 1. Primarily, a deadly quarrel. 2. A contention or quarrel; particularly, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state.
- FEOD, n. [Fr. *Feud*, and *fo*, which is a contraction of it, is a word formed from the *L. fides*, It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, Norm. *fei*, faith, trust, with *had*, state, or *ead* or *ooh*, estate; and a *feud* is an estate in trust.] A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions.
- FEODAL, a. 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs or fees. 2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services.
- † FEODAL, n. A dependence; something held by tenure.
- FEU-DAL-IV, n. The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. *Burke*.
- FEODALISM, n. The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services. *Whitaker*.
- FEODARY, a. Holding land of a superior.
- FEODA-TA-RY, n. A feudatory, which see.
- FEODATO-RY, n. [Sp. *feudatorio*.] A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief. *Blackstone*.
- FEODIST, n. A writer on feuds. *Spelman*.
- FEOLLAGE, (foll'lage) n. [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves.
- FEOLLE-MORT, (fū'il-mort) n. [Fr.] The color of a faded leaf.
- † FEOTER, v. t. To make ready. *Spenser*.
- † FEOTER-ER, n. A dog keeper. *Massenger*.
- FEVER, n. [Fr. *fièvre*.] 1. A disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. 2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions.
- FEVER, v. t. To put in a fever. *Dryden*.
- FEVER-COOL-ING, a. Allaying febrile heat.
- † FEVER-ET, n. A slight fever. *Jyliffe*.
- FEVER-FEW, n. [Sax. *feferfage*.] A plant.
- FEVERISH, a. 1. Having a slight fever. 2. Diseased with fever or heat. 3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold. 4. Hot; sultry; burning.
- FEVERISHNESS, n. The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.
- FEVEROUS, a. 1. Affected with fever or ague. 2. Having the nature of fever. 3. Having a tendency to produce fever.
- FEVER-LY, a. Like a fever.
- FEVEROUS-LY, adv. In a feverish manner. *Denne*.
- FEVER-ROOT, n. A plant of the genus *tristemon*.
- FEVER-SICK, a. [Sax. *fefer-seec*.] Diseased with fever.
- FEVER-WEAKENED, a. Debilitated by fever.
- FEVER-WEED, n. A plant of the genus *eryngium*.
- FEVER-WORT. See FEVER-ROOT.
- FEVER-Y, a. Affected with fever. *B. Jonson*.
- FEW, a. [Sax. *fea*, or *feawa*.] Not many; small in number.
- FEWEL, n. Combustible matter. See FUEL.
- FEWEL, v. t. To feed with fewel. *Cowley*.
- FEWNESS, n. 1. Smallness of number; paucity. 2. Paucity of words; brevity; [obs.] *Shak*.
- FEY, v. t. [D. *veghen*.] To cleanse a ditch of mud. *Tusser*.
- FIANCE, v. t. To betroth. See AFFIANCE.
- FIAT. [L. from *fi*; let it be done.] A decree; a command to do something.
- FIB, n. A lie or falsehood. *A word used among children*.
- FIB, v. i. To lie; to speak falsely.
- FIBBER, n. One who tells lies or fibs.
- FIBBING, *ppr*. Telling fibs; as a noun, the telling of fibs.
- FBRE, } n. [Fr. *fibre*.] 1. A thread; a fine, slender body } which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. 2. A filament or slender thread in plants or minerals; the small, slender root of a plant. 3. Any fine, slender thread.
- FBRIL, n. [Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread. *Chenev*.
- FBRILLOUS, a. Relating to the fibres. *Dr. Kinnier*.
- FBRIN, n. A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables.
- FBRO-LITE, n. A mineral.
- FBROUS, a. 1. Composed or consisting of fibres. 2. Containing fibres.
- FIBU-LA, n. [L.] 1. The outer and lesser bone of the leg. *Quincy*. 2. A clasp or buckle.
- FICKLE, a. [Sax. *ficol*.] 1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious. 2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude.
- FICKLENESS, n. 1. A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose. 2. Instability; changeableness.
- FICKLY, adv. Without firmness or steadiness.
- FICO, n. [It.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig for you*.
- FICTILE, a. [L. *fictilis*.] Molded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.
- FICTION, n. [L. *fictio*.] 1. The act of feigning, inventing or imagining. 2. That which is feigned, invented or imagined.
- † FICTIOUS, for *fictitious*.
- FIC-TI-TIOUS, a. [L. *fictivus*.] 1. Feigned; imaginary, not real. 2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.
- FIC-TI-TIOUS-LY, adv. By fiction; falsely; counterfeitedly.
- FIC-TI-TIOUSNESS, n. Feigned representation.
- † FICTIVE, a. Feigned.
- FID, n. 1. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the top-mast. 2. A pin or hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.
- FIDDLE, n. [G. *fidel*.] A stringed instrument of music a violin.
- FIDDLE, v. i. 1. To play on a fiddle or violin. 2. T trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fello that plays on a fiddle.
- FIDDLE, v. t. To play a tune on a fiddle.
- FIDDLE-FAD'DLE, n. A trifling. [*A low cant word*.]
- FIDDLE-FAD'DLE, a. Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [*Vulgar*.]
- FIDDLER, n. One who plays on a fiddle or violin.
- FIDDLE-STICK, n. The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.
- FIDDLE-STRING, n. The string of a fiddle.
- FIDDLE-WOOD, n. A plant of the genus *citharexylon*.
- FIDDLING, *ppr*. Playing on a fiddle.
- FIDDLING, n. The act of playing on a fiddle.
- FIDE-JUS'SION, n. [L. *fidejussio*.] Suretyship; the act of being bound for another. *Farinon*.
- FTDE-JUS-SOR, n. [L.] A surety; one bound for another. *Blackstone*.
- FI-DEL-I-TY, n. [L. *fideltas*.] 1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. 2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty. 3. Observance of the marriage covenant. 4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth.
- FIDGE, } v. i. To move one way and the other; to move } irregularly, or in fits and starts. [*A low word*.]
- FIDG'ET, } n. Irregular motion; restlessness. [*Vulgar*]
- FIDG'ET, } n. Restless; uneasy. [*Vulgar*]
- FI-DCIAL, a. [L. *fiducia*.] 1. Confident; undoubting, firm. 2. Having the nature of a trust.
- FI-DCIAL-LY, adv. With confidence. *South*.
- FI-DCIA-RY, a. [L. *fiduciarus*.] 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm. 2. Not to be doubted. 3. Held in trust.
- FI-DCIA-RY, n. 1. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee. 2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an antinomian.
- FIE, (fi) An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.
- FIEF, (feef) n. [Fr. *fief*.] A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.
- FIELD, (feeld) n. [Sax. *feld*; G. *feld*; D. *veld*.] 1. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture. 2. Ground not inclosed. 3. The ground where a battle is fought. 4. A battle; action in the field.—5. To keep the field, is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. 6. A wide expanse. 7. Open space for action or operation; compass; extent. 8. A piece or tract of land. 9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.—10. In *heraldry*, the whole surface of the shield, or the continent.—11. In *Scripture*, field often signifies the open country, ground not inclosed. 12. *A field of ice*, a large body of floating ice.
- FIELD'ED, a. Being in the field of battle; encamped *Shak*.
- FIELD-BAS-IL, n. A plant of several kinds.
- FIELD-BED, n. A bed for the field. *Shak*.
- FIELD-BOOK, n. A book used in surveying.
- FIELD-COL-ORS, n. *plu*. In war, small flags.
- FIELD-DUCK, n. A species of bustard.
- FIELDFARE, n. A bird, the thrush.
- FIELD-MARSHAL, n. The commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank in England.
- FIELD-MOUSE, n. A species of mouse that lives in the field, burrowing in banks, &c. *Mortimer*.
- FIELD-OFFICER, n. A military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel.
- FIELD-PIECE, n. A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.
- FIELD-PREACHER, n. One who preaches in the open air. *Livington*.
- FIELD-PREACHING, n. A preaching in the field or open air. *Warburton*.
- † FIELDROOM, n. Open space. *Drayton*.
- FIELD-SPORTS, n. *plu*. Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting. *Chesterfield*.

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

**F. SLD-STAFF**, *n.* A weapon carried by gunners.  
**FIELD-WORKS**, *n.* In the *military art*, works thrown up for defense.  
**FIELD-Y**, *a.* Open like a field. *Wickliffe.*  
**\*FIEND**, (*feend*) *n.* [*Sax. feond.*] An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.  
**\*FIENDFUL**, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.  
**\*FIENDLIKE**, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.  
**\*FIERCE**, (*fiers*, or *feers*) *a.* [*Fr. fier.*] 1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous. 2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. 3. Vehement in rage; eager for mischief. 4. Violent; outrageous, not to be restrained. 5. Passionate; angry; furious. 6. Wild; staring; ferocious. 7. Very eager; ardent; vehement.  
**\*FIERCELY**, (*fiersly*, or *feersly*) *adv.* 1. Violently; furiously; with rage. 2. With a wild aspect.  
**\*FIERCE-MINDED**, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper.  
**\*FIERCENESS**, (*fiers'nes*, or *feers'nes*) *n.* 1. Ferocity; savageness. 2. Eagerness for blood; fury. 3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment. 4. Violence; outrageous passion. 5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity.  
**FIERI FAXIAS**, *n.* [*L.*] In *law*, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages.  
**FIER-I-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony. 2. Heat of temper; irritability.  
**FIER-Y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of fire. 2. Hot like fire. 3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous. 4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable. 5. Unrestrained; fierce. 6. Heated by fire. 7. Like fire; bright; glaring.  
**FIFE**, *n.* [*Fr. fifre.*] A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.  
**FIFE**, *v. i.* To play on a fife.  
**FIFER**, *n.* One who plays on a fife.  
**FIF-TEEN**, *a.* [*Sax. fiftyn.*] Five and ten.  
**FIF-TEENTH**, *a.* [*Sax. fiftyntha.*] 1. The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth. 2. Containing one part in fifteen.  
**FIF-TEENTH**, *n.* A fifteenth part.  
**FIFTH**, *a.* [*Sax. fifta.*] 1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth. 2. *Elliptically*, a fifth part.  
**FIFTH**, *n.* In *music*, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.  
**FIFTHLY**, *adv.* In the fifth place.  
**FIFTI-ETH**, *a.* [*Sax. fiftiogetha.*] The ordinal of fifty.  
**FIFTY**, *a.* [*Sax. fiftig.*] Five tens; five times ten.  
**FIG**, *n.* [*L. ficus*; *Sp. figo.*] 1. The fruit of the fig-tree. 2. The fig-tree.  
**FIG**, *v. t.* 1. To insult with fcoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers; [*little used.*] 2. To put something useless into one's head; [*not used.*]  
**FIG**, *v. i.* [*Su. Goth. fika.*] To move suddenly or quickly. *Synlæster.*  
**FIG-AP-PL**, *n.* A species of apple. *Johnson.*  
**FIG-GNAT**, *n.* An insect of the fly kind. *Johnson.*  
**FIG-LEAF**, *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also, a thin covering.  
**FIG-MAR-TIGOLD**, *n.* The *mesebryanthemum*, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek.  
**FIG-PECK-ER**, *n.* [*L. ficedula.*] A bird.  
**FIG-TREE**, *n.* A tree of the genus *ficus*.  
**FIG-WORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *scrophularia*.  
**FIG-ARY**, *n.* [*a corruption of vagary.*] A frolic; a wild frolic. *M. Geddes.*  
**FIGHT**, (*fite*) *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fought*, pronounced *faht*. [*Sax. fehtan, feohtan.*] 1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms. 2. To contend; to strive; to struggle to resist or check. 3. To act as a soldier.  
**FIGHT**, (*fite*) *v. t.* 1. To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies. 2. To contend with in battle; to war against.  
**FIGHT**, *n.* 1. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms. 2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.  
**FIGHTER**, *n.* One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.  
**FIGHTING**, *ppr.* 1. Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest. 2. *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle. 3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war.  
**FIGHTING**, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.  
**FIGMENT**, *n.* [*L. figmentum.*] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.  
**FIGU-LATE**, *a.* [*L. figulo.*] Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [*little used.*]  
**FIGU-RA-BILI-TY**, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.  
**FIGU-RA-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape.  
**FIGU-RAL**, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation.  
**FIGU-RATE**, *a.* [*L. figuratus.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form. 2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones, stones or fossils resembling shells. 3. *Figurative*; [*not used.*]

**FIGU-RA-TED**, *a.* Having a determinate form.  
**FIGU-RATION**, *n.* 1. The act of giving figure or determinate form. 2. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.* 3. Mixture of concords and discords in music.  
**FIGU-RA-TIVE**, *a.* [*Fr. figuratif.*] 1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical. 2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. 3. Abounding with figures of speech.  
**FIGU-RA-TIVE-LY**, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply.  
**FIGURE**, (*fig'ur*) *n.* [*Fr. figure*; *L. figura.*] 1. The form of any thing as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. 2. Shape; form; person. 3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character. 4. Appearance of any kind. 5. Magnificence; splendor. 6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else. 7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person.—8. In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet and other stuffs.—9. In *logic*, the order or disposition of the middle term in a syllogism with the parts of the question.—10. In *arithmetic*, a character denoting a number, as 2, 7, 9.—11. In *astrology*, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shak.*—12. In *theology*, type; representative.—13. In *rhetoric*, a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification. In strictness, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but these terms are often confounded.—14. In *grammar*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.—15. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence.  
**FIGURE**, (*fig'ur*) *v. t.* 1. To form or mold into any determinate shape. 2. To show by a corporeal resemblance as in picture or statuary. 3. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in art. 4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter. 5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. 6. To imagine; to image in the mind. *Temple.* 7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shak.* 8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. 9. To note by characters.—10. In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations.  
**FIGURE**, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.  
**FIGURE-CAST-ER**, *n.* A pretender to astrology.  
**FIGURE-FLINGER**, *n.* A name of the *agalmatolite*.  
**FIGURED-STONE**, *n.* A name of the *agalmatolite*.  
**FIGURED**, *pp.* 1. Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.—2. In *music*, free and fluid.  
**FIGUR-ING**, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances.  
**FIL-ACEOUS**, *a.* [*L. filum.*] Composed or consisting of threads. *Bacon.*  
**FIL/A-CER**, *n.* [*Norm. filicer.*] An officer in the English code of common pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process.  
**FIL/A-MENT**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A thread; a fibre.—In *anatomy* and *natural history*, a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., are composed.  
**FIL/A-MENTOUS**, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.  
**FIL/AN-DERS**, *n.* [*Fr. filandres.*] A disease in hawks.  
**FIL/A-TO-RY**, *n.* [*L. filum.*] A machine which forms or spins threads.  
**FIL/BERT**, *n.* The fruit of the corylus or hazel.  
**FILCH**, *v. t.* To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pilage; to take wrongfully. *Dryden.*  
**FILCHED**, *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pilaged; pilfered.  
**FILCHER**, *n.* A thief; one guilty of petty theft.  
**FILCHING**, *ppr.* Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.  
**FILCHING-LY**, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.  
**FILE**, *n.* [*Fr. file*; *L. filum.*] 1. A thread, string or line; *particularly*, a line or wire on which papers are strung. 2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire. 3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed. 4. A roll, list or catalogue. 5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear.  
**FILE**, *v. t.* 1. To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. 2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. 3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial.  
**FILE**, *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.  
**FILE**, *n.* [*Sax. feol.*] An instrument used in smoothing and polishing metals.  
**FILE**, *v. t.* [*Russ. opilcayuy.*] 1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish. 2. To cut with a file; to wear off or away. 3. [*from defile.*] To foul or defile; [*obs.*]  
**FILE-CUT-TER**, *n.* A maker of files. *Mozon.*

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

**FILED**, *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed with a file.

**FILE-LEADER**, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file.

**FIL/E-MOT**, *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte*.] A yellowish-brown color; the color of a faded leaf. *Swift*.

**FIL/ER**, *n.* One who uses a file.

**FIL/IAL**, (*fil yal*) *a.* [Fr. *filial*.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. 2. Bearing the relation of a son.

**FIL-I-X'TION**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity*. 2. Adoption.

**FIL/I-FORM**, *a.* [L. *filum*.] Having the form of a thread or filament.

**FIL/I-GRANE**, or **FIL/I-GREE**, *n.* [L. *filura* and *granum*.] A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.

**FIL/I-GRANED**, } *a.* Ornamented with filigrane. *Tatler*.

**FIL/I-GREED**, } *a.* Ornamented with filigrane. *Tatler*.

**FIL/ING**, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.

**FIL/INGS**, *n. plu.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

**FILL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyllan*, *gefillan*.] 1. To put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more. 2. To store; to supply with abundance. 3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent. 4. To satisfy; to content. 5. To glut; to surfeit. 6. To make plump. 7. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities. 8. To supply with liquor; to pour into. 9. To supply with an incumbent. 10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent.—11. In *seamanship*, to brace the sails so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them.

*To fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.—*To fill up*. 1. To make full. 2. To occupy; to fill. 3. To fill; to occupy the whole extent. 4. To engage or employ. 5. To complete. 6. To accomplish.

**FILL**, *v. i.* 1. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink. 2. To grow or become full. 3. To glut; to satiate.—*To fill up*, to grow or become full.

**FILL**, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want.

**FIL/LA-GREE**. See **FILIGRANE**.

**FILLED**, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.

**FILL/ER**, *n.* 1. One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels. 2. That which fills any space. 3. One that supplies abundantly.

**FIL/LET**, *n.* [Fr. *filet*.] 1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head. 2. The fleshy part of the thigh. 3. Meat rolled together and tied round.—4. In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament used in divers places.

—5. In *heraldry*, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.—6. Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold.—7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse.

**FIL/LET**, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a fillet or little band. 2. To adorn with an astragal.

**FILL/I-BEG**, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-bog*.] A little plaid; a dress reaching only to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland.

**FILL/ING**, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

**FILL/ING**, *n.* 1. A making full; supply. 2. The wool in weaving.

**FILL/IP**, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger, forced with some violence.

**FILL/IP**, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

**FIL/LY**, *n.* [W. *filawg*.] 1. A female or mare colt; a young mare. 2. A young horse; [not used.] 3. A wanton girl.

**FILM**, *n.* [Sax. *film*.] A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye.

**FILM**, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

**FILMY**, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

**FILT/ER**, *n.* [Fr. *filtre*.] A strainer; a piece of woolen cloth, paper or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation.

**FILT/ER**, *v. t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or a porous substance.

**FILT/ER**, *v. i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

**FILT/ER**. See **FILTER**.

**FILT/ERED**, *pp.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

**FILT/ER-ING**, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.

**FILTH**, *n.* [Sax. *fyllth*.] 1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness. 2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.

**FILTHI-LY**, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

**FILTHI-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being filthy. 2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness. 3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

**FILTHY**, *a.* 1. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty. 2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure. 3. Obtained by base and dishonest means.

**FILT/RATE**, *v. t.* [Sp. *filtrar*.] To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

**FIL-TRATION**, *n.* The act or process of filtering.

**FIM/BLE-HEMP**, *n.* [*femiale-hemp*.] Light, summer hemp, that bears no seed. *Mortimer*.

**FIM/BRI-ATE**, *a.* [L. *fimbria*.] In *botany*, fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bristles.

**FIM/BRI-ATE**, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe. *Fuller*.

**FIM/BRI-A-TED**, *a.* In *heraldry*, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture.

**FIN**, *n.* [Sax. *finn*.] The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles.

**FIN**, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub.

**FIN/A-BLE**, *a.* 1. That admits a fine. 2. Subject to a fine or penalty.

**FIN/AL**, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *final*; L. *finalis*.] 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate. 2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a *final* judgment. 3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view, as a *final* cause.

**FIN/AL-LY**, *adv.* 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. 2. Completely; beyond recovery.

**FI-NANCE**, (*fi-nans*) *n.* [Fr.] Revenue; income of a king or state.

**FI-NAN'CES**, *n. plu.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. 2. The income or resources of individuals.

**FI-NAN'CIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to public revenue.

**FI-NAN'CIAL-LY**, *adv.* In relation to finances.

**FIN-AN-CIER**, (*fin-an-seer*) *n.* 1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer. 2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue. 3. One who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation. 4. One skilled in banking operations.

**FINA-RY**, *n.* In *iron works*, the second forge at the iron mill. See **FINERY**.

**FINCH**, *n.* [Sax. *finc*; G. *fink*.] A bird.

**FIND**, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *found*. [Sax. *findan*; G. *finden*.]

1. To discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover. 2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known. 3. To obtain by seeking. 4. To meet with. 5. To discover or know by experience. 6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at. 7. To discover by study, experiment or trial. 8. To gain; to have. 9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. 10. To catch; to detect. 11. To meet. 12. To have; to experience; to enjoy. 13. To select; to choose; to designate. 14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion, and decide between parties, as a jury. 15. To determine and declare by verdict. 16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. 17. To supply; to furnish. 18. To discover or gain knowledge of, by touching or by sounding.

*To find one's self*, to be, to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.—*To find in*, to supply; to furnish; to provide.—*To find out*. 1. To invent; to discover something before unknown. 2. To unriddle; to solve. 3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden. 4. To understand; to comprehend. 5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.

**FIND/ER**, *n.* One who meets or falls on any thing; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.

**FIND-FAULT**, *n.* A censurer; a caviler. *Shak*.

**FIND-FÄULT'ING**, *a.* Apt to censure; captious.

**FIND'ING**, *ppr.* Discovering.

**FIND'ING**, *n.* 1. Discovery; the act of discovering.—2. In *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

† **FIND'Y**, *a.* [Sax. *findig*.] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.

**FINE**, *a.* [Fr. *fin*.] 1. Small; thin; slender; minute, of very small diameter. 2. Subtil; thin; tenuous. 3. Thin; keen; smoothly sharp. 4. Made of fine threads; not coarse. 5. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter. 6. Refined. 7. Nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities. 8. Subtil; artful; dextrous. 9. Subtil; sly; fraudulent. 10. Elegant; beautiful in thought. 11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity. 12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. 13. Accomplished in learning; excellent. 14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute. 15. Amiable; noble; ingenious; excellent. 16. Showy; splendid; elegant. 17. *Ironically*, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.—*Fine arts*, or *polite arts*, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure, as *poetry*, *music*, *painting* and *sculpture*.

**FINE**, *n.* 1. In a *feudal sense*, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents. 2. A sum of money

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

- paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. 3. A sum of money paid by way of penalty for an offense; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment.—*In fine.* [Fr. *enfin*; L. *in* and *finis*.] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.
- FINE**, *v. t.* 1. To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter. 2. To purify, as a metal. 3. To make less coarse; [obs.] 4. To decorate; to adorn; [obs.] *Shak.*
- FINE**, *v. t. i.* To impose on one a pecuniary penalty; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. 2. *v. i.* To pay a fine; [obs.]
- FINE/DRAW**, *v. t.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
- FINE/DRAW-ER**, *n.* One who finedraws.
- FINE/DRAW-ING**, *n.* Renting; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.
- FINE/FIN-GERED**, *a.* Nice in workmanship.
- FINE/SPO-KEN**, *a.* Using fine phrases.
- FINE/SUN**, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle.
- FINE/STILL**, *v. t.* To distill spirit from molasses, treacle or some preparation of saccharine matter.
- FINE/STILL-ER**, *n.* One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses. *Encyc.*
- FINE/STILL-ING**, *n.* The operation of distilling spirit from molasses or treacle.
- FINED**, *pp.* 1. Refined; purified; defecated. 2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.
- FINE/LESS**, *a.* Endless; boundless. *Shak.*
- FINELY**, *adv.* 1. In minute parts. 2. To a thin or sharp edge. 3. Gayly; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. 4. With elegance or beauty. 5. With advantage; very favorably. 6. Nicely; delicately. 7. Purely; completely.—8. *By way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice.
- FINE/NESS**, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*.] 1. Consisting of fine threads. 2. Smallness; minuteness, as of sand or particles. 3. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter. 4. Niceness; delicacy. 5. Keeness; sharpness; thinness. 6. Elegance; beauty. 7. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions. 8. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; elegance. 9. Clearness. 10. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity. 11. Snaoothness.
- FINER**, *n.* 1. One who refines or purifies. 2. *a.* Comparative of *fine*.
- FINER-Y**, *n.* 1. Show; splendor; gayety of colors or appearance. 2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.—3. In *iron-works*, the second forge at the iron-mills. See **FINARY**.
- FI-NESS**, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*.] Artifice; stratagem; subtilty of contrivance to gain a point.
- FI-NESS**, *v. t.* To use artifice or stratagem.
- FI-NESS/ING**, *ppr.* Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose.
- FIN-FISH**, *n.* A species of slender whale.
- FIN/FOOT-ED**, *a.* Having palmed feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.
- FINGER**, (*finger*) *n.* [Sax. *finger*.] 1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. 2. A certain measure. 3. The hand.—4. In *music*, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument.
- FINGER**, *v. t.* 1. To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy. 2. To touch or take thievisly; to pilfer. 3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument. 4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work. 5. To handle without violence.
- FINGER**, *v. i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.
- FINGER-BOARD**, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings.
- FINGERED**, *pp.* 1. Played on; handled; touched. 2. *a.* Having fingers.—In *botany*, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.
- FINGER-FERN**, *n.* A plant, *asplenium*. *Johnson*.
- FINGER-ING**, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.
- FINGER-ING**, *n.* 1. The act of touching lightly or handling. 2. The manner of touching an instrument of music. 3. Delicate work made with the fingers.
- FINGER-SHELL**, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger.
- FINGER-STONE**, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow.
- FINGLE-FAN/GLE**, *n.* A trifle. [*Vulgar*.]
- FINGRI-GO**, *n.* A plant, of the genus *pisonia*.
- FINI-CAL**, *a.* 1. Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance. 2. Affectedly nice or showy.
- FINI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.
- FINI-CAL-NESS**, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness. *Warburton*.
- FINING**, *ppr.* 1. Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating. 2. [See **FINE**, the noun.] Imposing a fine.
- FINING-POT**, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.
- FINIS**, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.
- FINISH**, *v. t.* [Arm. *finizra*; Fr. *finir*.] 1. To arrive at the end of, in performance; to complete. 2. To make perfect. 3. To bring to an end; to end; to put an end to. 4. To perfect; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended.
- FIN/ISHED**, *pp.* 1. Completed; ended; done; perfected. 2. *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence.
- FIN/ISH-ER**, *n.* 1. One who finishes; one who completely performs. 2. One who puts an end to. 3. One who completes or perfects.
- FIN/ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.
- FIN/ISH-ING**, or **FIN/ISH**, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish. *Warburton*.
- FIN/ITE**, *a.* [L. *finite*.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite*.
- FIN/ITE-LY**, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only. *Stillingfleet*.
- FIN/ITE-NESS**, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.
- † **FIN/I-TUDE**, *n.* Limitation. *Cheyne*.
- FIN/KLE**, *n.* [Teut. *fencle*.] Fennel. *Craven dialect*
- FIN/LESS**, *a.* Destitute of fins. *Shak.*
- FIN/LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a fin. *Dryden*.
- FINN**, *n.* A native of Finland, in Europe.
- FINNED**, *a.* Having broad edges on either side.
- FINNI-KIN**, *n.* A sort of pigeon.
- FINNY**, *a.* Furnished with fins; as, *finny fish*.
- FIN/TÖED**, *a.* Palmed; palmed; having toes connected by a membrane.
- FI-NÓ-CHI-O**, *n.* [It. *finocchio*.] A variety of fennel.
- FIN/SCALE**, *n.* A river fish, called the *rudd*.
- † **FIP/PLE**, *n.* [L. *fibula*.] A stopper. *Bacon*.
- FIR**, *n.* [W. *pyr*.] The name of several species of the genus *pinus*.
- FIR-TREE**. See **FIR**.
- FIRE**, *n.* [Sax. *fyrr*.] 1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly and simultaneously from any body; caloric.—In the popular acception of the word, fire is the effect of combustion. 2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. 3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration. 4. Light; lustre; splendor. 5. Torture by burning. 6. The instrument of punishment; or the punishment of the impenitent in another state. 7. That which inflames or irritates the passions. 8. Ardor of temper; violence of passion. 9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression. 10. The passion of love; ardent affection. 11. Ardor; heat; love. 12. Combustion; tumult; rage; contention. 13. Trouble; affliction.—To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.—*St. Anthony's fire*, a disease marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the *erysipelas*.—*Wild fire*, an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water. It is called, also, *Greek fire*.
- FIRE**, *v. t.* 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To inflame; to irritate the passions. 3. To animate; to give life or spirit. 4. To drive by fire; [little used.] 5. To cause to explode; to discharge. 6. To cauterize.
- FIRE**, *v. i.* 1. To take fire; to be kindled. 2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion. 3. To discharge artillery or firearms.
- FIRE/ARMS**, *n. plu.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder.
- FIRE-AR-RÖW**, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur.
- FIRE/BALL**, *n.* 1. A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles. 2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and disposes.
- FIRE/BARE**, *n.* In *old writers*, a beacon. *Cyc.*
- FIRE/BAR-REL**, *n.* A hollow cylinder used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds.
- FIRE/BAV-IN**, *n.* A bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships.
- FIRE/BLAST**, *n.* A disease in hops.
- FIRE/BOTE**, *n.* An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled. *England*.
- FIRE/BRAND**, *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire. 2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.
- FIRE/BRIEK**, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.
- FIRE/BRUSH**, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth.
- FIRE/BUCK-ET**, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.
- FIRE/CLAY**, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making firebricks.
- FIRE/COCK**, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.
- FIRE-COMPANY**, *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.
- FIRE/CROSS**, *n.* Something used in Scotland as a signal to take arms.

**FIRE**, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.

**FIRE/DAMP**. See **DAMP**.

**FIRE/DRAKE**, *n.* 1. A fiery serpent. 2. An ignis fatuus.

**FIRE-EN-GINE**, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.

**FIRE-E-SCAPE**, *n.* A machine for escaping from windows, when houses are on fire.

**FIRE/FLAIR**, *n.* A species of ray-fish or *raja*.

**FIRE/FLY**, *n.* A species of fly which has on its belly a spot which shines; and another species which emits light from under its wings, as it flies.

**FIRE/HOOK**, *n.* A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.

**FIRE/LOCK**, *n.* A musket, or other gun, with a lock.

**FIRE/MAN**, *n.* 1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires. 2. A man of violent passions; [not used.]

**FIRE/MAS-TER**, *n.* An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks.

**FIRE/NEW**, *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright.

**FIRE-OF-FICE**, *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.

**FIRE-OR-DE-AL**. See **ORDEAL**.

**FIRE/PAN**, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire.

**FIRE/PLACE**, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

**FIRE/PLUG**, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

**FIRE/POT**, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

**FIR/ER**, *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

**FIRE/SHIP**, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling irons.

**FIRE/SHOV-EL**, *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.

**FIRE/SIDE**, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.

**FIRE/STICK**, *n.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digby*.

**FIRE/STONE**, *n.* 1. A fossil, the pyrites. See **PYRITES**. 2. A kind of freestone which bears a high degree of heat.

**FIRE/WARD**, *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

**FIRE/WOOD**, *n.* Wood for fuel.

**FIRE/WORK**, *n.* Usually in the plural, *fireworks*. Preparations of gun-powder, sulphur and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibitions.

**FIRE/WORK-ER**, *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.

**FIRING**, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging firearms.

**FIRING**, *n.* 1. The act of discharging firearms. 2. Fuel; firewood or coal. *Mortimer*.

**FIRING-I-RON**, *n.* An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots. *Encyc.*

† **FIRK**, *v. t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise. *Hudibras*.

**FIRK**, *n.* A stroke; written also *ferk*; but rarely used.

**FIRKIN**, *n.* A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel.

**FIR/LOT**, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland.

**FIRM**, *a.* [*L. firmus*; *Fr. ferme*.] 1. Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid. 2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved. 3. Solid; not giving way.

**FIRM**, *n.* A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business.

**FIRM**, *v. t.* [*L. firmo*.] To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish. *Dryden*.

**FIRMVA-MENT**, *n.* [*L. firmamentum*.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.—In *Scripture*, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent.

**FIR-MA-MENT'AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

**FIR/MAN**, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges.

**FIRMED**, *ppr.* Established; confirmed.

**FIRMING**, *ppr.* Settling; making firm and stable.

† **FIRM-TUDE**, *n.* Strength; solidity. *Bp. Hall*.

† **FIRM-ITY**, *n.* Strength; firmness.

**FIRM/LESS**, *a.* Detached from substance.

**FIRMLY**, *adv.* 1. Solidly; compactly; closely. 2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly.

**FIR/MNESS**, *n.* 1. Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity. 2. Stability; strength. 3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness. 4. Certainty; soundness.

**FIRST**, *a.* [*Sax. first*, or *fyrst*.] 1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place. 2. Preceding all others in the order of time. 3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the or-

dinal of one. 4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity or excellence.

**FIRST**, *adv.* 1. Before any thing else in the order of time. 2. Before all others in place or progression. 3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. 4. Before all others in rank.—*At first*, *at the first*, at the beginning or origin.—*First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

**FIRST-BE-GOT'**, } *a.* First produced; the eldest of

**FIRST-BE-GOT'TEN**, } children. *Milton*.

**FIRST-BORN**, *a.* 1. First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest. 2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

**FIRST-BORN**, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.

**FIRST-CRE-ATED**, *a.* Created before any other.

**FIRST-FRUIT**, } *n.* 1. The fruit or produce first matured

**FIRST-FRUIT**, } and collected in any season. 2. The first profits of any thing. 3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense.

**FIRSTLING**, *a.* First produced.

**FIRSTLING**, *n.* 1. The first produce or offspring; applied to beasts. 2. The thing first thought or done; [not used.]

**FIRSTLY**, *adv.* Improperly used instead of *first*.

**FIRSTY-RATE**, *a.* 1. Of the highest excellence; preeminent. 2. Being of the largest size.

**FISC**, *n.* [*L. fiscus*; *Fr. fisc*.] The treasury of a prince or state.

**FISC'AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury.

**FISC'AL**, *n.* 1. Revenue; the income of a prince or state. 2. A treasurer.

**FISH**, *n.* [*Sax. fisc*.] 1. An animal that lives in water. 2. The flesh of fish, used as food. 3. A counter.

**FISH**, *v. t.* 1. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly, to seek to draw forth.

**FISH**, *v. t.* 1. To search by raking or sweeping.—2. In seamanship, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. 3. To catch; to draw out or up.

**FISH**, *n.* 1. In ships, a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor, towards the top of the bow. 2. A long piece of timber, used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard, when sprung or damaged.

**FISH'ER**, *n.* 1. One who is employed in catching fish. 2. A species of weasel.

**FISH'ER-BOAT**, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.

**FISH'ER-MAN**, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to catch fish. 2. A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish.

**FISH'ER-TOWN**, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen.

**FISH'ER-Y**, *n.* 1. The business of catching fish. 2. A place for catching fish.

**FISH'FUL**, *a.* Abounding with fish. *Carew*.

**FISH'GIG**, or **FIZ'GIG**, *n.* An instrument used for striking fish at sea.

**FISH/HOOK**, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

**FISH/FY**, *v. t.* To turn to fish. *A cant word. Shak*.

**FISH'ING**, *ppr.* Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice, or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar to strengthen it.

**FISH'ING**, *n.* 1. The art or practice of catching fish. 2. A fishery. *Spenser*.

**FISH'ING-FROG**, *n.* The toad-fish, or *lophius*, whose head is larger than the body. *Encyc.*

**FISH'ING-PLACE**, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines; a fishery.

**FISH/KET-TLE**, *n.* A kettle for boiling fish whole.

**FISH/LIKE**, *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak*.

**FISH/MAR-KET**, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.

**FISH/MEAL**, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

**FISH/MON-GER**, *n.* A seller of fish.

**FISH/POND**, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred.

**FISH/ROOM**, *n.* An apartment in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit room.

**FISH/SPEAR**, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.

**FISH/WIFE**, *n.* A woman that criss fish for sale.

**FISH/WOM-AN**, *n.* A woman who sells fish.

**FISH/Y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of fish. 2. Inhabited by fish. 3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish.

† **FISK**, *v. i.* [*Su. fiska*.] To run about. *Cotgrave*.

**FIS/SILE**, *a.* [*L. fissilis*.] That may be split, cleft or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

**FIS/SIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.

**FIS/SI-PED**, *a.* [*L. fissus*.] Having separate toes.

**FIS/SI-PED**, *n.* An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane.

**FIS/SURE**, (fish'ure) *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. fissura*, from *findo*, to split.] 1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening.—2. In surgery, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force.—3. In anatomy, a

deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.

**FIS/SURE**, (fish ure) *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.

**FIS/SURED**, *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked.

**FIST**, *n.* [Sax. *fyst.*] The hand clinched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

**FIST**, *n. t.* 1. To strike with the fist. *Dryden.* 2. To gripe with the fist. *Shak.*

**FISTU-CUFFS**, *n.* Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing. *Sicif.*

**FIS/TI-NUT**, *n.* A pistachio nut.

**FIS/TU-LA**, *n.* [L.] 1. A pipe; a wind instrument of music, originally a reed.—2. In *surgery*, a deep, narrow and callous ulcer, generally arising from abscesses.—*Fistula lachrymalis*, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears.

**FIS/TU-LAR**, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

**FIS/TU-LATE**, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.

**FIS/TU-LATE**, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe.

**FIS/TU-LI-FORM**, *a.* Being in round hollow columns, as a mineral. *Phillips.*

**FIS/TU-LOUS**, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula. *Wise-man.*

**FIT**, *n.* [qu. W. *fit.*] 1. The invasion, exacerbation or paroxysm of a disease. 2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless. 3. Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval. 4. A temporary affection or attack. 5. Disorder; distemperature. 6. [Sax. *fit*, a song.] *Anciently*, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto.

**FIT**, *a.* [Flemish, *vitten.*] 1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming. 2. Qualified.

**FIT**, *v. t.* 1. To adapt; to suit; to make suitable. 2. To accommodate a person with any thing. 3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary. 4. To qualify; to prepare.—*To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means.—*To fit up*, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person.

**FIT**, *v. i.* 1. To be proper or becoming. 2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted.

**FITCH**, *n.* A chick-pea.

**FITCH/ET**, *n.* [W. *gwicyll* or *gwicyn.*] A polecat; a **FITCH/EW**, *n.* founart.

**FIT/FUL**, *a.* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits.

**FIT/LY**, *adv.* 1. Suitably; properly; with propriety. 2. Commodiously; conveniently.

**FIT/MENT**, *n.* Something adapted to a purpose.

**FIT/NESS**, *n.* 1. Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation. 2. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. 3. Preparation; qualification. 4. Convenience; the state of being fit.

**FIT/TABLE**, *a.* Suitable. *Sherwood.*

**FIT/TED**, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

**FIT/TER**, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

**FIT/TING**, *pp.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

**FIT/TING-LY**, *adv.* Suitably. *More.*

**FITZ**, Norm. *fitz*, *fuz* or *fx*, a son, is used in names, as in *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzroy*, *Carlovitz*.

**FIVE**, *a.* [Sax. *fir.*] Four and one added; the half of ten.

**FIVE/BAR**, *n.* } *a.* Having five bars.

**FIVE/BARRED**, *n.* }

**FIVE/CLEET**, *a.* Quinqued; divided into five segments.

**FIVE/FOLD**, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.

**FIVE/LEAF**, *n.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton.*

**FIVE/LEAFED**, *a.* Having five leaves.

**FIVE/LOBED**, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.

**FIVE/PART-ED**, *a.* Divided into five parts.

**FIVES**, *n.* A kind of play with a ball.

**FIVES**, or **VIVES**, *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the strangles.

**FIVE/TOOTHED**, *a.* Having five teeth.

**FIVE/VALVED**, *a.* Having five valves. *Botany.*

**FIX**, *v. t.* [Fr. *fixer.*] 1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. 2. To set or place permanently; to establish. 3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly. 4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. 5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering. 6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. 7. To transfuse; to pierce; [little used.] *Sandys.* 8. To withhold from motion.—9. In *popular use*, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust.

**FIX**, *v. i.* 1. To rest, to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering. 2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization. 3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable. *Bacon.*—*To fix on*,

to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on.

**FIX/A-BLE**, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

**FIX-ACTION**, *n.* 1. The act of fixing. 2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established. 3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence; [little used.] 4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat. 5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed.

**FIXED**, *pp.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.—*Fixed air*, called, generally, *carbonic acid*.—*Fixed stars* are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other.

**FIX/ED-LY**, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

**FIXED-NESS**, *n.* 1. A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness. 2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat. 3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity.

† **FIX-ID-I-TY**, *n.* Fixedness. *Boyle.*

**FIX/I-TY**, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.

**FIX/TURE**, *n.* 1. Position. 2. Fixedness; firm pressure. 3. Firmness; stable state. 4. That which is fixed to a building.

**FIX/TURE**, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness.

**FIZ/GIG**, *n.* 1. A fish-gig, which see. 2. A gadding, flirting girl. 3. A fire-work, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

**FIZZ**, *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.

**FLABBI-NESS**, *n.* A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

**FLABBY**, *a.* [W. *lib.*] Soft; yielding to the touch; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight.

† **FLABEL**, *n.* [L. *flabellum.*] A fan. *Hulot.*

† **FLABILE**, *a.* [L. *flabilis.*] Subject to be blown. *Dict.*

**FLAC/CID**, *a.* [L. *flaccidus.*] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure.

**FLAC/CID-NESS**, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of firmness.

**FLAC/CIDI-TY**, *n.* Laxity or stiffness.

**FLACK/ER**, *v. i.* [Teut. *fliggen.*] To flutter, as a bird *Grose.*

**FLAG**, *v. i.* [W. *llachu*; L. *flaccos.*] 1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding. 2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid. 3. To grow weak; to lose vigor. 4. To become dull or languid.

**FLAG**, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to drop.

**FLAG**, *n.* [W. *llac*; Ir. *liag.*] A flat stone, or a pavement of flat stones.

**FLAG**, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones. *Sandys.*

**FLAG**, *n.* [W. *llag.*] An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf.

**FLAG**, *n.* [G. *flagge.*] An ensign or colors; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff.—*To strike or lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission.—*To strike the flag*, in an engagement, is the signal of surrendering.—*To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter, or, in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The *red flag* is a sign of defiance or battle.—*To hang the flag half mast high*, is a token or signal of mourning.—*Flag-officer*, an admiral; the commander of a squadron.—*Flag-ship*, the ship which bears the admiral, and in which his flag is displayed.—*Flag-staff*, the staff that elevates the flag.

**FLAG/BROOM**, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags.

**FLAG/STONE**, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.

**FLAG/WORM**, *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

**FLAG/E-LET**, *n.* [Fr. *flageolet.*] A little flute; a small wind instrument of music.

**FLAG/EL-LANT**, *n.* [L. *flagellans.*] One who whips himself in religious discipline. The *Flagellants* were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy, A. D. 1260.

**FLAG/EL-LATE**, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

**FLAG/EL-LATION**, *n.* [L. *flagello.*] A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

**FLAGGED**, *pp.* Laid with flat stones.

**FLAG/GI-NESS**, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

**FLAG/GING**, *pp.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

**FLAG/GY**, *a.* 1. Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff. 2. Weak in taste; insipid. 3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

**FLA/G/TIOUS**, *a.* [L. *flagitium.*] 1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villainous; atrocious; scandalous. 2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked. 3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices.

**FLA/G/TIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

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

**FLAGITIOUSNESS**, *n.* Extreme wickedness.  
**FLAGON**, *n.* [*L. lagena.*] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.  
**FLAGRANCE**, *n.* Notoriousness; glaring offense. *Bp. Hall.*  
**FLAGRANCY**, *n.* 1. A burning; great heat; inflammation; [*obs.*] 2. Excess; enormity.  
**FLAGRANT**, *a.* [*L. flagrans.*] 1. Burning; ardent; eager. 2. Glowing; red; flushed. 3. Red; inflamed. 4. Flaming; in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.  
**FLAGRANTLY**, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously.  
**FLAGRATE**, *v. t.* To burn. [*Little used.*]  
**FLAGRATION**, *n.* A burning. [*Little used.*]  
**FLAIL**, *n.* [*D. viesel; G. fegel.*] An instrument for thrashing or beating corn from the ear.  
**FLAKE**, *n.* [*Sax. flace; D. vlaak.*] 1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air. 2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks, on which codfish is dried. *Massachusetts.* 3. A layer or stratum. 4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off. 5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales. 6. A sort of carnations, of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves.  
**FLAKE**, *v. t.* To form into flakes. *Pope.*  
**FLAKE**, *v. i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.  
**FLAKE-WHITE**, *n.* Oxid of bismuth. *Ure.*  
**FLAKY**, *a.* 1. Consisting of flakes or locks. 2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.  
**FLAM**, *n.* [*Ice. flam; W. llam.*] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.  
**FLAM**, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude.  
**FLAM/BEAU**, (*flam'bo*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax.  
**FLAME**, *n.* [*Fr. flamme; L. flamma.*] 1. A blaze; burning vapor; vapor in combustion. 2. Fire in general. 3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. 4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought. 5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection. 6. The passion of love; ardent love. 7. Rage; violence.  
**FLAME**, *v. t.* To inflame; to excite. *Spenser.*  
**FLAME**, *v. i.* 1. To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current. 2. To shine like burning gas. 3. To break out in violence of passion.  
**FLAME-COLOR**, *n.* Bright color, as that of flame.  
**FLAME-COLORED**, *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color. *Shak.*  
**FLAME-EYED**, *a.* Having eyes like a flame.  
**FLAMELESS**, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.  
**FLAMEN**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. In *ancient Rome*, a priest. 2. A priest.  
**FLAMING**, *ppr.* 1. Burning in flame. 2. *a.* Bright; red. Also, violent; vehement.  
**FLAMING**, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.  
**FLAMING-LY**, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.  
**FLAMINGO**, *n.* [*Sp.*] A fowl constituting the genus *phoenicopterus*, of the grallæ order.  
**FLAMINICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen.  
**FLAMMABILITY**, *n.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability.  
**FLAMMABLE**, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into flame.  
**FLAMMATION**, *n.* The act of setting on flame.  
**FLAMMEOUS**, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame.  
**FLAMMIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. flamma.*] Producing flame.  
**FLAMMIVO-MOUS**, *a.* [*L. flamma and vomo.*] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.  
**FLAMY**, *a.* 1. Blazing; burning. 2. Having the nature of flame. 3. Having the color of flame.  
**FLANG**, *old pret.* of the verb *fling*. *Mirror for Magistrates.*  
**FLANK**, *n.* [*Fr. flanc.*] 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. 2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment or battalion.—3. In *fortification*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.  
**FLANK**, *v. t.* [*Fr. flanquer.*] 1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops. 2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side. 3. To secure or guard on the side.  
**FLANK**, *v. i.* 1. To border; to touch. 2. To be posted on the side.  
**FLANKED**, *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.  
**FLANKER**, *n.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.  
**FLANKER**, *v. t.* 1. To defend by lateral fortifications. 2. To attack sideways. *Evelyn.*

**FLANNEL**, *n.* [*Fr. flanelle.*] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.  
**FLAP**, *n.* [*G. lappen and klappe.*] 1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose or is easily moved. 2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it. 3. The flaps, a disease in the lips of horses.  
**FLAP**, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a flap. 2. To move something broad. 3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat.  
**FLAP**, *v. i.* 1. To move as wings, or as something broad or loose. 2. To fall, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.  
**FLAPDRAGON**, *n.* 1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. 2. The thing eaten.  
**FLAPDRAGON**, *v. t.* To swallow or devour.  
**FLAP-EARED**, *a.* Having broad, loose ears. *Shak.*  
**FLAPJACK**, *n.* An apple-puff. *Shak.*  
**FLAPMOUTHED**, *a.* Having loose, hanging lips.  
**FLAPPED**, *pp.* Struck with something broad; let down; having the brim fallen.  
**FLAPPER**, *n.* One who flaps another. *Chesterfield.*  
**FLAPPING**, *ppr.* Striking; beating; moving something broad. *L'Estrange.*  
**FLARE**, *v. i.* 1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light. 2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving as a showy thing. 3. To glitter with transient lustre. 4. To glitter with painful splendor. 5. To be exposed to too much light. 6. To open or spread outward.  
**FLARING**, *ppr. or a.* 1. Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy. 2. Opening; widening outward; as, a *flaring* fireplace.  
**FLASH**, *n.* [*Fr. lascar, lavrach.*] 1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing. 2. A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze. 3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment. 4. A short, transient state. 5. A body of water driven by violence; [*local.*] *Pegge.* 6. A little pool; [*local.*]  
**FLASH**, *v. i.* 1. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten* and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. A diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash*. 2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light. 3. To burst out into any kind of violence. 4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment or bright thought.  
**FLASH**, *v. t.* 1. To strike up a body of water from the surface. 2. To strike or to throw like a burst of light.  
**FLASHER**, *n.* 1. A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.* 2. A rower; [*obs.*]  
**FLASH-GLY**, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.  
**FLASHING**, *ppr.* Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth or joy.  
**FLASHY**, *a.* 1. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid. 2. Showy; gay. 3. Inspid; vapid; without taste or spirit. 4. Washy; plashy; *see* **PLASH**.  
**FLASK**, *n.* [*G. flasche.*] 1. A kind of bottle. 2. A vessel for powder. 3. A bed in a gun-carriage.  
**FLASKET**, *n.* 1. A vessel in which viands are served up. *Pope.* 2. A long, shallow basket. *Spenser.*  
**FLAT**, *a.* [*D. plat.*] 1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys. 2. Horizontal; level; without inclination. 3. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. 4. Not elevated or erect; fallen. 5. Level with the ground; totally fallen.—6. In *painting*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures. 7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; inspid; dead. 8. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; *applied to discourses and compositions.* 9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. 10. Unpleasing; not affording gratification. 11. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. 12. Not sharp or shrill; not acute. 13. Low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.  
**FLAT**, *n.* 1. A level or extended plain.—In *America*, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level, but it denotes any land of even surface and of some extent. 2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand-bank under water. 3. The broad side of a blade. 4. Depression of thought or language. 5. A surface without relief or prominences.—6. In *music*, a mark of depression in sound. 7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed.  
**FLAT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. flatur.*] 1. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten. 2. To make vapid or tasteless. 3. To make dull or unanimated.  
**FLAT**, *v. i.* 1. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface. 2. To become inspid, or dull and unanimated.  
**FLAT-BOTTOMED**, *a.* Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in *fortification*.  
**FLATIRON**, *n.* An instrument used in smoothing clothes  
**FLATIVE**, *a.* [*L. flatus.*] Producing wind; flatulent

- FLATLONG**, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise. *Shak.*
- FLATLY**, *adv.* 1. Horizontally; without inclination. 2. Evenly; without elevations and depressions. 3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly. 4. Peremptorily; positively; downright.
- FLATNESS**, *n.* 1. Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface. 2. Want of relief or prominence. 3. Deadness; vapidity; insipidity. 4. Dejection of fortune; low state. 5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life. 6. Dullness; want of point; insipidity; frigidly. 7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness or shrillness.
- FLATNOSED**, *a.* Having a flat nose. *Burton.*
- FLATTED**, *pp.* Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.
- FLATTEN**, (*flat*/tn) *v. t.* [*Fr. flatter.*] 1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level. 2. To beat down to the ground; to lay flat. 3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale. 4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.—5. *In music*, to reduce, as sound; to render less acute or sharp.
- FLATTEN**, (*flat*/tn) *v. i.* 1. To grow or become even on the surface. 2. To become dead, stale, vapid or tasteless. 3. To become dull or spiritless.
- FLATTENING**, *ppr.* Making flat.
- FLATTER**, *n.* The person or thing by which anything is flattened.
- FLATTER**, *v. t.* [*Fr. flatter.*] 1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice. 2. To please; to gratify. 3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable notice. 4. To encourage by favorable representations or indications. 5. To raise false hopes by representations not well founded. 6. To please; to soothe. 7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win.
- FLATTERED**, *pp.* Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.
- FLATTERER**, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another.
- FLATTERING**, *ppr.* Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause; wheedling; coaxing. 2. *a.* Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love. 3. Pleasing; favorable; encouraging hope. 4. Practicing adulation; uttering false praise.
- FLATTERINGLY**, *adv.* 1. In a flattering manner. 2. In a manner to favor; with partiality.
- FLATTERY**, *n.* [*Fr. flatterie.*] 1. False praise; commendation bestowed to accomplish some purpose. 2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling. 3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.
- FLATTISH**, *a.* Somewhat flat. *Woodward.*
- FLATULENCE**, *n.* 1. Windiness in the stomach; air. 2. *FLATULENCY*, } generated in a weak stomach and intestines. 2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity.
- FLATULENT**, *a.* [*L. flatulentus.*] 1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines. 2. Turgid with air; windy. 3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach. 4. Empty; vain; big; without substance or reality; puffy.
- FLATULOSITY**, *n.* Windiness; flatulence.
- FLATULOUS**, *a.* [*L. flatuosus.*] Windy; generating wind. *Bacon.*
- FLATUS**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A breath; a puff of wind. 2. Wind generated in the stomach; flatulence.
- FLATWISE**, *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.
- FLAUNT**, *v. i.* 1. To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously. 2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance.
- FLAUNT**, *n.* Any thing displayed for show.
- FLAUNTING**, *ppr.* Making an ostentatious display.
- FLAVOR**, *n.* [*qu. Fr. flaver.*] The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell, in any manner; taste, odor, fragrance, smell.
- FLAVOR**, *v. t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.
- FLAVORED**, *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling.
- FLAVORLESS**, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless.
- FLAVOROUS**, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell.
- FLAVOUS**, *a.* [*L. flavus.*] Yellow. *Smith.*
- FLAW**, *n.* [*W. flaw.*] 1. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure. 2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect. 3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration. 4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar. 5. A sudden commotion of mind; [*not used.*]
- FLAW**, *v. t.* 1. To break; to crack. 2. To break; to violate.
- FLAWED**, *pp.* Broken; cracked.
- FLAWING**, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.
- FLAWLESS**, *a.* Without cracks; without defect.
- FLAWN**, *n.* [*Sax. flæna.*] A sort of custard or pie.
- FLAWTER**, *v. t.* To scrape or pare a skin.
- FLAWY**, *a.* 1. Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective, faulty. 2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.
- FLAX**, *n.* [*Sax. flæx, flæx.*] 1. A plant of the genus *linum*, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin or herl of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c. 2. The skin or fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned.
- FLAX-COMB**, *n.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. *In America*, we call it a *hatchel*.
- FLAX-DRESSER**, *n.* One who breaks and swings flax.
- FLAX-PLANT**, *n.* The *phormium*, a plant.
- FLAX-RAISER**, *n.* One who raises flax.
- FLAX-SEED**, *n.* The seed of flax.
- FLAXEN**, *a.* 1. Made of flax. 2. Resembling flax; of the color of flax; fair, long, and flowing.
- FLAX-WEED**, *n.* A plant.
- FLAXY**, *a.* Like flax; being of a light color; fair.
- FLAY**, *v. t.* [*Sax. flæan.*] 1. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal. 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing; [*not used.*]
- FLAYED**, *pp.* Skinned; stripped of the skin.
- FLAYER**, *n.* One who strips off the skin.
- FLAYING**, *ppr.* Stripping off the skin.
- FLĒA**, *n.* [*Sax. flæa.*] A troublesome insect.
- FLĒABANE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *conyza*.
- FLĒABITE**, *n.* 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea. 2. A trilling.
- FLĒABIT-TING**, *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea. 2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station.
- FLĒAWORT**, *n.* A plant.
- FLĒAK**, *n.* A lock. *See FLAKE.*
- FLĒAM**, *n.* [*D. vlym*; *W. flaim.*] *In surgery and farriery*, a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood.
- FLĒCK**, *v. t.* [*G. fleck.*] To spot; to streak or stripe.
- FLĒCKER**, *v. t.* To variegate; to dapple.
- FLECTION**, *n.* [*L. flectio.*] The act of bending, or state of being bent.
- FLECTOR**, *n.* A flexor, which see.
- FLED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *flee*.
- FLEDGE**, (*flēj*) *a.* [*G. fligge.*] Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.
- FLEDGE**, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.
- FLEDGED**, *pp.* Furnished with feathers for flight; covered with feathers.
- FLEDGING**, *ppr.* Furnishing with feathers for flight.
- FLEE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. flæan, flæon, flægan.*] 1. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. 2. To depart; to leave; to hasten away. 3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from.
- FLEECE**, (*flēcs*) *n.* [*Sax. flæos, flæs, flæsa.*] The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.
- FLEECE**, *v. t.* 1. To shear off a covering or growth of wool. 2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions. 3. To spread over as with wool; to make white.
- FLEECEED**, *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.
- FLEECEED**, *a.* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces.
- FLEE/CER**, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.
- FLEE/CING**, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes or contributions.
- FLEE/CY**, *a.* 1. Covered with wool; woolly. 2. Resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated.
- FLEER**, *v. i.* [*Scot. flyre, or flyyr.*] 1. To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn. 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
- FLEER**, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. *Beaumont.*
- FLEER**, *n.* 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks. *Shak.* 2. A grin of civility. *South.*
- FLEERER**, *n.* A mocker; a fawner.
- FLEERING**, *ppr.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.
- FLEET**, in English names, [*Sax. flæot,*] denotes a *flood*, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in *Fleet-street*, *North-flete*, *Fleet-prison*.
- FLEET**, *n.* [*Sax. flæta, flæct.*] A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company.
- FLEET**, *a.* [*Ice. flæot.*] 1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity. 2. Moving with velocity. 3. Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep, as soil. 4. Skimming the surface.
- FLEET**, *v. i.* 1. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to fit as a light substance. 2. To be in a transient state. 3. To float.
- FLEET**, *v. t.* 1. To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly. 2. To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; [*not used.*] 3. To skim milk; [*local, in England.*]

\* See Synopsis Δ, Ε, Ι, Ο, Υ, Ξ, long.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † Obsolete.

**FLEETFOOT**, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. *Shak.*

**FLEETING**, *ppr.* 1. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity. 2. *a.* Transient; not durable.

**FLEETING-DISH**, *n.* A skimming bowl. [*Local.*]

**FLEETPLY**, *adv.* Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

**FLEETNESS**, *n.* Swiftiness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

**FLEMING**, *n.* A native of Flanders.

**FLEMISH**, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.

**FLESH**, *n.* [*Sax. flech, flec, or fleasc.*] 1. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. 2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable. 3. The body of beasts and fowls used as food, distinct from fish. 4. The body, as distinguished from the soul. 5. Animal nature; animals of all kinds. 6. Men in general; mankind. 7. Human nature. 8. Carnality; corporeal appetites. 9. A carnal state; a state of unenured nature. 10. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature. 11. The present life; the state of existence in this world. 12. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services. 13. Kindred, stock; family.—14. In *botany*, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*One flech*, denotes intimate relation. To be *one flech*, is to be closely united, as in marriage.

**FLESH**, *v. t.* 1. To initiate; a sportsman's use of the word. 2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice. 3. To glut; to satiate.

**FLESH-BROTH**, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

**FLESH-BRUSH**, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

**FLESH-COLOR**, *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.

**FLESH-COLORED**, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.

**FLESH-DIET**, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

**FLESHED**, *pp* 1. Initiated; accustomed; glutted. 2. Fat; fleshy.

**FLESHFLY**, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Roy*

**FLESH-HOOK**, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot.

**FLESHI-NESS**, *n.* Abundance of flesh or fat; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

**FLESHING**, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

**FLESH-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

**FLESHLI-NESS**, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.

† **FLESHLING**, *n.* A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state.

**FLESHLY**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. 2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious. 3. Animal; not vegetable. 4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

**FLESHMEAT**, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. *Swift*

**FLESHMENT**, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shak.*

**FLESHMONGER**, *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

**FLESHPOT**, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. *Ez. xvi.*

† **FLESHQUAKE**, *n.* A trembling of the flesh.

**FLESHY**, *a.* 1. Full of flesh; plump; muscular. 2. Fat; gross; corpulent. 3. Corporeal. 4. Full of pulp; plump; plump as fruit.

**FLET**, *pp.* of *flect*. Skimmed. *Mortimer*.

**FLETCH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. fleche.*] To feather an arrow.

**FLETCHER**, *n.* [*Fr. fleche.*] An arrow maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. Hence the name of *Fletcher*.

**FLETZ**, *a.* [*G. flütz.*] In *geology*, the fletz formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks.

**FLEUR DE LIS**. See **FLOWER DE LIS**.

**FLEW**, *pret.* of *fly*.

**FLEW**, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

**FLEWED**, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed.

† **FLEX-ANI-MOUS**, *a.* Having power to change the mind.

**FLEXIBIL-ITY**, *n.* 1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibility. 2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility.

**FLEXIBLE**, *a.* [*L. flexibilis.*] 1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; 2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable. 3. Ductile; manageable; tractable. 4. That may be turned or accommodated.

**FLEXIBLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliancy; flexibility. 2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness. 3. Ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

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**FLEXIBLE**, *a.* [*L. flexilis.*] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse or moral force.

**FLEXION**, *n.* [*L. flexio.*] 1. The act of bending. 2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. 3. A turn; a cast.

**FLEXOR**, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs.

**FLEXUOUS**, *a.* [*L. flexuosus.*] 1. Winding; having turns or windings. 2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady.—3. In *botany*, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve.

**FLEXURE**, *n.* [*L. flexura.*] 1. A winding or bending; the form of bending. 2. The act of bending. 3. The part bent; a joint. 4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe.

**FLICK**. See **FLUTCH**.

**FLICKER**, *v. i.* [*Sax. fluccerian.*] 1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings. 2. To fluctuate.

**FLICKERING**, *ppr.* 1. Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight. 2. *a.* With amorous motions of the eye.

**FLICKERING**, *n.* A fluttering; short irregular movements.

**FLICKER-MOUSE**, *n.* The bat. *B. Jonson.*

**FLIPPER**, *n.* 1. One that flies or flees. 2. A runaway; a fugitive. 3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole.

**FLIGHT**, (*flite*) *n.* [*Sax. fliht.*] 1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil. 2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation. 3. The manner of flying. 4. Removal from place to place by flying. 5. A flock of birds flying in company. 6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together. 7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley. 8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks.—9. In *England*, the birds produced in the same season. 10. The space passed by flying. 11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion. 12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant sally. 13. The power of flying.—14. In *certain lead works*, a substance that flies off in smoke.—*Flight of stairs*, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.

† **FLIGHTED**, *a.* Taking flight; flying.

**FLIGHTI-NESS**, *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium.

**FLIGHT-SHOT**, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.

**FLIGHTY**, *a.* 1. Fleeting; swift. 2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination. 3. Disordered in mind; source what delirious.

**FLIMFLAM**, *n.* [*Ice. flim.*] A freak; a trick.

**FLIMSI-NESS**, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of solidity.

**FLIMSY**, *a.* [*W. flymsi.*] 1. Weak; feeble; slight; vain; without strength or solid substance. 2. Without strength or force; spiritless. 3. Thin; of loose texture.

**FLINCH**, *v. i.* 1. To shrink; to withdraw from; to fail of proceeding, or of performing any thing. 2. To fail.

**FLINCHER**, *n.* One who flinches or fails.

**FLINCHING**, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.

**FLINDER**, *n.* [*D. flenter.*] A small piece or splinter; a fragment. *New England.*

**FLINDER-MOUSE**, *n.* A bat. *Googe.*

**FLING**, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *flung.* [*Ir. lingim.*] 1. To cast, send or throw from the hand; to hurl. 2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth. 3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter. 4. To throw; to drive by violence. 5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate. 6. To baffle; to defeat.—*To fling away*, to reject; to discard.—*To fling down*, 1. To demolish; to ruin. 2. To throw to the ground.—*To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey.—*To fling out*, to utter; to speak.—*To fling in*, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction.—*To fling open*, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence.—*To fling up*, to relinquish; to abandon.

**FLING**, *v. i.* 1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. 2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid.—*To fling out*, to grow unruly or outrageous.

**FLING**, *n.* 1. A throw; a cast from the hand. 2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

**FLINGER**, *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

**FLINGING**, *ppr.* Throwing; casting; jeering.

**FLINT**, *n.* [*Sax. flint.*] 1. In *natural history*, a sub-species of quartz. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, is very hard, and strikes fire with steel. 2. A piece of this stone used in firearms to strike fire. 3. Any thing proverbially hard.

**FLINT-HEART**, } *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling heart.

**FLINT-HEART-ED**, }

- FLINTY**, *a.* 1. Consisting of flint. 2. Like flint; very hard; not impressible. 3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. 4. Full of flint-stones.
- FLIP**, *n.* A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened.
- FLIP PAN**, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.
- FLIP PAN-CY**, *n.* Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.
- FLIP PANT**, *a.* [*W. Iipant.*] 1. Of smooth, fluent and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative. 2. Pert; petulant; waggish.
- FLIP PANT-LY**, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.
- FLIP PAN-TNESS**, *n.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.
- FLIRE**. See **FLEER**.
- FLIRT**, *v. t.* [*qu. Sax. fleardian.*] 1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. 2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly.
- FLIRT**, *n. i.* 1. To jeer or gibe; to throw out harsh or sarcastic words. 2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or fluttering.
- FLIRT**, *n. l.* A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion. 2. A young girl who moves hastily or frequently from place to place; a pert girl.
- FLIRT**, *a. pert*; wanton. *Shak.*
- FLIR-TATION**, *n. l.* A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion. 2. Desire of attracting notice; [*a cant word.*]
- FLIRTED**, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.
- FLIRTING-GIRL**, *n.* A wanton, pert girl. *Grose.*
- FLIRTING**, *pp.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; rambling and changing place hastily.
- FLIT**, *v. t.* [*D. claudex; Sw. flyta.*] 1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. 2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. 3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.—4. In *Scotland*, to remove from one habitation to another. 5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.
- † **FLIT**, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. See **FLEET**.
- FLITCH**, *n.* [*Sax. flicca.*] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift.*
- FLITP**, *v. t.* [*Sax. flytan.*] To scold. *Grose.*
- FLITTER**, *v. t.* To flutter, which see. *Chaucer.*
- FLITTER**, *n.* A rag; a tatter. See **FRITTER**.
- FLITTER-MOUSE**, *n.* A bat.
- FLITTYNESS**, *n.* Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.
- FLITTING**, *pp.* Flying rapidly; fluttering.
- FLITTING**, *n.* A flying with celerity; a fluttering.
- FLITTY**, *a.* Unstable; fluttering. *More.*
- † **FLIX**, *n.* [*qu. from flax.*] Down; fur. *Dryden.*
- FLIXWEEB**, *n.* A species of water-cresses.
- FLIXWOOD**, *n.* A plant.
- † **FLO**, *n.* An arrow. *Chaucer.*
- FLOAT**, *n.* [*Sax. flota.*] 1. That which swims or is borne on water; a body or collection of timber, boards or planks fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft. 2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish. 3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; [*obs.*] 4. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep. 5. [*Fr. flot.*] A wave.
- FLOAT**, *v. t.* [*Sax. floetan, flotan.*] 1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground. 2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. 3. To be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air. 4. To move with a light irregular course.
- FLOAT**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. 2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water.
- FLOATAGE**, *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.
- FLOAT-BOARD**, *n.* A board of a water-wheel.
- FLOATED**, *pp.* 1. Flooded; overflowed. 2. Borne on water.
- FLOATER**, *n.* One that floats or swims. *Eusden.*
- FLOATING**, *pp.* 1. Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing. 2. Lying flat on the surface of the water.
- FLOATING-BRIDGE**, *n. l.* In the *United States*, a bridge, consisting of logs or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.—2. In *war*, a kind of double bridge, used for carrying troops over narrow moats.
- FLOATSTONE**, *n.* Swimming flint, spongy quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture.
- FLOATY**, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.
- FLOC-CULENCE**, *n.* [*L. flocculus.*] The state of being in locks or floccs; adhesion in small flakes.
- FLOC-CULENT**, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.
- FLOCK**, *n.* [*Sax. flocc.*] 1. A company or collection; applied to sheep and other small animals. 2. A company or collection of fowls of any kind, and, when applied to birds on the wing, a flight. 3. A body or crowd of people; [*little used.*] 4. A lock of wool or hair.
- FLOCK**, *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds.
- FLOCKING**, *pp.* Collecting or running together.
- † **FLOCKLY**, *adv.* In a body; in a heap. *Hulst.*
- FLOG**, *v. t.* [*L. flago.*] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows.
- FLOGGED**, *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.
- FLOGGING**, *pp.* Whipping for punishment; chastising.
- FLOGGING**, *n.* A whipping for punishment.
- † **FLONG**, *old part. pass. from fling.*
- FLOOD**, (*fluid*) *n.* [*Sax. flod.*] 1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; a body of water, rising, swelling and overflowing land not usually covered with water. 2. The flood, by way of eminence, the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. 3. A river; a sense chiefly poetical. 4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to *ebb*. 5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance. 6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance. 7. Menstrual discharge.
- FLOOD**, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge.
- FLOODED**, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.
- FLOODGATE**, *n. l.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it. 2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.
- FLOODING**, *pp.* Overflowing; inundating.
- FLOODING**, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.
- FLOOD-MARK**, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.
- FLOOK**. See **FLOOK**, the usual orthography.
- FLOOKING**, *n.* In *mining*, an interruption or shifting of a load of ore, by a cross vein or fissure.
- FLOOR**, (*store*) *n.* [*Sax. flor, flore.*] 1. That part of a building or room on which we walk. 2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers. 3. A story in a building. 4. The bottom of a ship, or that part which is nearly horizontal.
- FLOOR**, *v. t.* To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor.
- FLOORED**, *pp.* Covered with boards, plank or pavement; furnished with a floor.
- FLOORING**, *pp.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor.
- FLOORING**, *n. l.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement. 2. Materials for floors.
- FLOOR-TIMBERS**, *n.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.
- FLOP**, *v. t.* [*a different spelling of flap.*] 1. To clap or strike the wings. 2. To let down the brim of a hat.
- FLORA**, *n. l.* In *antiquity*, the goddess of flowers.—2. In *modern usage*, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.
- FLOREAL**, *a.* [*L. florialis.*] 1. Containing the flower; immediately attending the flower. 2. Pertaining to Flora or to flowers.
- FLOREN**, *n.* An ancient gold coin of Edward III., of **FLORENCE**, six shillings sterling value.
- FLORENCE**, *n. l.* 1. A kind of cloth. 2. A kind of wine from Florence, in Italy.
- FLOREN-TINE**, *n. l.* 1. A native of Florence. 2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.
- FLORESCENCE**, *n.* [*L. florescens.*] In *botany*, the season when plants expand their flowers.
- FLORET**, *n.* [*Fr. fleurite.*] A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower.
- FLORI-AGE**, *n.* [*Fr. flori.*] Bloom; blossom. *J. Scott.*
- FLORID**, *a.* [*L. floridus.*] 1. Literally, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers. 2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively red color. 3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant.
- FLORIDITY**, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness.
- FLORID-LY**, *adv.* In a showy and imposing way. *A. Wood.*
- FLORIDNESS**, *n. l.* Brightness or freshness of color or complexion. 2. Vigor; spirit. 3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance.
- FLO-RIFER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. florifer.*] Producing flowers.
- FLO-RI-FI-CATION**, *n.* The act or time of flowering.
- FLO-RIN**, *n.* [*Fr. florin; It. fiorino.*] A coin, originally made at Florence.
- FLO-RIST**, *n.* [*Fr. fleuriste.*] 1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers. 2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.
- † **FLO-RU-LENT**, *a.* Flowery; blossoming.
- FLOS-CU-LAR**, or **FLOS-CU-LOUS**, *a.* In *botany*, a *flosculus* flower is a compound flower, composed of florets.
- FLOS-CULE**, *n.* [*L. flosculus.*] In *botany*, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.
- FLOS-FER-RI**, *n.* [*L.*] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called *coralloidal arragonite*.
- FLOSS**, *n.* [*L. flos.*] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants. *Tooke.*

**FLOS-SI-FI-CATION**, *n.* A flowering; expansion of flowers. [*Novel.*] *Med. Repos.*

**FLOTA**, *n.* [*Sp.*] A fleet; but *appropriately*, a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz.

**FLOTAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. flottage.*] That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Little used.*]

**FLOTE**, *v. t.* To skim. *Tusser.*

**FLO-TIL/LA**, *n.* [*dim. of flota.*] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

**FLOT/SAM**, } *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on  
**FLOT/SON**, } the sea.

**FLOT/TEN**, *pp.* Skimmed.

**FLOUNCE**, (*floons*) *v. i.* [*D. plonsen.*] 1. To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle as a horse in mire. 2. To move with jerks or agitation.

**FLOUNCE**, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce.

**FLOUNCE**, *n.* A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

**FLOUNDER**, *n.* [*Sw. flundra.*] A flat fish.

**FLOUNDER**, *v. i.* To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle, as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss and tumble.

**FLOUNDER-ING**, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

**FLOUR**, *n.* [*originally flower; Fr. fleur.*] The edible part of corn; meal.

**FLOUR**, *v. t.* [*Sp. florear.*] 1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. 2. To sprinkle with flour.

**FLOURED**, *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

**FLOURING**, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

**FLOURISH**, (*flurish*) *v. i.* [*L. floresco.*] 1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy, growing plant. 2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honor. 3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion. 4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented. 5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery. 6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines. 7. To move or play in bold and irregular notes, or without settled form. 9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

**FLOURISH**, (*flurish*) *v. t.* 1. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with anything showy. 2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures. 3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish. 4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. 5. To adorn; to embellish. *Shak.* 6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

**FLOURISH**, (*flurish*) *n.* 1. Beauty; showy splendor. 2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show. 3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver. 4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing.

**FLOURISHED**, (*flurish*) *pp.* Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

**FLOURISH-ER**, (*flurish-er*) *n.* 1. One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers. 2. One who brandishes. 3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

**FLOURISH-ING**, (*flurish-ing*) *ppr.* or *a.* Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

**FLOURISH-ING-LY**, (*flurish-ing-ly*) *adv.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

**FLOUT**, *v. t.* [*Scot. flyte.*] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt. *Walton.*

**FLOUT**, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

**FLOUT**, *n.* A mock; an insult.

**FLOUTED**, *pp.* Mocked; treated with contempt.

**FLOUTER**, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

**FLOUTING**, *ppr.* Mocking; insulting; flouting.

**FLOUTING-LY**, *adv.* With flouting; insulting.

**FLOW**, *v. i.* [*Sax. flowan.*] 1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. 2. To melt; to become liquid. 3. To proceed; to issue. 4. To abound; to have in abundance. 5. To be full; to be copious; as, *flowing* cups or goblets. 6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity. 7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. 8. To hang loose and waving. 9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb*. 10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood. 11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. 12. To move in a stream, as air.

**FLOW**, *v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate.

**FLOW**, *n.* 1. A stream of water or other fluid; a current.

2. A current of water with a swell or rise. 3. A stream of any thing. 4. Abundance; copiousness with action.

5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command, and facility of speaking; volubility. 6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

**FLOWED**, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

**FLOWER**, *n.* [*Fr. fleur; Sp. flor.*] 1. In *botany*, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings—2. In *vulgar* acceptation, a blossom of flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded. 3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth. 4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. 5. The finest part; the essence. 6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. 7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*, which see.—*Flowers.* 1. In *rhetoric*, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition. 2. Menstrual discharges.

**FLOWER**, *v. i.* 1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. 2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh and vigorous. 3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.

4. To come as cream from the surface.

**FLOWER**, *v. t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

**FLOWER-AGE**, *n.* Store of flowers. *Dict.*

**FLOWER-DE-LIS**, *n.* [*Fr. fleur de lis.*] 1. In *heraldry*, a bearing representing a lily, the hieroglyphic of royal majesty—2. In *botany*, the iris, a genus of *monogynian triandrous*, called, also, *flag-flower*, and often written, incorrectly, *flower-de-luce*.

**FLOWERED**, *pp.* Embellished with figures of flowers.

**FLOWER-ET**, *n.* [*Fr. fleurlette.*] A small flower; a floret.

*Dryden.*

**FLOWER-FENCE**, *n.* The name of certain plants.

**FLOWER-GAR-DEN**, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

**FLOWER-GEN-TLE**, *n.* A plant, the amaranth.

**FLOWER-I-NESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers. 2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

**FLOWER-ING**, *ppr.* 1. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants. 2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

**FLOWER-ING**, *n.* 1. The season when plants blossom. 2. The act of adorning with flowers.

**FLOWER-ING-BUSH**, *n.* A plant.

**FLOWER-IN-WOVEN**, *a.* Adorned with flowers.

**FLOWER-KIR-TLED**, *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers. *Milton.*

**FLOWER-LESS**, *a.* Having no flower. *Chaucer.*

**FLOWER-STALK**, *n.* In *botany*, the peduncle of a plant or the stem that supports the flower.

**FLOWER-Y**, *a.* 1. Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms. 2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms. 3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid.

**FLOWING**, *ppr.* Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating.

**FLOWING**, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.

**FLOWING-LY**, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

**FLOWING-NESS**, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction. *Nichols.*

**FLOWK**, or **FLUKE**, *n.* [*Sax. flocc.*] A flounder. *Carew.*

**FLOWK/WORT**, *n.* A plant.

**FLOWN**, *pp.* of *fly*.

**FLUATE**, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the fluorine acid combined with a base.

**FLUCTU-ANT**, *a.* [*L. fluctuans.*] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady. *L'Estrange.*

**FLUCTU-ATE**, *v. i.* [*L. fluctuo.*] 1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave. 2. To float backward and forward, as on waves. 3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady. 4. To be irresolute or undetermined. 5. To rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes.

**FLUCTU-A-TING**, *ppr.* 1. Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling. 2. *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable.

**FLUC-TU-ATION**, *n.* [*L. fluctuatio.*] 1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction. 2. A wavering unsteadiness. 3. A rising and falling suddenly.

**FLUDER**, or **FLUDDER**, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the diving kind, nearly as large as a goose.

**FLUE**, *n.* A passage for smoke in a chimney.

**FLUE**, *n.* [*G. flaum; L. pluma.*] Soft down or fur; very fine hair. [*Local.*] *Tooke.*

FLU-ELLEN, *n.* The female speedwell, a plant.  
 FLU'ENCE, for *fluency*.  
 FLU'EN-CY, *n.* [*L. fluens.*] 1. The quality of flowing, applied to speech or language; smoothness; freedom from harshness. 2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility. 3. Affluence; abundance; [obs.]  
 FLU'ENT, *a.* 1. Liquid; flowing. 2. Flowing; passing. 3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness. 4. Flowing; voluble; smooth.  
 FLU'ENT, *n.* 1. A stream; a current of water; [*little used.*] 2. The variable or flowing quantity in fluxions.  
 FLU'ENT-LY, *adv.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction.  
 FLU'GEL-MAN, *n.* [*G.*] In German, the leader of a file. But with us, a soldier who stands on the wing of a body of men, and gives the time for the motions.  
 FLU'ID, *a.* [*L. fluidus.*] Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid, as water, spirit, air.  
 FLU'ID, *n.* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure.  
 FLU-IDI'TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impregnable to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid state.  
 FLU-ID-NESS, *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity, which see.  
 FLUKE, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.  
 FLUKE, or FLOWK, *n.* A flounder.  
 FLOKE-WORM, *n.* The gourd-worm, a species of *fasciola*.  
 FLUME, *n.* [*Sax. flum.*] The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.  
 FLUM-MER-Y, *n.* [*W. Hymer.*] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; *pp.*—2. In vulgar use, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flatness.  
 FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fling*.  
 FLU-O-BORATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.  
 FLU-O-BORIC, *a.* The fluoboric acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and boron. *Davy*.  
 FLU'OR, *n.* [*Low L.*] 1. A fluid state. 2. Menstrual flux.—3. In mineralogy, lute of lime.  
 FLU'OR-AC-ID, *n.* The acid of fluor.  
 FLU'OR-A-TED, *a.* Combined with fluoric acid.  
 FLU'ORIC, *a.* Pertaining to fluor.  
 FLU'OR-IN, *n.* The supposed basis of fluoric acid.  
 FLU'OR-INE, } *Davy*.  
 FLU'OR-OUS, *a.* The fluorous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.  
 FLU-O-SIL-I-CATE, *n.* In chemistry, a compound of fluoric acid, with some other substance. *Silliman*.  
 FLU-O-SIL-I-CIC, *a.* Composed of or containing fluoric acid with silic.  
 FLUR. See FLURRY.  
 FLURRY, *n.* 1. A sudden blast or gust; or a light, temporary breeze. 2. A sudden shower of short duration. 3. Agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.  
 FLURRY, *v. t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.  
 FLUSH, *v. i.* [*G. fliesen.*] 1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush. 2. To come in haste; to start. 3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush. 4. To become suddenly red; to glow. 5. To be gay, splendid or beautiful.  
 FLUSH, *v. t.* 1. To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face. 2. To exalt; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy.  
 FLUSH, *a.* 1. Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright. 2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished. 3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal.  
 FLUSH, *n.* 1. A sudden flow of blood to the face; or, more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood. 2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow. 3. Bloom; growth; abundance. 4. [*Fr., Sp. fluz.*] A run of cards of the same suit. 5. A term for a number of ducks. *Spenser*.  
 FLUSHED, *pp.* 1. Overspread or tinged with a red color from the flowing of blood to the face. 2. Elated; excited; animated.  
 FLUSHER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird.  
 FLUSHING, *pp.* Overspreading with red; glowing  
 FLUSHING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.  
 FLASHNESS, *n.* Freshness. *Bp. Gauden*.  
 FLUSTER, *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.  
 FLUSTER, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.  
 FLUSTER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.  
 FLUSTERED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.  
 FLUTE, *n.* [*Fr. flûte.*] 1. A small wind instrument; a pipe with lateral holes or stops, played by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with

the fingers. 2. A channel in a column or pillar, a perpendicular furrow or cavity, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster. 3. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers.  
 FLUTE, *v. i.* To play on a flute. *Chaucer*.  
 FLUTE, *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in a column.  
 FLUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Channelled; furrowed.—2. In music thin; fine; flutelike. *Busby*.  
 FLUTER, *n.* One who plays on the flute. *Chaucer*.  
 FLUTING, *pp.* Channeling; cutting furrows; as in a column.  
 FLUTING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work.  
 FLUTIST, *n.* A performer on the flute. *Busby*.  
 FLUTTER, *v. i.* [*Sax. floteran.*] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover. 2. To move about briskly, irregularly or with great bustle and show, without consequence. 3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations. 4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.  
 FLUTTER, *v. t.* 1. To drive in disorder. 2. To hurry the mind; to agitate. 3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.  
 FLUTTER, *n.* 1. Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation. 2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind. 3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.  
 FLUTTERED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.  
 FLUTTER-ING, *pp.* Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights; hovering; agitating.  
 FLUTTER-ING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.  
 FLU-VI-AT'IC, } *a.* [*L. fluvialis.*] Belonging to rivers;  
 FLU-VI-AL, } growing or living in streams or ponds;  
 FLU-VI-A-TILE, } *a.* [*L. fluvialis.*] Belonging to rivers. *Kirwan*.  
 FLUX, *n.* [*L. fluxus.*] 1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid. 2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. 3. Any flow or issue of matter.—In medicine, an extraordinary issue or evacuation.—4. In hydrography, the flow of the tide.—5. In metallurgy, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals. 6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat. 7. That which flows or is discharged. 8. Concurrence; confluence; [*little used.*]  
 FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. [*Not well authorized.*]  
 FLUX, *v. t.* 1. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid. 2. To salivate; [*little used.*] *South*.  
 FLUX-A-TION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others. *Leslie*.  
 FLUXED, *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.  
 FLUX-I-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.  
 FLUX-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being melted or fused.  
 FLUX-ILI-TY, *n.* [*Low L. fluxilis.*] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied.  
 FLUXION, *n.* [*L. fluxio.*] 1. The act of flowing. 2. The matter that flows.—3. Fluxions, in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, or a method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.  
 FLUXION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.  
 FLUXION-IST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions. *Berkeley*.  
 † FLUXIVE, *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity. *B. Jonson*.  
 † FLUXURE, *n.* A flowing or fluid matter. *Drayton*.  
 FLÿ, *v. i.* *pret. flew*; *part. flown*. [*Sax. fleogan.*] 1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as fowls. 2. To pass or move in air, by the force of wind or other impulse. 3. To rise in air. 4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. 5. To move rapidly, in any manner. 6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness or escape. 7. To pass rapidly, as time. 8. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle. 9. To spring by an elastic force. 10. To pass swiftly, as rumor or report. 11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape. 12. To flutter; to vibrate or play.  
 To fly at, to spring towards; to rush on; to fall on suddenly.—To fly in the face. 1. To insult. 2. To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition.—To fly off. 1. To separate or depart suddenly. 2. To revolt.—To fly open, to open suddenly or with violence.—To fly out. 1. To rush out; also, to burst into a passion. 2. To break out into license. 3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.—To let fly. 1. To discharge; to throw or drive with violence.—2. In seamanship, to let go suddenly.  
 FLÿ, *v. t.* 1. To shun; to avoid; to decline. 2. To quit by flight. 3. To attack by a bird of prey; [*obs.*] 4. To cause to float in the air.  
 FLÿ, *n.* [*Sax. fleoge.*] 1. In zoology, a winged insect of various species.—2. In mechanics, a cross with leaden weights at the ends. 3. That part of a vane which points

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

and shows which way the wind blows. 4. The extent of an ensign, flag or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind.

FLYBANE, *n.* A plant called *catch-fly*.

FLYBIT-TEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies. *Shak.*

FLYBLOW, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

FLYBLOW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLYBOAT, *n.* A large, flat-bottomed Dutch vessel.

FLY-CATCHER, *n.* 1. One that hunts flies.—2. In zoology, a genus of birds, the *muscipapa*. *Encyc.*

FLYER, *n.* 1. One that flies or flees; usually written *flier*.

2. One that uses wings. 3. The fly of a jack.—4. In architecture, stairs that do not wind, but are made of an oblong square figure. 5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.

FLYFISH, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLYFISHING, *n.* Angling; the art of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

FLYFLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies. *Congreve.*

FLY-HONEY-SUCKLE, *n.* A plant, the *lonicera*.

FLYING, *ppr.* 1. Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding. 2. *a.* Floating; waving. 3. *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion.—*Flying colors*, a phrase expressing triumph.

FLYING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats.

FLYING-FISH, *n.* A small fish which flies by means of its pectoral fins. It is of the genus *exocoetus*.

FLYING-PARTY, *n.* In military affairs, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

FLYING-PINION, *n.* The part of a clock, having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air.

FLY-TRAP, *n.* In botany, a species of sensitive plant.

FLY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose leaves are said to produce flies, from a little bag on the surface.

FŒAL, *n.* [*Sax. fola, folc.*] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.

FŒAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.

FŒAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FŒAL-BIT, *n.* A plant.

FŒALFOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, *tussilago*.

FŒAM, *n.* [*Sax. fœm, fœm.*] Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.

FŒAM, *v. i.* 1. To froth; to gather foam. 2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

FŒAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence.

FŒAMING, *ppr.* Frothing; fuming.

FŒAMING-LY, *adv.* Frothily.

FŒAMY, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

FOB, *n.* [*qu. G. fuppe.*] A little pocket for a watch.

FOB, *v. t.* [*G. foppen.*] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.—*To fob off*, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [*A love word.*] *Shak.*

FOBBED, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOBBING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

FŒCAL, *a.* [*L. focus.*] Belonging to a focus.

FŒCIL, *n.* [*Fr. focille.*] The greater foecil is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser foecil is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg.

FŒCIL-LATION, *n.* [*L. focillo.*] Comfort; support.

FŒCUS, *n.*; *plu. Focuses, or Foci.* [*L. focus.*] 1. In optics, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted.—2. In geometry and conic sections, a certain point in the parabola, ellipsis and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur or meet. 3. A central point; point of concentration.

FODDER, *n.* [*Sax. foddor, or fother.*] 1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses and sheep, as hay, straw and other kinds of vegetables.—2. In mining, a measure containing 20 hundred, or 22 hundred.

FODDER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c.

FODDERED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass.

FODDERER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.

FODDERING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.

FŒDI-ENT, *a.* [*L. fodio, to dig.*] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [*Little used.*]

FŒE, (*fo*) *n.* [*Sax. fah.*] 1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge or malice against another. 2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another; an adversary. 3. *Foe*, like *enemy*, in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war. 4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher.

† FŒE, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy. *Spenser.*

† FŒEHOOD, *n.* Enmity. *Bedell.*

† FŒELIKE, *a.* Like an enemy. *Sandys.*

† FŒEMAN, *n.* An enemy in war. *Spenser.*

FŒETUS. See FŒTUS.

FOG, *n.* [*It. sfogo.*] 1. A dense, watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. 2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, *n.* [*W. fog.*] After-grass; a second growth of grass, but it signifies, also, long grass that remains on land. Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called, in *New England*, *the old turf*.

FOG, *v. t.* To overcast; to darken. *Sherrwood.*

FOG, *v. i.* [*Fr. vogue.*] To have power. *Milton.*

FOGBANK, *n.* At sea, an appearance, in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOGGAGE, *n.* Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer. *Encyc.*

FOGGI-LY, *adv.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FOGGI-NESS, *n.* The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOGGY, *a.* 1. Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations. 2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors.

3. Producing frequent fogs. 4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.

FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; the same as *po* and *fy*.

† FOIBLE, *a.* Weak. *Herbert.*

FOYBLE, *n.* [*Fr. foible.*] A particular moral weakness; a failing.

FOIL, *v. t.* [*In Norm. afolee.*] 1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. 2. To blunt; to dull. 3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible.

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

FOIL, *n.* [*W. fwyll.*] A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing.

FOIL, *n.* [*Fr. feuille; It. foglia.*] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal used in gilding.—2. Among jewelers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular color. 3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage. 4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection.

FOILABLE, *a.* Which may be foiled. *Cotgrave.*

FOILED, *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOILER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOILING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOILING, *n.* Among hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. *Fodd.*

FOIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. poindre.*] 1. To push in fencing. *Spenser*

2. To prick; to sting; [*not in use.*]

FOIN, *v. i.* [*Fr. poindre.*] To push in fencing. *Spenser*

FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust. *Robinson.*

FOINING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.

FOINING-LY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.

† FOIS'ON, *n.* [*L. fusio.*] Plenty; abundance.

FOIST, *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or with out warrant.

† FOIST, *n.* A light and fast-sailing ship. *Beaumont*

FOIST, *v. i.* To sink; to be fusty.

FOISTED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully.

FOISTER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.

FOISTED, *a.* Mustied. See FUSTY.

FOISTI-NESS, *n.* Fustiness, which see.

FOISTING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.

FOISTY, *a.* Fusty, which see.

FOLD, *n.* [*Sax. fold, fælde.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter. 2. A flock of sheep. 3. A limit; [*not in use.*]

FOLD, *n.* [*Sax. feald.*] 1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another.—2. In composition, the same quantity added; as *four-fold*.

FOLD, *v. t.* [*Sax. fealdan.*] 1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits. 2. To double and insert one part in another. 3. To double or lay together, as the arms. 4. To confine sheep in a fold.

FOLD, *v. i.* To close over another of the same kind.

FOLDAGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep.

FOLDIED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; kept in a fold.

FOLDER, *n.* 1. An instrument used in folding paper. 2. One that folds.

FOLDING, *ppr.* 1. Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold. 2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another.

FOLDING, *n.* 1. A fold; a doubling.—2. Among farmers, the keeping of sheep in inclosures.

FOLIA-CEOUS, *a.* [*L. foliaceus.*] 1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers. *Foliateous glands* are

- those situated on leaves. 2. Consisting of leaves or thin lamina; having the form of a leaf or plate.
- FOLIAGE**, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage*.] 1. Leaves in general. 2. A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches.
- FOLIAGE**, *v. t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves. *Drummond.*
- FOLIAGED**, *a.* Furnished with foliage. *Shenstone.*
- FOLIATE**, *v. t.* [L. *foliatus*.] 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamin. 2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.
- FOLIATE**, *a.* In botany, leafy; furnished with leaves.
- FOLIATED**, *pp.* 1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.—2. In mineralogy, consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar.
- FOLIATION**, *n.* [L. *foliatio*.] 1. In botany, the leafing of plants; vernalion; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. 2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf or foil. 3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass.
- FOLIATURE**, *n.* The state of being beaten into foil.
- FOLIER**, *n.* Goldsmith's foil.
- FOLIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing leaves.
- FOLIO**, *n.* [L. *folium*.] 1. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.—2. Among merchants, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.
- FOLIOLE**, *n.* A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.
- FOLIO-MORT**, *a.* [L. *folium mortuum*.] Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; filem.
- FOLIOT**, *n.* [It. *foletto*.] A kind of demon. *Burton.*
- FOLIOUS**, *a.* 1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. *Brown.*—2. In botany, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.
- FOLK** (fōke) *n.* [Sax. *folc*; D. *volk*; G. *volk*; Sw. *folk*; Dan. *folk*.] 1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. 2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as old folks, and young folks.—3. In Scripture, the singular number is used; as, a few sick folk. 4. Animals. *Prov.* xxx.
- FOLKLAND** (fōkel'land) *n.* [Sax. *folcland*.] In English law, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord.
- FOLK-MOTE** (fōke'mote) *n.* [Sax. *folcmote*.] An assembly of the people, to consult respecting public affairs.
- FOLLICULAR**, *n.* [L. *folliculus*.] 1. In botany, a univalvular pericarp; a seed vessel. 2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air. 3. A little bag, in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity.
- FOLLICULOUS**, *a.* Having or producing follicles.
- FOLLIFUL**, *a.* Full of folly. *Shenstone.*
- FOLLILY**, *adv.* Foolishly. *Wickliffe.*
- FOLLOW**, *v. t.* [Sax. *folgian*, *folian*, *fyrgan*.] 1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride or move behind, but in the same direction. 2. To pursue; to chase. 3. To accompany; to attend in a journey. 4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend, for any purpose. 5. To succeed in order of time; to come after. 6. To be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause. 7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. 8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. 9. To imitate; to copy. 10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another. 11. To observe; to practice; to act in conformity to. 12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to attain. 13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business. 14. To adhere to; to side with. 15. To adhere to; to honor; to worship; to serve. 16. To be led or guided by. 17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by.
- FOLLOW**, *v. i.* 1. To come after another. 2. To attend; to accompany. 3. To be posterior in time. 4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. 5. To result, as an inference.—To follow on, to continue pursuit or endeavor; to persevere.
- FOLLOWED**, *pp.* Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to.
- FOLLOWER**, *n.* 1. One who comes, goes or moves after another, in the same course. 2. One that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions or example. 3. One who obeys, worships and honors. 4. An adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system. 5. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent. 6. One under the command of another. 7. One of the same faction or party.
- FOLLOWING**, *pp.* Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from; adhering to; obeying; observing; using; practicing; proceeding in the same course.
- FOLLY**, *n.* [Fr. *folie*.] 1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding. 2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an imprudent act. 3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes. *Bible.* 4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.
- FORMA-HANT**, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *aquarius*.
- FOMENT**, *v. t.* [L. *fomento*.] 1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm liquors. 2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. 3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements.
- FOMENTATION**, *n.* 1. The act of applying warm liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels. 2. The lotion applied, or to be applied, to a diseased part. 3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.
- FOMENTED**, *pp.* Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged; instigated.
- FOMENTER**, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.
- FOMENTING**, *pp.* 1. Applying warm lotions. 2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.
- FON**, *n.* [Chaucer, *fonne*.] A fool; an idiot.
- FOND**, *a.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Scot. *fon*.] 1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent. 2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent. 3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. 4. Relishing highly. 5. Trifling; valued by folly; [*little used*.]
- FOND**, *v. t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to coddle.
- FOND**, *v. i.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on [*little used*.] *Shak.*
- FONDLE**, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress.
- FONDLED**, *pp.* Treated with affection, caressed.
- FONDLER**, *n.* One who fondles.
- FONDLING**, *pp.* Caressing; treating with tenderness.
- FONDLING**, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.
- FONDLY**, *adv.* 1. Foolishly; weakly; with great or indiscreet affection. 2. With great or extreme affection.
- FONDNESS**, *n.* 1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment; [*obs.*] 2. Foolish tenderness. 3. Tender passion; warm affection. 4. Strong inclination or propensity. 5. Strong appetite or relish.
- FONE**, *pl. of foe.* *Spenser.*
- FONT**, *n.* [Fr. *font*; Sp. *fuente*; It. *fonte*; L. *fons*.] A large basin or stone vessel, in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.
- FONT**, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*.] A complete assortment of printing types of one size.
- FONTIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a font, source or origin.
- FONTANEL**, *n.* 1. An issue for the discharge of humors from the body. 2. A vacancy in the infant cranium.
- FON-TANGE** (fon-tan'j) *n.* [Fr.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head dress. *Addison.*
- FOOD**, *n.* [Sax. *fool*, *foda*.] 1. In a general sense, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutrient to plants. 2. Meat; aliment; victuals provisions, whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment. 3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants. 4. Something that sustains, nourishes and augments.
- FOOD**, *v. t.* To feed. *Barret.*
- FOODFUL** [L. *a*.] Supplying food; full of food.
- FOODLESS**, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.
- FOODY**, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*
- FOOL**, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *foi*; It. *folle*.] 1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot.—2. In common language, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or a person who acts absurdly.—3. In Scripture, fool is often used for a wicked or depraved person. 4. A weak Christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief *Luke*, xxiv. 5. A term of indignity and reproach. 6. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon.
- To play the fool. 1. To act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport. 2. To act like one void of understanding.—To put the fool on, to impose on; to delude.—To make a fool of, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.
- FOOL**, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport or mirth.
- FOOL**, *v. t.* 1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on. 2. To insult; to make foolish. *Shak.* 3. To cheat.
- To fool away. 1. To spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage. 2. To spend for things of no value or use, to expend imprudently.
- FOOL**, *n.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream. *Shak.*
- FOOL-BOLD**, *a.* Foolishly bold. *Bale.*
- FOOL-BORN**, *n.* Foolish from the birth. *Shak.*
- FOOLED**, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; imposed on.
- FOOLER-Y**, *n.* 1. The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles. 2. An act of folly or weakness. 3. Object of folly.
- FOOL-HAPPY**, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance. *Spenser.*
- FOOL-HARDINESS**, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness. *Dryden.*

**FOOL-HARDISE**, *n.* Foolhardiness. *Spenser.*  
**FOOL-HARDY**, *a.* Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.  
**FOOLING**, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.  
**FOOLISH**, *a.* 1. Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect. 2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things. 3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling. 4. Ridiculous; despicable.—5. In *Scripture*, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness. 6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful.  
**FOOLISH-LY**, *adv.* 1. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly. 2. Wickedly; sinfully.  
**FOOLISH-NESS**, *n.* 1. Folly; want of understanding. 2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.—3. In a *Scriptural sense*, absurdity; folly.  
**FOOLS-CAP**, *n.* A kind of paper of small size.  
**FOOLS-PARSLEY**, *n.* A plant of the genus *ethusa*.  
**FOOLSTONES**, *n.* A plant, the *orchis*.  
**FOOLTRAP**, *n.* A trap to catch fools; as a *flytrap*.  
**FOOT**, *n.*; *plu.* **FEET**. [*Sax. fot, fet.*] 1. In *animal bodies*, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step. 2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of any thing that supports a body. 3. The lower part; the base. 4. The lower part; the bottom. 5. Foundation; condition; state. 6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles.—7. In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. 8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot.—9. In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse. 10. Step; pace. 11. Level; par; [*obs.*] 12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.—*By foot*, or, rather, *on foot*, by walking; as, to go or pass *on foot*.—*To set on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put in motion. Hence, to be *on foot*, is to be in motion.  
**FOOT**, *v. i.* 1. To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip. 2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly*.  
**FOOT**, *v. t.* 1. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. 2. To settle; to begin to fix. 3. To tread. 4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot. 5. To seize and hold with the foot; [*not used.*] 6. To add or make a foot.  
**FOOTBALL**, *n.* 1. A ball, consisting of an inflated bladder, cast in leather, to be driven by the foot. 2. The sport or practice of kicking the foot-ball.  
**FOOTBAND**, *n.* A band of infantry.  
**FOOTBOY**, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery.  
**FOOTBREADTH**, *n.* The breadth of the foot.  
**FOOTBRIDGE**, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers.  
*Sidney.*  
**FOOTCLOTH**, *n.* A sumpter cloth. *Shak.*  
**FOOTED**, *pp.* Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.  
**FOOTED**, *a.* Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*  
**FOOTFALL**, *n.* A trip or stumble. *Shak.*  
**FOOTFIGHT**, *n.* A conflict by persons on foot.  
**FOOTGUARDS**, *n. plu.* Guards of infantry.  
**FOOTHALT**, *n.* A disease incident to sheep.  
**FOOTHOLD**, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.  
**FOOTHOT**, *adv.* Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting. *Gower.*  
**FOOTING**, *ppr.* Dancing; treading; settling.  
**FOOTING**, *n.* 1. Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on. 2. Support; root. 3. Basis; foundation. 4. Place; stable position. 5. Permanent settlement. 6. Tread; step; walk. 7. Dance; tread to measure. 8. Steps; road; track. 9. State; condition; settlement.  
**FOOTLESS**, *a.* Without feet.  
**FOOTLICKER**, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a flatterer. *Shak.*  
**FOOTMAN**, *n.* 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot. 2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.  
**FOOTMANSHIP**, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner.  
**FOOTMANTLE**, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean in riding.  
**FOOTPACE**, *n.* A slow step, as in walking; a broad stair. *Johnson.*  
**FOOTPAD**, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.  
**FOOTPATH**, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.  
**FOOTPLOUGH**, *n.* A kind of swing-plough.  
**FOOTPOST**, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.  
**FOOTROPE**, *n.* The lower holtrope.  
**FOOTROT**, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.  
**FOOTSOLDIER**, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

**FOOTSTALK**, *n.* In *botany*, a petiole.  
**FOOTSTALL**, *n.* A woman's stirrup. *Johnson.*  
**FOOTSTEP**, *n.* 1. A track; the mark or impression of the foot. 2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued.—*Footsteps*, plural. 1. Example. 2. Way; course.  
**FOOTSTOOL**, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.  
**FOOTWA-LING**, *n.* The whole inside planks or lining of a ship.  
**FOP**, *n.* [*Sp. and Port. guapo.*] A vain man, of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb.  
**FOP DOO-DLE**, *n.* An insignificant fellow. *Hudibras.*  
**FOPPING**, *n.* A petty fop. *Tickell.*  
**FOPPERY**, *n.* 1. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly. 2. Folly; impertinence. 3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.  
**FOPPISH**, *a.* 1. Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion. 2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.  
**FOPPISH-LY**, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.  
**FOPPISH-NESS**, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.  
**FOR**, *prep.* [*Sax. for, or fore; D. voor; G. für and vor; Sw. för; Dan. for, för.*] 1. Against; in the place of. 2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution. 3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another. 4. In the place of; instead of. 5. In the character of; noting resemblance. 6. Towards; with the intention of going to. 7. In advantage of; for to; in favor of. 8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of. 9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive. 10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming or possession. 11. Towards the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. 12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy. 13. Against or on account of; in prevention of. 14. Because; on account of; by reason of. 15. With respect or regard to; on the part of. 16. Through a certain space; during a certain time. 17. In quest of; in order to obtain. 18. According to; as far as. 19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. 20. Towards; of tendency to. 21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, towards or in regard to. 22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. 23. Towards; with tendency to, or in favor of. 24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. 25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, towards, noting advantage. 26. In recompense of; in return of. 27. In proportion to; or, rather, looking towards, regarding. 28. By means of. 29. By the want of.—30. *For my life or heart*, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase.—31. *For to*, denoting purpose; now *obsolete*, except in vulgar language.  
**FOR**, *conj.* 1. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. 2. Because; on this account that; properly, *for that*.—*For as much*, compounded, *forasmuch*, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of.—*For why*, [*Fr. pour quoi*]; because; for this reason.  
**FOR**, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *against*, that is, *before*, or *away, aside*.  
**FORAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. fourrage; Sp. forrage.*] 1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle; as, grass, pasture, hay, corn and oats. 2. The act of providing forage. 3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad.  
**FORAGE**, *v. i.* 1. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about, and feeding or stripping the country. 2. To wander far; to rove; [*obs.*] 3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.  
**FORAGE**, *v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c.  
**FORAGER**, *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.  
**FORAGING**, *ppr. or a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping.  
**FORAGING**, *n.* An incursion for forage or plunder.  
**FORAMINIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. foramen.*] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [*Little used.*]  
**FOR-AS-MUCH**. See *For*.  
**FOR-BAD**, *pret. of forbid*.  
**FOR-BATHE**, *v. t.* To bathe. *Sackville.*  
**FOR-BEAR**, *v. t.*; *pret. forbore*; *pp. forbore*. [*Sax. forberan.*] 1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding. 2. To pause; to delay. 3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion, or entering on an affair. 4. To refuse; to decline. 5. To be patient; to restrain from action or violence.  
**FOR-BEAR**, *v. t.* 1. To avoid voluntarily; to decline. 2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. 3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience. 4. To withhold.  
**FOR-BEARANCE**, *n.* 1. The act of avoiding, shunning or omitting. 2. Command of temper; restraint of passions. 3. The exercise of patience; long suffering;

- indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.
- FOR-BEARER**, *n.* One that intermits or intercepts.
- FOR-BEARING**, *ppr.* 1. Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence. 2. *a. patient*; long suffering.
- FOR-BEARING**, *n.* A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long suffering.
- FOR-BID**, *v. t.*; *pret.* *forbad*; *pp.* *forbid, forbidden*. [*Sax. forbodan.*] 1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. 2. To command not to enter. 3. To oppose, to hinder; to obstruct. 4. To accurse; to blast; [*obs.*]
- FOR-BID**, *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; but, in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis.
- FOR-BID**, or **FOR-BID-DEN**, *pp.* 1. Prohibited. 2. Hindered; obstructed.
- FOR-BID-DANCE**, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- FOR-BID-DEN-LY**, *adv.* In an unlawful manner. *Shak.*
- FOR-BID-DEN-NESS**, *n.* A state of being prohibited.
- FOR-BID-DER**, *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.
- FOR-BIDDING**, *ppr.* 1. Prohibiting; hindering. 2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion or dislike; disagreeable.
- FOR-BIDDING**, *n.* Hindrance; opposition. *Shak.*
- FOR-BÛRE**, *pret.* of *forbear*.
- FOR-BÛRE**, *pp.* of *forbear*.
- FORCE**, *n.* [*Fr. force*; *It. forza.*] 1. Strength; active power; vigor; might; energy that may be exerted. 2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion or the action of one body on another. 3. That which causes an operation or moral effect; strength; energy. 4. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. 5. Strength; moral power to convince the mind. 6. Virtue; efficacy. 7. Validity; power to bind or hold. 8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy. 9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion. 10. Internal power.—11. In *law*, any unlawful violence to person or property.—*Physical force* is the force of material bodies.—*Moral force* is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.—*Mechanical force* is the power that belongs to bodies at rest or in motion.
- FORCE**, *v. t.* 1. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. 2. To overpower by strength. 3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; *a sense of very extensive use.* 4. To enforce; to urge; to press. 5. To compel by strength of evidence. 6. To storm; to assault and take by violence. 7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female. 8. To overstrain; to distort. 9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit. 10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison; [*obs.*].—*To force from*, to wrest from; to extort.—*To force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.—*To force wine*, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.—*To force plants*, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.—*To force meat*, is to stuff it.
- FORCE**, *v. i.* 1. To lay stress on; [*obs.*] 2. To strive; [*obs.*] 3. To use violence.
- FORCED**, *pp.* 1. Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished. 2. *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural.
- FORCED-LY**, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.
- FORCED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being forced; distortion.
- FORCEFUL**, *a.* 1. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power. 2. Violent; impetuous.
- FORCEFUL-LY**, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.
- FORCELESS**, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.
- FORCEMEAT**, *n.* A kind of stuffing in cookery.
- FORCEPS**, *n.* [*L.*] *Literally*, a pair of pincers or tongs. In *surgery*, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes.
- FORCER**, *n.* 1. He or that which forces, drives or constrains. 2. The embolus of a pump; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump.
- FORCIBLE**, *a.* 1. Powerful; strong; mighty. 2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force. 3. Efficacious; active. 4. Powerful; acting with force; impressive. 5. Containing force; acting by violence. 6. Done by force; suffered by force. 7. Valid; binding; obligatory; [*obs.*]
- FORCIBLE-NESS**, *n.* Force; violence.
- FORCIBLY**, *adv.* 1. By violence or force. 2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively. 3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength.
- FORCING**, *ppr.* 1. Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing. 2. Causing to ripen before the nat-
- ural season, as fruit. 3. Fining wine by a speedy process.
- FORCING**, *n.* 1. In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat. 2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.
- FORCI-PATED**, *a.* Formed like a pair of pincers, to open and inclose. *Derham.*
- FORCI-PATION**, *n.* Squeezing or tearing with pincers, formerly, a mode of punishment. *Bacon.*
- FORD**, *n.* [*Sax. ford, fyrd.*] 1. A place in a river or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot or by wading. 2. A stream; a current.
- FORD**, *v. t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.
- FORD-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.
- FORD'ED**, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.
- FORDING**, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot.
- † **FOR-DÛ**, *v. t.* [*Sax. fordon.*] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary. *Chaucer.*
- FORE**, *a.* [*Sax. fore, foran*; *G. vor*; *D. voor*; *Sw. för*, *Dan. för.*] Advanced; being or coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; antecedent; being in front or towards the face.
- FORE**, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.—In *seamen's language*, *fore and aft* signifies the whole length of the ship, or from end to end, from stem to stern.—*Fore*, in composition, denotes, for the most part, priority of time; sometimes, advance in place.
- FORE-AD-MONISH**, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.
- FORE-AD-VICE**, *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish.
- FORE-AL-LEDGE**, (*fore-al-lej'*) *v. t.* To alledge before.
- FORE-AP-POINT**, *v. t.* To appoint beforehand.
- FORE-AP-POINTMENT**, *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.
- FORE-ARM**, *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.
- FORE-BÛDE**, *v. t.* 1. To foretell; to prognosticate. 2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.
- FORE-BÛDEMENT**, *n.* A presaging; presagement.
- FORE-BÛDER**, *n.* 1. One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer. 2. A foreknower.
- FORE-BÛDING**, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing.
- FORE-BÛDING**, *n.* Prognostication.
- FORE-BRACE**, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the fore-sail.
- † **FORE-BY**, *prep.* Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*
- FORE-CAST**, *v. t.* 1. To foresee; to provide against. 2. To scheme; to plan before execution. 3. To adjust, contrive or appoint beforehand.
- FORE-CAST**, *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.
- FORE-CAST**, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it.
- FORE-CASTER**, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.
- FORE-CASTING**, *ppr.* Contriving previously.
- FORE-CAS-TLE**, *n.* A short deck in the forepart of a ship above the upper deck.
- FORE-CHÛSEN**, (*fore-chÛzn*) *a.* Preelected; chosen beforehand.
- FORE-CIT'ED**, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.
- FORE-CLOSE**, *v. t.* To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.—*To foreclose a mortgager, in law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption.
- FORE-CLOS'URE**, (*fore-klo'shÛr*) *n.* 1. Prevention. 2. The act of foreclosing.
- FORE-CON-CEIVE**, *v. t.* To preconceive. *Bacon.*
- FORE-DATE**, *v. t.* To date before the true time.
- FORE-DAT'ED**, *pp.* Dated before the true time.
- FORE-DECK**, *n.* The forepart of a deck, or of a ship.
- FORE-DE-SIGN**, (*fore-de-sine'*) *v. t.* To plan beforehand, to intend previously. *Cheyne.*
- FORE-DE-TERMINE**, *v. t.* To decree beforehand.
- FORE-DOOM**, *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate. *Dryden.*
- FORE-DOOM**, *n.* Previous doom or sentence.
- FORE-DÛOR**, *n.* The door in the front of a house.
- FORE-END**, *n.* The anterior part. *Bacon.*
- FORE-EL-DER**, *n.* [*fore and elder.*] An ancestor.
- \* **FORE-FATHER**, *n.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree; usually in a remote degree.
- FORE-FEND**, *v. t.* 1. To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit. *Dryden.* 2. To defend; to guard; to secure.
- \* **FORE-FIN'GER**, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

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

FORE-FLOW, *v. t.* To flow before. *Dryden.*  
 FOREFOOT, *n.* 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped. 2. A hand, in contempt. 3. In a ship, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.  
 FORE-FRONT, *n.* The foremost part.  
 FOREGAME, *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*  
 FORE-GO, *v. t.* 1. To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. 2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. 3. To lose. 4. To go before; to precede; [*obs.*]  
 FORE-GOER, *n.* 1. An ancestor; a progenitor; [*obs.*] 2. One who goes before another. 3. One who forbears to enjoy.  
 FORE-GOING, *ppr.* 1. Forbearing to have, possess or enjoy. 2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent.  
 FORE-GONE, *ppr.* 1. Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. 2. Gone before; past; [*obs.*]  
 FOREGROUND, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.  
 FORE-GUESS, *v. t.* To conjecture. *Sherwood*  
 FOREHAND, *n.* 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider. 2. The chief part.  
 FOREHAND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.  
 FOREHAND-ED, *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable. *Taylor.*—2. In America, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as, a *forehand-ed* farmer. 3. Formed in the foreparts.  
 FOREHEAD, (*for'hed, or rather, for'ed*) *n.* 1. The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes. 2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.  
 FOREHEAD-BALD, *a.* Bald above the forehead.  
 FORE-HEAR, *v. i.* To be informed before.  
 †FORE-HEND, *v. t.* To seize. *Spenser.*  
 FORE-HEW, *v. t.* To hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*  
 †FORE-HOLDING, *n.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications.  
 FOREHOOK, *n.* In ships, a breast-hook.  
 FOREHORSE, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.  
 FOREIGN, (*for'en*) *a.* [*Fr. forain.*] 1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. 2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country. 3. Remote; not belonging; not connected. 4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. 5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. 6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.—7. In law, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner, for the satisfaction of a debt due to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person.—*Foreign plea*, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction.  
 FOREIGN-ER, (*for'en-er*) *n.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks.  
 FOREIGN-NESS, (*for'en-nes*) *n.* Remoteness; want of relation.  
 FORE-IM-AGINE, *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.  
 FORE-JUDGE, (*fore-juj'*) *v. t.* 1. To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.—2. In law, to expel from a court, for mal-practice or non-appearance.  
 FORE-JUDGMENT, *n.* Judgment previously formed.  
 FORE-KNOW, *v. t.* To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.  
 FORE-KNOW-A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.  
 FORE-KNOW-ER, *n.* One that foreknows.  
 FORE-KNOWLEDGE, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.  
 FORE-LE, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.  
 FORELAND, *n.* A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea; a head land.  
 FORE-LAY, *v. t.* 1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. 2. To contrive antecedently.  
 FORE-LEADER, *n.* One who leads others.  
 FORE-LEND, *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand.  
 †FORE-LIFT, *v. t.* To raise aloft any anterior part. *Spenser.*  
 FORE-LOCK, *n.* 1. The lock or hair that grows from the forehead of the head.—2. In sea language, a little flat pointed wedge of iron, used at the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place.  
 FORE-LOOK, *v. t.* To look beforehand or forward.  
 FOREMAN, *n.* 1. The first or chief man; particularly, the chief man of a jury. 2. The chief man in a printing office or other establishment.  
 FOREMAST, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecabin, and carries the fore-sail and foretop-sail yards.  
 FORE-MEANT, (*fore-ment'*) *a.* Intended beforehand.

FORE-MENTIONED, *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse.  
 FOREMOST, *a.* 1. First in place; most advanced. 2. First in dignity.  
 FOREMOTH-ER, *n.* A female ancestor. *Prideaux.*  
 FORENAMED, *a.* 1. Named or nominated before. 2. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.  
 FORENOON, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon.  
 FORENOTICE, *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*  
 FORENSIC, *a.* [*L. forensis.*] Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings.  
 FORE-ORDAIN, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine.  
 FORE-ORDINATION, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.  
 FOREPART, *n.* 1. The part first in time. 2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part. 3. The beginning.  
 FOREPASSED, } *a.* Passed before a certain time. [*Little*  
 FOREPAST, } *used.*  
 FORE-POSSESSED, (*fore-poz-zest'*) *a.* Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.  
 FORE-PRIZE, *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand.  
 FORE-PROMISED, *a.* Promised beforehand; preengaged.  
 FORE-QUOTED, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.  
 FORE-RANK, *n.* The first rank; the front. *Shak.*  
 FORE-REACH, *upon, v. t.* In navigation, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion.  
 †FORE-READ, *v. t.* To signify by tokens. *Spenser.*  
 FORE-READING, *n.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*  
 FORE-RE-CITTED, *a.* Named or recited before.  
 FORE-RE-MEMBERED, *a.* Called to mind previously.  
 FORE-RIGHT, *a.* Ready; forward; quick. *Massinger.*  
 FORE-RIGHT, *adv.* Right forward; onward.  
 FORE-RUN, *v. t.* 1. To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger. 2. To precede; to have the start of.  
 FORE-RUNNER, *n.* 1. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger. 2. An ancestor or predecessor; [*obs.*] 3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow.  
 FORE-SEID, (*fore'sed*) *a.* Spoken before. See *AFORESAID.*  
 FORE-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast.  
 FORE-SAY, *v. t.* To predict; to foretell. *Shak.*  
 FORE-SAY-ING, *n.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*  
 FORE-SEE, *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.  
 FORE-SEEING, *ppr.* Seeing before the event.  
 FORE-SEEN, *ppr.* Seen beforehand.  
 FORE-SEER, *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.  
 FORE-SEIZE, *v. t.* To seize beforehand.  
 FORE-SHADOW, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.  
 FORE-SHAME, *v. t.* To shame; to bring reproach on.  
 FORE-SHEW. See *FORESHOW.*  
 FORE-SHIP, *n.* The forepart of a ship. *Acts xxvii.*  
 FORE-SHORTEN, *v. t.* In painting, to shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.  
 FORE-SHORTEN-ING, *n.* In painting, the act of shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind.  
 FORE-SHOW, *v. t.* 1. To show beforehand; to prognosticate. 2. To predict; to foretell. 3. To represent beforehand.  
 FORE-SHOW-ER, *n.* One who predicts.  
 FORE-SHROUDS, *n.* The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.  
 FORE-SIDE, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside.  
 FORE-SIGHT, *n.* 1. Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing. 2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence.  
 FORE-SIGHT-FULL, *a.* Prescient; provident.  
 FORE-SIGNIFY, *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.  
 FORE-SKIN, *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.  
 FORE-SKIRT, *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before. *Shak.*  
 †FORE-SLACK, *v. t.* To neglect by idleness. *Spenser.*  
 †FORE-SLOW, *v. t.* 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. 2. To neglect; to omit.  
 †FORE-SLOW, *v. i.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shak.*  
 FORE-SPEAK, *v. t.* 1. To foresee; to foreshow; to foretell or predict. 2. To forbid; [*not used.*] 3. To bewitch [*not used.*]  
 †FORE-SPEAKING, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface.  
 †FORE-SPEECH, *n.* A preface. *Sherwood.*  
 FORE-SPENT, *a.* 1. Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted. 2. Past; [*little used.*] *Spenser.*

- FORE-SPURER**, *n.* One that rides before. *Shak.*
- FOREST**, *n.* [It. *foresta*; Fr. *forêt*; Arm. *forest*.] 1. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees.—In *America*, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent.—2. In *law*, in *Great Britain*, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure.—*Forest laws*, laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game. *England*.
- FOREST**, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.
- FOREST**, *a.* Sylvan; rustic. *Sir G. Buck.*
- FORESTAFF**, *n.* An instrument used at sea, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.
- FORESTAGE**, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.
- FORESTALL**, *v. t.* 1. To anticipate; to take beforehand. 2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.—3. In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn, or provisions of any kind, before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. 4. To deprive by something prior; [not in use.]
- FORE-STALL**, *v. t.* Anticipated; hindered purchased before arrival in market.
- FORESTALLER**, *n.* One who forestalls.
- FORESTALLING**, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.
- FORESTALLING**, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.
- FORESTAY**, *n.* In a *ship's rigging*, a large, strong rope reaching from the foremast head towards the bowsprit end, to support the mast.
- FOREST-BORN**, *a.* Born in a wild. *Shak.*
- FOREST-ED**, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded.
- FORESTER**, *n.* 1. In *England*, an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game. 2. An inhabitant of a forest. 3. A forest tree.
- † **FORESWART**, } *a.* Exhausted by heat. *Sidney*.  
† **FORESWAT**, }
- FORETACKLE**, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.
- FORETASTE**, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.
- FORE-TASTE**, *v. t.* 1. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate. 2. To taste before another.
- FORE-TASTED**, *pp.* Tasted beforehand. *Millon*.
- FORE-TASTER**, *n.* One that tastes beforehand.
- FORE-TASTING**, *ppr.* Tasting before.
- FORE-TEACH**, *v. t.* To teach beforehand. *Spenser*.
- FORE-TELL**, *v. t.* 1. To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy. 2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Warton*.
- FORE-TELL**, *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.
- FORE-TELLER**, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower. *Boyle*.
- FORE-TELLING**, *n.* Prediction.
- FORE-THINK**, *v. t.* 1. To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind. 2. To contrive beforehand.
- FORE-THINK**, *v. i.* To contrive beforehand.
- FORE-THOUGHT**, *(fore-thaw't) pret. of forethink.*
- FORETHOUGHT**, *(fore-thaw't) n.* 1. A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation. 2. Provident care.
- FORE-TOKEN**, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.
- FORE-TOKEN**, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.
- FORETOOTH**, *n.*; *plu. FORETEETH.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.
- FORETOP**, *n.* 1. The hair on the forepart of the head. 2. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a perwig.—3. In *ships*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.
- FORE-TOP-MAST**, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.
- FORE-EVER**, *adv.* [for and ever.] Eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.
- FORE-VOUCHED**, *(fore-vouch't) pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*
- FOREWARD**, *n.* The van; the front.
- FORE-WARN**, *v. t.* 1. To admonish beforehand. 2. To inform previously; to give previous notice. 3. To caution beforehand.
- FORE-WARNED**, *(fore-wornd') pp.* Admonished, cautioned or informed beforehand.
- FORE-WARNING**, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.
- FORE-WARNING**, *n.* Previous admonition, caution or notice.
- † **FORE-WEND**, *v. t.* To go before. *Spenser*.
- FOREWIND**, *n.* A favorable wind. *Sandys*.
- FORE-WISH**, *v. t.* To wish beforehand. *Knolles*.
- FOREWOM-AN**, *n.* A woman who is chief. *Tatler*.
- FORE-WORN**, *pp.* Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. *Sidney*.
- FORFEIT**, *(forfit) v. t.* [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait*.] To lose, or render confiscable, by some fault, offense or crime; to lose the right to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime.
- FORFEIT**, *(forfit) n.* [Fr. *forfait*; W. *forfed*.] 1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. 2. One whose life is forfeited; [not used.]
- FORFEIT**, *part. a.* used for *forfeited*. Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.
- FORFEIT-A-BLE**, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.
- FORFEIT-ED**, *pp.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime or breach of condition.
- FORFEITER**, *n.* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond. *Shak*
- FORFEIT-ING**, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offense, crime or breach of condition.
- FORFEIT-URE**, *n.* 1. The act of forfeiting. 2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct.
- † **FOR-FEND**, *v. t.* To prevent; to forbid.
- FORFEX**, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors. *Pope*.
- FOR-GAVE**, *pret. of forgive*, which see.
- FÖRGE**, *n.* [Fr. *forge*.] 1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. 3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies.
- FÖRGE**, *v. t.* 1. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. 2. To make by any means. 3. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else.
- FÖRGED**, *pp.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeit.
- FÖRGER**, *n.* 1. One that makes or forms. 2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.
- FÖRGER-Y**, *n.* 1. The act of forging or working metal into shape; [obs.] 2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting. 3. That which is forged or counterfeited.
- FORGET**, *v. t.*; *pret. forgot*; [forgot, obs.] *pp. forgot, forgotten.* [Sax. *forgetan*, *forgitan*, *forgytan*.] 1. To lose the remembrance of, to let go from the memory. 2. To slight; to neglect.
- FORGET-FUL**, *a.* 1. Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. 2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive. 3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; obli-vious.
- FORGETFUL-NESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind. 2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion. 3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.
- † **FÖRGE-TIVE**, *a.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. *Shak.*
- FORGETTER**, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.
- FORGETTING**, *ppr.* Losing the remembrance of.
- FOR-GETTING**, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.
- FOR-GETTING-LY**, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.
- FOR-GIV-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be pardoned.
- FOR-GIVE**, *v. t.*; *pret. forgave*; *pp. forgiven.* [for and give; Sax. *forgifan*.] 1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person, and by the offense; but *remit* can be followed by the offense only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not remit him. 2. To remit as a debt, fine or penalty.
- FOR-GIVEN**, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.
- FOR-GIVENESS**, *n.* 1. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. 2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime. 3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive. 4. Remission of a debt, fine or penalty.
- FOR-GIVER**, *n.* One who pardons or remits.
- FOR-GIVING**, *ppr.* 1. Pardoning; remitting. 2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate.
- FOR-GOT**, } *pp. of forget*.  
**FOR-GOTTEN**, }
- † **FOR-HAIL**, *v. t.* To draw or distress. *Spenser*.
- FOR-RINSE-CAL**, *a.* [L. *forinsecus*.] Foreign; alien. [Little used.]
- FOR-RIS-FA-MIL-I-ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *foris* and *familia*.] To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.
- FOR-RIS-FA-MIL-I-ATION**, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfamiliation*.
- FORK**, *n.* [Sax. *forc*.] 1. An instrument consisting of a

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

handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs. 2. A point. 3. Forks, in the plural, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a fork.

**FORK**, *v. t.* 1. To shoot into blades, as corn. *Mortimer*. 2. To divide into two.

**FORK**, *v. t.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay. 2. To dig and break ground with a fork. 3. To make sharp; to point.

**FORKED**, *pp.* 1. Raised, pitched or dug with a fork. 2. *e.* Opening into two or more parts, points or shoots. 3. Having two or more meanings; [not in use.]

**FORKED-LY**, *adv.* In a forked form.

**FORKED-NESS**, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

**FORK-HEAD**, *n.* The point of an arrow. *Spenser*.

**FORKTAIL**, *n.* A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [*Local.*]

**FORKY**, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots or points. *Pope*.

† **FOR-LORE**, *a.* Forlorn.

**FOR-LORN**, *a.* [*Sax. forloren.*] 1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary. 2. Taken away; [obs.] 3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.—*Forlorn hope*, properly, a desperate case; hence, in military affairs, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

**FOR-LORN**, *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person.

**FOR-LORNNESS**, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition. *Boyle*.

† **FOR-LYE**, *v. i.* To lye before. *Spenser*.

**FORM**, *n.* [*L. forma; Fr. forme.*] 1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles. 2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things. 3. Model; draught; pattern. 4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity. 5. Regularity; method; order. 6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. 7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode. 8. Ceremony. 9. Determinate shape. 10. Likeness; image. 11. Manner; system. 12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts. 13. A long seat; a bench without a back.—14. In schools, a class; a rank of students. 15. The seat or bed of a hare. 16. A mold; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned.—17. In printing, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression.—18. *Essential form* is that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist.

**FORM**, *v. t.* [*L. formo.*] 1. To make or cause to exist. 2. To shape; to mold or fashion into a particular shape or state. 3. To plan; to scheme; to modify. 4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner. 5. To adjust; to settle. 6. To contrive; to invent. 7. To make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason. 8. To mold; to model by instruction and discipline. 9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body. 10. To make; to establish. 11. To compile. 12. To constitute; to make.—13. In grammar, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes. 14. To enact; to make; to ordain.

**FORM**, *v. i.* To take a form.

**FORMAL**, *a.* 1. According to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical. 2. Strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation. 3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden or irregular. 4. Regular; methodical. 5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external. 6. Depending on customary forms. 7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential. 8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

**FORMAL-ISM**, *n.* Formality. *Burke*.

**FORMAL-IST**, *n.* 1. One who observes forms. 2. One who regards appearances only, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion; a hypocrite.

**FORMAL-ITY**, *n.* 1. The practice or observance of forms. 2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes. 3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method. 4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior. 5. Customary mode of dress; habit, robe. 6. External appearance. 7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.—8. In the schools, the manner in which a thing is conceived.

† **FORMALIZE**, *v. t.* To model. *Hooker*.

**FORMALIZE**, *v. t.* To affect formality. [*Little used.*]

**FORMAL-LY**, *adv.* 1. According to established form, rule, order, rite or ceremony. 2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. 3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state. 4. Essentially; characteristically.

**FOR-MATION**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. formatio.*] 1. The act of form-

ing or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; the operation of shaping and giving form. 2. Generation, production. 3. The manner in which a thing is formed.—4. In grammar, the act or manner of forming one word from another.

**FORMATIVE**, *a.* 1. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic.—2. In grammar, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely formative.

**FORMED**, *pp.* Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.

**FORME-DON**, *n.* [*L. forma doni.*] A writ for the recovery of lands by statute of Westminster. *Eng. law.*

**FORMER**, *n.* He that forms; a maker; an author.

**FORMER**, *a. comp. deg.* [*Sax. form, forma.*] 1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to latter. 2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past. 3. Near the beginning; preceding. 4. Mentioned before another.

**FORMER-LY**, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.

**FORMFUL**, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative.

**FORMULATE**, *n.* [*from L. formica.*] A neutral salt, composed of the formic acid and a base.

**FORMIC**, *a.* [*L. formica.*] Pertaining to ants; as, the formic acid, the acid of ants.

**FORMICATION**, *n.* [*L. formicatio.*] A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

**FORMIDABLE**, *a.* [*L. formidabilis.*] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear, and deter from approach, encounter or undertaking.

**FORMIDABLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

**FORMIDABLY**, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.

**FORMILL**, *v. t.* To order. *Craven dialect.*

**FORMLESS**, *a.* Shapeless; without a determinate form wanting regularity of shape. *Shak.*

† **FORMOSITY**, *n.* [*L. formositas.*] Beauty; fairness. *Cockeram.*

**FORMULA**, or **FORMULE**, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A prescribed form; a rule or model.—2. In medicine, a prescription.—3. In church affairs, a confession of faith.—4. In mathematics, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems.

**FORMULARY**, *n.* [*Fr. formulaire.*] 1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers and the like; a book of precedents. 2. Prescribed form.

**FORMULARY**, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

**FORNICATE**, or **FORNICATED**, *a.* [*L. fornicatus.*] Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace.

**FORNICATE**, *v. i.* [*L. fornicor.*] To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

**FORNICATION**, *n.* [*L. fornicatio.*] 1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. 2. Adultery. *Matt. v. 3. Incest.* 4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols. 2 *Chron. xxi.* 5. An arching; the forming of a vault.

**FORNICATOR**, *n.* 1. An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [See **ADULTERY**.] 2. A lewd person. 3. An idolater.

**FORNICATRESS**, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness.

† **FOR-PASS**, *v. i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Spenser.*

† **FOR-PINE**, *v. i.* To pine or waste away. *Spenser.*

† **FOR-RAY**, *v. t.* To ravage. *Spenser.*

† **FOR-RAY**, *n.* The act of ravaging.

**FOR-SAKE**, *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*; *pp. forsaken.* [*Sax. for-sacan, forsaccan.*] 1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from. 2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject. 3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fall.—4. In Scripture, God forsakes his people, when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance.

**FOR-SAKER**, *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

**FOR-SAKEN**, *pp.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

**FOR-SAKING**, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.

**FOR-SAKING**, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

† **FOR-SAY**, *v. t.* To forbid; to renounce. *Spenser.*

† **FOR-SLACK**, *v. t.* To delay. *Spenser.*

**FOR-SOOTH**, *adv.* [*Sax. forsothe.*] In truth; in fact, certainly; very well.

† **FORSTER**, *n.* A forester. *Chaucer.*

**FOR-SWEAR**, *v. t.*; pret. *forsovere*; *pp. forsworn* [*Sax. forswarian.*] 1. To reject or renounce upon oath. 2. To deny upon oath. *Dryden.*—*To forswear one's self*, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

**FOR-SWEAR**, *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

- FOR-SWEARER**, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.
- FOR-SWEARING**, *ppr.* Denying on oath; swearing falsely.
- † **FOR-SWONK**, *a.* [Sax. *swincan*.] Overlabeled. *Spenser*.
- † **FOR-SWORN**, *ppr.* of *forswear*. Renounced on oath; perjured.
- FOR-SWORNNESS**, *n.* The state of being forsworn.
- FORT**, *n.* [Fr. *fort*; It., Port. *forte*.] 1. A fortified place; a place surrounded with means of defense; any building or place fortified; a castle. 2. A strong side, opposed to weak side or foible.
- FORTÉ**, *adv.* [Ital.] A direction to sing with strength of voice.
- FORTÉD**, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.
- FORTH**, *adv.* [Sax. *forth*; G. *fort*.] 1. Forward; onward in time; in advance. 2. Forward in place or order. 3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement. 4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place. 5. Out into public view, or public character. 6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end; [obs.] 7. On to the end; [obs.]
- FORTH**, *prep.* Out of. *Shak.*
- † **FORTH**, *n.* [Su. Goth. *fort*.] A way.
- FORTH-COMING**, *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance.
- † **FORTH-TINK**, *v. t.* To repent of. *Spenser*.
- FORTH-IS-SU-ING**, *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert. *Pope*.
- † **FORTH-RIGHT**, *adv.* Straight forward; in a straight direction. *Sidney*.
- † **FORTH-RIGHT**, *n.* A straight path. *Shak.*
- FORTHWARD**, *adv.* Forward. *Bp. Fisher*.
- FORTH-WITH**, *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.
- † **FORTHY**, *adv.* [Sax. *forthi*.] Therefore. *Spenser*.
- FORTHETH**, *a.* The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.
- FORTI-FI-ABLE**, *a.* That may be fortified [Little used.]
- FORTI-FI-CATION**, *n.* 1. The act of fortifying. 2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy. 3. The works erected to defend a place against attack. 4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle. 5. Additional strength.
- FORTI-FIER**, *n.* 1. One who erects works for defense. 2. One who strengthens, supports and upholds; that which strengthens.
- FORTI-FY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *fortifier*.] 1. To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art. 2. To strengthen against any attack. 3. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to. 4. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence or assault.
- FORTI-FY**, *v. i.* To raise strong places. *Milton*.
- FORTI-LAGE**, *n.* A little fort; a block-house.
- FORTIN**, *n.* [Fr.] A little fort; a scone.
- FORTITUDE**, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*.] That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger without murmuring, depression or despondency. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use *fortitude* as synonymous with *courage* or *patience*; but *courage* is an active virtue or vice, and *patience* is the effect of *fortitude*.
- FORTLET**, *n.* A little fort.
- FORT NIGHT**, (*fort'nit*) *n.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.
- FORTRESS**, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*.] 1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defense or security. 2. Defense; safety; security.
- FORTRESS**, *v. t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify. *Shak.*
- FORTRESSED**, *a.* Defended by a fortress.
- FORTUITOUS**, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause.
- FORTUITOUS-LY**, *adv.* Accidentally; casually.
- FORTUITOUSNESS**, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.
- FORTU-LTY**, *n.* Chance; accident. *Forbes*.
- FORTU-NATE**, *a.* [L. *fortunatus*.] 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good. 2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good. 3. Successful; happy; prosperous.
- FORTU-NATE-LY**, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.
- FORTU-NATE-NESS**, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness. *Sidney*.
- FORTUNE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *fortuna*.] 1. The good or ill that befalls man. 2. Success, good or bad; event. 3. The chance of life; means of living; wealth. 4. Estate; possessions. 5. A large estate; great wealth. 6. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman. 7. Futurity; future state or events; destiny.
- † **FORTUNE**, *v. t.* 1. To make fortunate. *Chaucer*. 2. To dispose fortunately or not; also, to presage. *Dryden*.
- FORTUNE**, *v. i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knolles*.
- FORTUNE-BOOK**, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events. *Crashaw*.
- FORTUNED**, *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shak.*
- FORTUNE-HUNTER**, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. *Addison*.
- FORTUNE-LESS**, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.
- FORTUNE-TELL**, *v. t.* To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity.
- FORTUNE-TELL-ER**, *n.* One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life.
- FORTUNE-TELL-ING**, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.
- FORTUNE-TELL-ING**, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life.
- † **FORTU-NIZE**, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of.
- FORTY**, *a.* [Sax. *feowertig*.] 1. Four times ten. 2. An indefinite number; a colloquial use.
- FORUM**, *n.* [L.] 1. In *Rome*, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market-place. 2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.
- † **FOR-WANDER**, *v. i.* To wander away; to rove wildly
- † **FOR-WANDERED**, *a.* Lost; bewildered.
- FORWARD**, *adv.* [Sax. *forweard*.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively.—In a ship, *forward* denotes toward the forepart.
- FORWARD**, *a.* 1. Near or at the forepart; in advance of something else. 2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined. 3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent. 4. Bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper. 5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season. 6. Quick; hasty; too ready. 7. Anterior; fore. 8. Advanced; not behindhand.
- FORWARD**, *v. t.* 1. To advance; to help onward; to promote. 2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten. 3. To send forward; to send towards the place of destination; to transmit.
- FORWARD-ED**, *ppr.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted.
- FORWARD-ER**, *n.* He that promotes, or advances in progress.
- FORWARD-ING**, *ppr.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onwards; transmitting.
- FORWARD-LY**, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.
- FORWARD-NESS**, *n.* 1. Cheerful readiness; promptness. 2. Eagerness; ardor. 3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty. 4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree.
- † **FOR-WASTY**, *v. t.* To waste; to desolate. *Spenser*.
- † **FOR-WEARY**, *v. t.* To dispirit. *Spenser*.
- FOR-WEEP**, *v. i.* To weep much. *Chaucer*.
- † **FORWORD**, *n.* A promise. *Spenser*.
- FOSSE**, *n.* [Fr. *fosse*.] 1. A ditch or moat; a word used in *anatomy*, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture. *Encyc.*
- FOS-SIL**, *a.* [Fr. *fossile*.] 1. Dug out of the earth; as, fossil coal. 2. That may be taken from the earth by digging.
- FOS-SIL**, *n.* A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthy or metallic particles.
- FOS-SIL-CO-PAL**, *n.* Highgate resin.
- FOS-SIL-IST**, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils. *Black*.
- FOS-SIL-I-ZATION**, *n.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrification. *Journ. of Science*.
- FOS-SIL-I-ZE**, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil.
- FOS-SIL-I-ZE**, *v. i.* To be changed into a fossil.
- FOS-SIL-I-ZED**, *ppr.* Converted into a fossil.
- FOS-SIL-I-ZING**, *ppr.* Changing into a fossil.
- FOS-SIL-O-GY**, *n.* [fossil, and Gr. *logos*.] A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.
- FOS-SI-ROAD**, or **FOS-SI-WAY**, *n.* A Roman military way in England, leading from Totness to Barton. *Encyc.*
- FOS-TER**, *v. t.* [Sax. *fostrian*.] 1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up. 2. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. 3. To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote.
- FOS-TER**, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together.
- FOS-TER**, *n.* A fosterer. *Spenser*.
- FOS-TER-AGE**, *n.* The charge of nursing. *Raleigh*.
- FOS-TER-BROTHER**, *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse.
- FOS-TER-CHILD**, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.
- FOS-TER-DAM**, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child.

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

**FOSTER-EARTH**, *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips.*  
**FOSTERED**, *pp.* Nourished; cherished; promoted.  
**FOSTER-ER**, *n.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents. *Davies.*  
**FOSTER-FATHER**, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. *Bacon.*  
**FOSTER-ING**, *pp.* Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.  
**FOSTER-ING**, *n.* 1. The act of nursing, nourishing and cherishing. 2. Nourishment. *Chaucer.*  
**FOSTER-LING**, *n.* A foster-child. *B. Jonson.*  
**FOSTER-MENT**, *n.* Food; nourishment.  
**FOSTER-MOTHER**, *n.* A nurse.  
**FOSTER-NURSE**, *n.* A nurse. [*Tautological.*]  
**FOSTER-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a fosterer. *Churton.*  
**FOSTER-SISTER**, *n.* A female nursed by the same person. *Swift.*  
**FOSTER-SON**, *n.* One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth. *Dryden.*  
**FOTRESS**, *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. *B. Jonson.*  
**FOTHER**, *n.* [*G fuder*] A weight of lead containing eight pigs, and every pig twenty-one stone and a half.  
**FOTHER**, *v. t.* To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat.  
**FOTHER-ING**, *pp.* Stopping leaks, as above.  
**FOTHER-ING**, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship.  
**FOU-GADE**, *n.* [*Fr. fougade.*] In the art of war, a little mine, in the form of a well, dug under some work, fortification or post.  
**FOUGHT**, (*fawt*) *pret.* and *pp.* of *fight*.  
**FOUGHTEN**, *for fought*.  
**FOUL**, *a.* [*Sax. ful, faul.*] 1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean. 2. Turbid; thick; muddy. 3. Impure; polluted; as, a *foul* mouth. *Shak.* 4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane. 5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous. 6. Impure; defiling. 7. Wicked; detestable; abominable. 8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs. 9. Hatel; ugly; loathsome. 10. Disgraceful; shameful. 11. Coarse; gross. 12. Full of gross humors or impurities. 13. Full of weeds.—14. Among seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear. 15. Covered with weeds or barnacles. 16. Not fair; contrary. 17. Not favorable or safe; dangerous.—*To fall foul*, 1. Is to rush on with haste, rough force and unseasonable violence. 2. To run against.  
**FOUL**, *v. t.* [*Sax. fulian, gefylan.*] To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to blemish; to soil.  
**FOULDER**, *v. i.* To emit great heat. *Spenser*  
**FOULED**, *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.  
**FOULFACED**, *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.  
**FOUL-FEEDING**, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly. *Hall.*  
**FOULING**, *pp.* Making foul; defiling.  
**FOULLY**, *adv.* 1. Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 2. Unfairly; not honestly.  
**FOULMOUTHED**, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.  
**FOULNESS**, *n.* 1. The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement. 2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is noxious or offensive. 3. Pollution; impurity. 4. Hatred; atrociousness. 5. Ugliness; deformity. 6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.  
**FOULSPOKEN**, *a.* 1. Slanderous. *Shak.* 2. Using profane, scurrilous or obscene language.  
**FOUMART**, *n.* [*Scot. founarte.*] The polecat.  
**FOUND**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fund*.  
**FOUND**, *v. t.* [*Lu. fundo; Fr. fonder.*] 1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support. 2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure. 3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable. 4. To begin; to form or lay the basis. 5. To give birth to; to originate. 6. To set; to place; to establish on a basis. 7. To fix firmly.  
**FOUND**, *v. t.* [*Lu. fundo; Fr. fonder.*] To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold.  
**FOUNDATION**, *n.* [*Lu. fundatio.*] 1. The basis of an edifice; that part of a building which lies on the ground. 2. The act of fixing the basis. 3. The basis or ground-work of any thing. 4. Original; rise. 5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution. 6. Establishment; settlement.  
**FOUNDATION-LESS**, *a.* Having no foundation.  
**FOUNDED**, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.  
**FOUNDER**, *n.* 1. One that founds, establishes and erects; one that lays a foundation. 2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates. 3. One who

endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.—4. [*Fr. fondeur.*] A caster, one who casts metals.  
**FOUNDER**, *v. i.* [*Fr. fonder.*] 1. In seamen's language, to fill or be filled, and sink, as a ship. 2. To fail; to miscarry. 3. To trip; to fall.  
**FOUNDER**, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse.  
**FOUNDERED**, *pp.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.  
**FOUNDEROUS**, *a.* Failing; liable to perish; ruinous. *Burke.*  
**FOUNDER-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. fonderie.*] 1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues. 2. The house and works occupied in casting metals.  
**FOUNDLING**, *n.* A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.  
**FOUNDRRESS**, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.  
**FOUNT**, *n.* [*Lu. fons; Fr. fontaine; Sp. fuente.*] 1. **FOUNTAIN**, } A spring, or source of water; properly, spring or issuing of water from the earth. 2. A small basin of springing water. 3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring. 4. The head or source of a river. 5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.—*Fount of types.* See **FONT**.  
**FOUNTAIN-HEAD**, *n.* Primary source; original; first principle. *Young.*  
**FOUNTAIN-LESS**, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring. *Milton.*  
**FOUNTAIN-TREE**, *n.* In the Canary isles, a tree which distills water from its leaves.  
**FOUNTAIN-FUL**, *a.* Full of springs. *Chapman.*  
**FOUR**, *a.* [*Sax. feower; G. vier.*] Twice two.  
**FOURBE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A tricking fellow; a cheat.  
**FOURFOLD**, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told.  
**FOURFOLD**, *n.* Four times as much.  
**FOURFOLD**, *v. t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. [*Not authorized.*]  
**FOURFOOT-ED**, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet.  
**FOURRIER**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A harbinger. [*Not English.*]  
**FOURSCORE**, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years.  
**FOUR SQUARE**, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular. *Raleigh.*  
**FOURTEEN**, *a.* [*four and ten; Sax. feowertyn.*] Four and ten; twice seven.  
**FOURTEENTH**, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.  
**FOURTH**, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.  
**FOURTH**, *n.* In music, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone.  
**FOURTHLY**, *adv.* In the fourth place.  
**FOURWHEELED**, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.  
**FOUTER**, *n.* A despicable fellow. *Brocket.*  
**FOUTRE**, *n.* [*Fr. foutre.*] A fig; a scoff. *Shak.*  
**FOUTY**, *a.* [*Fr. foutu.*] Despicable.  
**FO-VIL/LA**, *n.* A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.  
**FOWL**, *n.* [*Sax. fugel, fugl.*] A flying or winged animal; a bird.—*Fowl* is used as a collective noun; as, we dined on fish and fowl.  
**FOWL**, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game.  
**FOWLER**, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.  
**FOWLING**, *pp.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.  
**FOWLING**, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls; also, falconry.  
**FOWLING-PIECE**, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls.  
**FOX**, *n.* [*Sax. fox.*] 1. An animal of the genus *canis*, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears, remarkable for cunning. 2. A sly, cunning fellow.—3. In seamen's language, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together. 4. Formerly, a cant expression for a sword. *Shak.*  
**FOX**, *v. t.* To intoxicate; to stupefy. *Boyle.*  
**FOX-CASE**, *n.* The skin of a fox. *L'Estrange.*  
**FOX-CHASE**, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.  
**FOXER-Y**, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox. *Chaucer*  
**FOX-E-VIL**, *n.* A disease in which the hair falls off.  
**FOX-FISH**, *n.* A fish.  
**FOX-GLOVE**, *n.* The name of a plant, the *digitalis*.  
**FOX-HOUND**, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.  
**FOX-HUNT**, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.  
**FOX-HUNTER**, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.  
**FOXISH**, }  
**FOX-LIKE**, } *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.  
**FOX-LY**, }  
**FOX-SHIP**, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shak.*  
**FOX-TAIL**, *n.* A species of grass, the *alopecurus*.  
**FOX-TRAP**, *n.* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

- † FOX Y, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily.  
 † FOY, *n.* [Fr. *foi*.] Faith. *Spenser*.  
 FOY, *n.* [Teut. *foey*.] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. *England's Jest*.  
 FOYSON, *See* POISON.  
 FRA'CAS, *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.  
 † FRACT, *v. t.* To break.  
 FRACTION, *n.* [L. *fractio*; Fr. *fraction*.] 1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence.—2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a broken part of an integral or integer.  
 FRACTION-AL, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit.  
 FRACTIOUS, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish.  
 FRACTIOUS-LY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.  
 FRACTIOUS-NESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.  
 FRACTURE, *n.* [L. *fractura*.] 1. A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.—2. In *surgery*, the rupture or disruption of a bone.—3. In *mineralogy*, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed.  
 FRACTURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts.  
 FRACTURED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.  
 FRACTUR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.  
 FRAGILE, *a.* [L. *fragilis*.] 1. Brittle; easily broken. 2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed. *Milton*.  
 FRA-GIL-LI-TY, *n.* 1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. 2. Weakness; liahleness to fail. 3. Frailty; liahleness to fault.  
 FRAGMENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*.] 1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking. 2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part. 3. A small detached portion.  
 FRAGMENT-ARY, *a.* Composed of fragments.  
 FRAGOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud, harsh sound; a crash. 2. A strong or sweet scent; [obs.]  
 FRA'GRANCE, *n.* [L. *fragrantia*.] Sweetness of smell; FRA'GRAN-CY, } that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor.  
 FRA'GRANT, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous. *Milton*.  
 FRA'GRANT-LY, *adv.* With sweet scent. *Mortimer*.  
 FRAIL, *a.* [Fr. *frêle*; It. *frale*.] 1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable. 2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception. 3. Weak; easily broken or overset.  
 FRAIL, *n.* [Norm. *fraille*] 1. A basket made of rushes. 2. A rush for weaving baskets. 3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds.  
 FRAILNESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity.  
 FRAILTY, *n.* 1. Weakness of resolution; infirmity; liahleness to be deceived or seduced. 2. Frailness; infirmity of body. 3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity.  
 FRAISCHÉUR, *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. [Not English.] *Dryden*.  
 FRAISE, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the retrenchments, parallel to the horizon. 2. A pancake with bacon in it; [obs.]  
 FRAM, *a.* [Icel. *framur*.] Tender; brittle. Written also *fram* and *frim*. *Craven dialect*.  
 FRAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *fremman*.] 1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts. 2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable. 3. To make; to compose. 4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform. 5. To form and digest by thought. 6. To contrive; to plan; to devise. 7. To invent; to fabricate.  
 FRAME, *v. i.* To contrive. *Judges*, xii. 6.  
 FRAME, *n.* 1. The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering. 2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united. 3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing or supporting things.—4. Among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.—5. Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings. 6. A sort of loom, on which linen, silk, &c. is stretched for quilting or embroidering. 7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. 8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system. 9. Contrivance; projection. 10. Shape; form; proportion.  
 FRAMEWORK, *n.* Work done in a frame. *Milton*.  
 FRAMED, *pp.* Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted.  
 FRAMER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.  
 FRAMING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing contriving.  
 † FRAMPOLD, *a.* Peevish; rugged. *Hackett*.  
 FRANCHISE, (franchiz) *n.* [Fr.] 1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons. 2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject. 3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity. 4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.  
 FRANCHISE, *v. t.* To make free; but *enfranchise* is more generally used. *Shak*.  
 FRANCHISE-MENT, *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom. *Spenser*.  
 FRANCHIS, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks or French.  
 FRAN-CIS-CAN, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.  
 FRAN-CIS-CAN, *n.* One of the order of St. Francis. They are called, also, *Gray Friars*.  
 FRAN-GI-BIL-LI-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.  
 FRAN-GI-BLE, *a.* [L. *frango*.] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.  
 † FRAN'ION, *n.* A paramour, or a boon companion. *Spenser*.  
 FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc*; It., Sp. *franco*; G. *frank*.] 1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. 2. Open; ingenuous. 3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. 4. Free; without conditions or compensation. 5. Licentious; unrestrained; [obs.]  
 FRANK, or FRANC, *n.* 1. An ancient coin of France. 2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which renders it free. 3. A sty for swine; [not used.]  
 FRANK, *n.* 1. A name given by the Turks, Greeks and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe. 2. An inhabitant of Franconia in Germany.  
 FRANK, *v. t.* 1. To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage. 2. To shut up in a sty or frank; [not used.] 3. To feed high; to cram; to fatten; [obs.]  
 FRANK-AL-MOIGNE, (frank-al-moin) *n.* [frank, and Norm. *almoignes*.] Free alms; in *English law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation hold lands to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor.  
 FRANKCHASE, *n.* A liberty of free chase.  
 FRANKED, *pp.* Exempted from postage.  
 FRANKFEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee simple. *Encyc.*  
 \* FRANK-IN-CENSE, or FRANK-IN-CENSE, *n.* [frank and incense.] A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale, yellowish-white color, of a bitterish, acrid taste, and very inflammable, used as a perfume.  
 FRANKING, *ppr.* Exempting from postage.  
 FRANKISH, *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Forstegan*.  
 FRANKLAW, *n.* Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it.  
 † FRANKLIN, *n.* A freeholder. *Spenser*.  
 FRANKLIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral compound.  
 FRANKLY, *adv.* 1. Openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint or disguise. 2. Liberally; freely; readily.  
 FRANK-MAR-RIAGE, *n.* A tenure in tail special.  
 FRANKNESS, *n.* 1. Plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. 2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft. 3. Liberality; bounteousness; [little used.]  
 FRANKPLEDGE, *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen.  
 FRANK-TENE-MENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.  
 FRANTIC, *a.* [L. *phreneticus*.] 1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted. 2. Characterized by violence, fury and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular.  
 FRANTIC-LY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.  
 FRANTIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.  
 FRAP, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension.  
 FRA-TERNAL, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.  
 FRA-TERNAL-LY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.  
 FRA-TERNITY, *n.* [L. *fraternitas*.] 1. The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood. 2. A body of men associated for their common interest or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society. 3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation or character.  
 FRA-TER-NI-ZATION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. *Burke*.  
 FRA-TERNIZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation.

\* **FRATRICIDE**, *n.* [*L. fraticidium.*] 1. The crime of murdering a brother. 2. One who murders a brother.

**FRAUD**, *n.* [*L. fraus.*] Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

**FRAUDFUL**, *a.* 1. Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous. 2. Containing fraud or deceit.

**FRAUDFULLY**, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

**FRAUDULENCE**, *n.* Deceitfulness; trickishness in making bargains, or in social concerns.

**FRAUDULENCY**, *n.* making bargains, or in social concerns.

**FRAUDULENT**, *a.* 1. Deceitful in making contracts; trickish. 2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud. 3. Deceitful; treacherous.

**FRAUDULENTLY**, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

**FRAUGHT**, (*frawt*) *a.* [*D. vragt*; *G. fracht.*] 1. Laden; loaded; charged. 2. Filled; stored; full.

† **FRAUGHT**, *n.* A freight; a cargo. *Dryden.*

† **FRAUGHT**, *v. t.* To load; to fill; to crowd. *Shak.*

† **FRAUGHTAGE**, *n.* Loading; cargo. *Shak.*

**FRAY**, *n.* [*Fr. fracas.*] 1. A broil, quarrel, or violent riot, that puts men in fear. 2. A combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel. 3. A contest; contention. 4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.

† **FRAY**, *v. t.* To fright; to terrify. *Spenser.*

**FRAY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. frayer.*] 1. To rub; to fret, as cloth by wearing. 2. To rub.

**FRAYED**, *pp.* Frightened; rubbed; worn.

**FRAYING**, *ppr.* Frightening; terrifying; rubbing.

**FRAYING**, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson.*

**FREAK**, *n.* [*Ice. freka.*] 1. Literally, a sudden starting or change of place. 2. A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

**FREAK**, *v. t.* To variegate; to checker.

**FREAKED**, *pp.* Variegated; checkered.

**FREAKING**, *ppr.* Variegating.

**FREAKISH**, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious. *L'Estrange.*

**FREAKISHLY**, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.

**FREAKISHNESS**, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

**FRECKLE**, *n.* 1. A spot of a yellowish color in the skin. 2. Any small spot or discoloration.

**FRECKLED**, *a.* 1. Spotted; having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface. 2. Spotted.

**FRECKLEDNESS**, *n.* The state of being freckled.

**FRECKLE-FACED**, *a.* Having a face full of freckles.

**FRECKLY**, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

**FRED**, *Sax. frith, Dan. fred, Sw. frid, G. friede, D. vrede,* peace; as in *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace.

**FREE**, *a.* [*Sax. frig, froeh.*] 1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral.—2. In government, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent. 3. Instituted by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic. 4. Not imprisoned, confined or under arrest. 5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. 6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated. 7. Not obstructed. 8. Licentious; unrestrained. 9. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved. 10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious. 11. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. 12. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent. 13. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt. 14. Not encumbered with. 15. Open to all; without restriction or without expense. 16. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with *of*. 17. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions. 18. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. 19. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping. 20. Genteel; charming; [*not in use.*]

**FREE**, *v. t.* 1. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear. 2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to loose. 3. To disentangle; to disengage. 4. To exempt. 5. To manumit; to release from bondage. 6. To clear from water; as a ship by pumping. 7. To release from obligation or duty.—*To free from, or free of,* is to rid of, by removing in any manner.

**FREE-BENCH**, *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold.

**FREEBOOTER**, *n.* [*D. vrybutter*; *G. freibeuter.*] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

**FREEBOOTING**, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging.

**FREEBORN**, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

**FREE-CHAPEL**, *n.* In *England*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

**FREE-COST**, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges. *South.*

**FREED**, *pp.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction.

**FREE-DENI-ZEN**, *n.* A citizen. *Jackson.*

**FREE-DENI-ZEN**, *v. t.* [*free* and *denizen.*] To make free. *By Hall.*

**FREEDMAN**, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

**FREEDOM**, *n.* 1. A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery; serfitude or confinement. 2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity. 3. Power of enjoying franchises. 4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise. 5. Any exemption from constraint or control. 6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. 7. Frankness; boldness. 8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a plural.

**FREE-FISHERY**, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.

† **FREEFOOT-ED**, *a.* Not restrained in marching.

**FREE-HEARTED**, *a.* [*See HEART.*] 1. Open; frank; unreserved. 2. Liberal; charitable; generous.

**FREE-HEARTEDNESS**, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality. *Burnet.*

**FREEHOLD**, *n.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life.—In the *United States*, a freehold is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior nor to conditions.

**FREEHOLD-ER**, *n.* One who owns a freehold.

**FREEHOLD-ER**, *n.* One who holds in fee-simple, fee-tail or for life; the possessor of a freehold.

**FREEING**, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing incumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing.

**FREELY**, *adv.* 1. At liberty; without vassalage, slavery or dependence. 2. Without restraint, constraint or compulsion; voluntarily. 3. Plentifully; in abundance. 4. Without scruple or reserve. 5. Without impediment or hinderance. 6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination. 7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. 8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion. 9. Liberally; generously. 10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.

**FREEMAN**, *n.* 1. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal. 2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.

**FREEMASON**, *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.

**FREEMIND-ED**, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care.

**FREENESS**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered or unobstructed. 2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor. 3. Liberality; generosity. 4. Gratuitousness.

**FREER**, *n.* One who gives freedom.

**FREESCHOOL**, *n.* 1. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition. 2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

**FREESPOKEN**, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

**FREESTONE**, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

**FREETHINK-ER**, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

**FREETHINK-ING**, *n.* Unbelief. *Berkeley.*

**FREETONGUED**, *a.* Speaking without reserve.

**FREE-WARREN**, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

**FREE-WILL**, *n.* 1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. 2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

**FREEWOM-AN**, *n.* A woman not a slave.

**FREEZE**, *v. t.*; *pret. froze*; *pp. frozen, or froze.* [*Sax. frysan.*] 1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. 2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals. 3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels. 4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold. 5. To die by means of cold.

**FREEZE**, *v. t.* 1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat. 2. To kill by cold. 3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.

**FREEZE**, in architecture. *See FRIEZE.*

**FREIGHT**, (*frate*) *n.* [*D. vragt*; *G. fracht.*] 1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. 2. Transportation of goods. 3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods.

**FREIGHT**, *v. t.* 1. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. 2. To load, as the burden.

**FREIGHTED**, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

**FREIGHTER**, *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who char- ters and loads a ship.

- FREIGHTING**, *ppr.* Loading, as a ship or vessel.
- FREISLE-BEN**, *n.* A mineral of a bluish color.
- FREMMED**, *a.* [Sax. *from'd.*] Strange; not related; foreign; uncommon. *Grose.*
- FREN**, *n.* A stranger. *Spenser.*
- FRENCH**, *a.* Pertaining to France, or its inhabitants.
- FRENCH**, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.
- FRENCH-GRASS**, *n.* Saint-foin.
- FRENCH-HORN**, *n.* A wind instrument of music, made of metal.
- FRENCHIFY**, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French. *Camden.*
- FRENCHLIKE**, *a.* Resembling the French. *Bp. Hall.*
- FRENETIC**. See **FRANTIC** and **PHRENETIC**.
- FRENZIED**, *part. a.* Affected with madness.
- FRENZY**, *n.* [Fr. *frenesie*; L. *phrenitis*.] Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction.
- FREQUENCE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *frequentia*.] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
- FREQUEN-CY**, *n.* 1. A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. 2. A crowd; a throng; [*obs.*]
- FREQUENT**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *frequens*.] 1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. 2. Used often to practice any thing. 3. Full; crowded; thronged; [*obs.*]
- \* **FREQUENT**, or **PRE-QUENT**, *v. t.* [L. *frequentor*.] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.
- † **FREQUENTABLE**, *a.* Accessible. *Sidney.*
- FREQUEN-TATION**, *n.* 1. The act of frequenting. 2. The habit of visiting often.
- FREQUENTATIVE**, *a.* [It. *frequentativo*.] In grammar, signifying the frequent repetition of an action.
- \* **FREQUENT-ED**, *pp.* Often visited.
- \* **FREQUENT-ER**, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.
- FREQUENT-LY**, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.
- FREQUENT-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.
- FRES-CO**, *n.* [It. *fresco*.] 1. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness. 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. 3. A method of painting in relief on walls, performed with water-colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. 4. A cool, refreshing liquor.
- FRESH**, *a.* [Sax. *fersc*.] 1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement. 2. Having the color and appearance of young, thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded. 3. Having the appearance of a healthy youth; florid; ruddy. 4. New; recently grown. 5. New; recently made or obtained. 6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. 7. Not salt. 8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid. 9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness. 10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor. 11. New; that has lately come or arrived. 12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale. 13. Unpracticed; unused; not before employed. 14. Moderately rapid.
- FRESH**, *n.* A freshet. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*
- FRESH-BLOWN**, *a.* Newly blown.
- FRESHEN**, (*fresh'n*) *v. t.* 1. To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltiness from any thing. 2. To refresh; to revive; [*not used.*]
3. In *seamen's language*, to apply new service to a cable.
- FRESHEN**, *v. i.* 1. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltiness. 2. To grow brisk or strong.
- \* **FRESHENED**, *pp.* Deprived of saltiness; sweetened.
- FRESHES**, *n.* 1. The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays. *Beverly.* 2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.
- FRESHET**, *n.* 1. A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation. *New England.* 2. A stream of fresh water. *Browne.*
- FRESH-FORCE**, *n.* In *law*, a force done within forty days.
- FRESHLY**, *adv.* 1. Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state. 2. With a healthy look; ruddily. 3. Briskly; strongly. 4. Coolly.
- FRESHMAN**, *n.* 1. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.—2. In *colleges*, one of the youngest class of students.
- FRESHMAN-SHIP**, *n.* The state of a freshman.
- † **FRESHMENT**, *n.* Refreshment. *Cartwright.*
- FRESHNESS**, *n.* 1. Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness. 2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state. 3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to weariness or fatigue. 4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state. 5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness. 6. Freedom from saltiness. 7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness. 8. Briskness, as of wind.
- † **FRESHNEW**, *a.* Unpracticed. *Shak.*
- † **FRESHWA-TER**, *a.* 1. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade. 2. Raw; unskilled.
- FRESHWA-TERED**, *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.
- FRET**, *v. t.* [Sw. *fråta*.] 1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction. 2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away. 3. To impair; to wear away. 4. To form into raised work. 5. To variegate; to diversify. 6. To agitate violently. 7. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple. 8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry. 9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall.
- FRET**, *v. i.* 1. To be worn away; to be corroded. 2. To eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion. 3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion. 4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.
- FRET**, *n.* 1. The agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated. 2. Work raised in protuberances; or a kind of knot consisting of two lists or small fillets interlaced, used as an ornament in architecture. 3. Agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation. 4. A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, &c., which, being pressed against the strings, varies the tone. *Bushy*.—5. In *heraldry*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.
- FRET**, *v. t.* To furnish with frets. *As. Res.*
- FRET**, *n.* [L. *fretum*.] A frith, which see.
- † **FRET**, *a.* Eaten away. *Lev. xiii.*
- FRETFUL**, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation.
- FRETFUL-LY**, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.
- FRETFUL-NESS**, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.
- FRETT**, *n.* With *miners*, the worn side of the bank of a river. *Encyc.*
- FRET-TED**, *pp.* Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets.
- FRET-TEN**, *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox.
- FRETTER**, *n.* That which frets.
- FRET-TING**, *ppr.* Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating
- FRET-TING**, *n.* Agitation; commotion.
- FRET-TY**, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.
- FRETUM**, *n.* [L.] An arm of the sea. *Ray.*
- FRET-WORK**, *n.* Raised work; work adorned with frets.
- FRI-A-BIL-I-TY**, } *n.* The quality of being easily broken,
- FRI-A-BLE-NESS**, } crumbled and reduced to powder.
- FRI-A-BLE**, *a.* [Fr. *friable*; L. *friabilis*.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.
- FRIAR**, *n.* [Fr. *frère*.] 1. An appellation common to the monks of all orders. *Friars* are generally distinguished into four principal branches, viz.: 1. *Minors*, Gray Friars or Franciscans; 2. *Augustines*; 3. *Dominicans* or Black Friars; 4. *White Friars* or Carmelites.—2. In a *restricted sense*, a monk who is not a priest.
- FRIAR-LIKE**, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*
- FRIAR-LY**, *a.* Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life.
- FRIAR'S-COWL**, *n.* A plant, a species of arum, with a flower resembling a cowl.
- FRIAR'S-LANTERN**, *n.* The *ignis fatuus*. *Milton.*
- FRIAR-Y**, *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars.
- FRIAR-Y**, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars.
- FRI-BLE**, *a.* [L. *frivulus*; Fr. *frivole*.] Frivolous; trifling; silly. *Brit. Crit.*
- FRI-BLE**, *n.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow.
- FRI-BLE**, *v. i.* To trifle; also, to totter. *Tatler.*
- FRI-BLER**, *n.* A trifter. *Spectator.*
- FRI-BORG**, } [*free and burg.*] The same as *frank-*
- FRI-DURGH**, } *pledge*. *Covel.*
- † **FRI-CACE**, *n.* Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together.
- FRI-CAS-SEE**, *n.* [Fr.] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying pan, or a like utensil.
- FRI-CAS-SEE**, *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.
- FRI-CATION**, *n.* [L. *fricatio*.] The act of rubbing; friction. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- FRICTION**, *n.* [L. *frictio*; Fr. *friction*.] 1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition.—2. In *mechanics*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—3. In *medicine*, the rubbing of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c.
- FRIDAY**, *n.* [Sax. *frig-dag*; G. *freitag*; from *Frigga*, the Venus of the North.] The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigg.
- † **FRIDGE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *frician*.] To move hastily.
- FRI-D-STOLE**. See **FRED**.
- FRIEND**, (*friend*) *n.* [Sax. *freond*.] 1. One who is attached to another by affection; opposed to *foe* or *enemy*. 2. One not hostile. *Shak.* 3. One reconciled after enmity. 4. An attendant; a companion. 5. A favorer; one who

is propitious. 6. A favorite. 7. A term of salutation; a familiar compellation. 8. Formerly, a paramour.—9. *A friend at court*, one who has sufficient interest to serve another.

**FRIEND**, (frend) *v. t.* To favor; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [We now use *befriend*.]

**FRIEND'ED**, (frend'ed) *pp.* 1. Favored; befriended. 2. *a.* Inclined to love; well disposed. *Shak.*

**FRIEND'LESS**, (frend'les) *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn. *Pope.*

**FRIEND'LIKE**, (frend like) *a.* Having the dispositions of a friend.

**FRIEND'LI-NESS**, (frend'li-nes) *n.* 1. A disposition to friendship; friendly disposition. 2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness.

**FRIEND'LY**, (frend'ly) *a.* 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable; disposed to promote the good of another. 2. Disposed to peace. 3. Amicable. 4. Not hostile. 5. Favorable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of.

**FRIEND'LY**, (frend'ly) *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably. [Not much used.] *Shak.*

**FRIEND'SHIP**, (frend'ship) *n.* 1. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind. *Friendship* differs from *benevolence*, which is good will to mankind in general, and from that *love* which springs from animal appetite. 2. Mutual attachment; intimacy. 3. Favor; personal kindness. 4. Friendly aid; help; assistance. 5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

**FRIEZE**, or **FRIZE**, (freez) *n.* [Sp. *frisa*.] 1. Properly, the nap on woolen cloth; hence, a kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.—2. In *architecture*, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice.

**FRIEZED**, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

**FRIEZE'LIKE**, *a.* Resembling frieze. *Addison.*

**FRIGATE**, *n.* [Fr. *frigate*.] 1. A ship of war, of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; usually having two decks. 2. Any small vessel on the water; *obs.*

**FRIGATE-BUILT**, *a.* Having a quarter deck and forecabin raised above the main deck.

**FRIG-A-TOON!**, *n.* A Venetian vessel.

**FRIG-E-FACTION**, *n.* [L. *frigus* and *facio*.] The act of making cold. [Little used.] *Diet.*

**FRIGHT**, (frite) *n.* [Dan. *frigt*; Sax. *fyrhto*.] Sudden and violent fear, terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger.

**FRIGHT**, or **FRIGHT'EN**, *v. t.* To terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay.

**FRIGHT'ED**, *pp.* Terrified; suddenly alarmed with

**FRIGHT'ENED**, *pp.* danger.

**FRIGHT'FUL**, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror.

**FRIGHT'FUL-LY**, *adv.* 1. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly. 2. Very disagreeably; shockingly.

**FRIGHT'FUL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of impressing terror.

**FRIGID**, *a.* [L. *frigidus*.] 1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth. 2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling.

3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent. 4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy. 5. Stiff; formal; forbidding. 6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless.

**FRIGID-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Coldness; want of warmth. 2. Want of natural heat, life and vigor of body; impotency; imbecility. 3. Coldness of affection. 4. Dullness; want of animation or intellectual fire.

**FRIGID-LY**, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

**FRIGID-NESS**, *n.* Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. See **FRIGIDITY**.

**FRIG-O-RIFIC**, *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique*.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold. *Quincy.*

**FRILL**, *n.* An edging of fine linen, on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.

**FRILL**, *v. i.* [Fr. *frileux*.] To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold.

**FRIM**, *a.* [Sax. *from*.] Flourishing. *Drayton.*

**FRINGE**, (frinj) *n.* [Fr. *frange*.] 1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads. 2. Something resembling fringe; an open, broken border.

**FRINGE**, *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

**FRINGED**, *pp.* Bordered with fringe.

**FRINGE-MA-KER**, *n.* One who makes fringe.

**FRINGING**, *pp.* Bordering with fringe.

**FRINGY**, *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shak.*

**FRIPPER**, *n.* [Fr. *frippier*.] A dealer in old things; a broker. *James.*

**FRIPPER-ER**, *n.* One who deals in old clothes.

**FRIPPER-Y**, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*.] 1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence waste matter; useless things; trifles. 2. The place where old clothes are sold. 3. The trade or traffick in old clothes.

**FRIPPER-Y**, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Gray.*

**FRISEUR**, (fre-zure) *n.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser. *Warton.*

**FRISK**, *v. i.* [Dan. *frisk*.] 1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other. 2. To dance, skip and gambol in frolic and gayety.

**FRISK**, *a.* Lively; brisk; blithe. *Hall.*

**FRISK**, *n.* A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

† **FRISK'AL**, *n.* A leap or caper. *B. Janson.*

**FRISKER**, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person.

**FRISK'ET**, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette*.] In *printing*, the light frame by which a sheet of paper is confined to the tympan to be laid on the form for impression.

**FRISK'FUL**, *a.* Brisk; lively. *Thomson.*

**FRISK'LESS**, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion; gayety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolick.

**FRISK'ING**, *pp.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gayety.

**FRISK'Y**, *a.* Gay; lively.

**FRIT**, *n.* [Fr. *fritte*.] In the *manufacture of glass*, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace.

**FRITH**, *n.* [L. *frētum*.] 1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is used for the opening of a river into the sea. 2. A kind of wear for catching fish.

**FRITH**, *n.* [W. *frith*, or *friz*.] 1. A forest; a woody place. 2. A small field taken out of a common.

† **FRITH'Y**, *a.* Woody. *Skelton.*

**FRIT'IL-LA-RY**, *n.* [L. *frutillus*.] The crown imperial, a genus of plants.

† **FRIT'I-NAN-CY**, *n.* [L. *frinnio*.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*

**FRIT'TER**, *n.* [It. *frittella*.] 1. A small pancake; also, a small piece of meat fried. 2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

**FRIT'TER**, *v. t.* 1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried. 2. To break into small pieces or fragments.—To *fritter away*, is to diminish; to pare off.

**FRI-VOL-I-TY**. See **FRIVOLOUSNESS**.

**FRIVO-LOUS**, *a.* [L. *frivolus*.] Slight; trifling; trivial; of little weight, worth or importance; not worth notice.

**FRIVO-LOUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being trifling, or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

**FRIVO-LOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

**FRIZ**, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar*.] 1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crimping-pin. 2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard bars, prominences or knobs.

**FRIZED**, *pp.* Curled; formed into little bars on cloth.

**FRIZING**, *pp.* Curling; forming little hard bars on cloth.

**FRIZZLE**, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp; as hair. *Gay.*

**FRIZZLED**, *pp.* Curled; crisped.

**FRIZZLER**, *n.* One who makes short curls.

**FRIZZLING**, *pp.* Curling; crisping.

**FRO**, *adv.* [Sax. *fra*.] From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to and fro*.

**FROCK**, *n.* [Fr. *froc*.] An upper coat, or an outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt, worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females.

**FROG**, *n.* [Sax. *froga*.] 1. An amphibious animal of the genus *rana*.—2. In *farriery*. See **FROSH**.

**FROG-BIT**, *n.* A plant, the *hydrocharis*.

**FROG-FISH**, *n.* 1. An animal of Surinam. 2. The *lophius*, or fishing-frog.

**FROG'LET-TUCE**, *n.* A plant.

**FROG'GRASS**, *n.* A plant.

**FROG'GY**, *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

**FROISE**, *n.* [Fr. *froisser*.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake. *Todd.*

**FROL'ICK**, *a.* [G. *fröhlich*.] Gay; merry; full of levity; dancing, playing or frisking about; full of pranks.

**FROL'ICK**, *n.* 1. A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gayety and mirth. 2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play.

**FROL'ICK**, *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth and gayety.

† **FROL'ICK-LY**, *adv.* With mirth and gayety. *Beaumont*

† **FROL'ICK-NESS**, *n.* Pranks; wildness of gayety; frolick someness.

**FROL'ICK-SOME**, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

**FROL'ICK-SOME-LY**, *adv.* With wild gayety.

**FROL'ICK-SOME-NESS**, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

**FROM**, *prep.* [Sax. *fram*; Goth. *fram*.] The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participles, *departing*, *removing* to a distance.—The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same.—In certain phrases, generally, or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs,

- denoting place, region or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as, *From above*, from the upper regions; *From afar*, from a distance; *From beneath*, from a place or region below; *From below*, from a lower place; *From behind*, from a place or position in the rear; *From far*, from a distant place; *From high*, *from on high*, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven; *From hence*, from this place—but *from* is superfluous before *hence*; *From thence*, from that place, *from* being superfluous; *From whence*, from which place, *from* being superfluous; *From where*, from which place; *From within*, from the interior or inside; *From without*, from the outside, from abroad.—*From* precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case; as, *From amidst*, *From among*, *From beneath*, *From beyond*.
- FROMWARD**, *adv.* [*Sax. fram* and *weard*.] Away from; the contrary of *toward*.
- FROND**, *n.* [*L. frons*.] In botany, a term which Linne applies to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns.
- FRON-DATION**, *n.* A lopping of trees. *Evelyn*.
- FRON-DES-CENCE**, *n.* [*L. frondesco*.] In botany, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.
- FRON-DIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. frons* and *fero*.] Producing fronds.
- FROND-OUS**, *a.* A frondous flower is one which is leafy.
- \*FRONT**, *n.* [*L. frons*, *frontis*; *Fr. front*.] 1. Properly, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face. 2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition. 3. The forepart of any thing. 4. The forepart or van of an army or a body of troops. 5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the forepart of a thing. 6. The most conspicuous part or particular. 7. Impudence; as, men of *front*.
- FRONT**, *v. t.* 1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly. 2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing.
- FRONT**, *v. i.* 1. To stand foremost. *Shak.* 2. To have the face or front towards any point of compass.
- FRONTAL**, *n.* [*L. frontale*; *Fr. frontal*.] 1. In medicine, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.—2. In architecture, a little pediment or frontpiece, over a small door or window.—3. In Jewish ceremonies, a frontal or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue; each piece containing some text of Scripture.
- FRONTA-TED**, *a.* [*L. frons*.] The fronted leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last, perhaps, terminates in a right line; in opposition to *cuspedated*, which is, when the leaves end in a point. *Quincy*.
- FRONT-BOX**, *n.* The box in a playhouse before the rest.
- FRONT-ED**, *a.* Formed with a front. *Milton*.
- \*FRONT-IER**, *n.* [*Fr. frontiere*.] The marches; the border, confine or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country.
- \*FRONT-IER**, *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous.
- FRONT-IER-ED**, (*front-erd*) *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.
- FRON-TI-NAC**, } (*fron-tin-yak*) *n.* A species of French  
**FRON-TIN-IAC**, } wine, named from the place in Lan-  
guedoc where it is produced.
- FRONTIS-PIECE**, *n.* [*L. frontispicium*.] 1. In architecture, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye. 2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.
- FRONT-LESS**, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident. *Dryden*.
- FRONT-LET**, *n.* A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. See **FRONTAL**.
- FRONT-ROOM**, *n.* A room or apartment in the forepart of a house.
- † **FROPPISH**, *a.* Peevish; froward. *Clarendon*.
- † **FRORE**, *a.* [*G. fror*, *gefroren*.] Frozen. *Milton*.
- FRORNE**, *a.* Frozen.
- † **FRORY**, *a.* 1. Frozen. *Spenser*. 2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost. *Fairfax*.
- FROST**, *n.* [*Sax., G., Sw., Dan. frost*.] 1. A fluid congealed by cold into ice or crystals. 2. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids.—3. In physiology, that state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water. 4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.
- FROST**, *v. t.* 1. In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar, resembling hoar-frost. 2. To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost.
- FROST-BIT-TEN**, (*frost-bit-tn*) *a.* Nipped, withered or affected by frost.
- FROST-ED**, *pp.* 1. Covered with a composition like white frost. 2. *a.* Having hair changed to a gray or white color, as if covered with hoar-frost.
- \*FROST-LY**, *adv.* 1. With frost or excessive cold. 2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.
- FROST-I-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty freezing cold.
- FROST-ING**, *ppr.* Covering with something resembling hoar-frost.
- FROST-ING**, *n.* The composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.
- FROST-LESS**, *a.* Free from frost. *Swift*.
- FROST-NAIL**, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.
- FROST-WORK**, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.
- FROST-Y**, *a.* 1. Producing frost; having power to congeal water. 2. Containing frost. 3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage. 4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.
- FROTH**, *n.* [*Gr. appos*; *Sw. fradga*.] 1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation. 2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. 3. Light, unsubstantial matter.
- FROTH**, *v. t.* To cause to foam. *Beaumont*.
- FROTH**, *v. i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles.
- FROTH-I-LY**, *adv.* 1. With foam or spume. 2. In an empty, trifling manner.
- FROTH-I-NESS**, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter.
- FROTH-Y**, *a.* 1. Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles. 2. Soft; not firm or solid. 3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial.
- FROUNCE**, *n.* A dissembler of hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. *Skinner*.
- FROUNCE**, *v. t.* [*Sp. francir*.] To curl or frizzle the hair about the face.
- FROUNCE**, *n.* A wrinkle, plait or curl; an ornament of dress. *Beaumont*.
- FROUNCED**, *pp.* Curled; frizzled.
- FROUNCE-LESS**, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle.
- FROUN-CING**, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.
- FROUZY**, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.
- † **FROW**, *n.* [*G. frau*; *D. vrouw*.] A woman.
- FROW-ARD**, *a.* [*Sax. framweard*.] Perverse, that is, turning from, with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish.
- FROW-ARD-LY**, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.
- FROW-ARD-NESS**, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness.
- FROW-ER**, *n.* A sharp edged tool to cleave laths.
- FROWN**, *v. i.* [*Fr. refragner*.] 1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern. 2. To manifest displeasure in any manner. 3. To lower; to look threatening.
- FROWN**, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke.
- FROWN**, *n.* 1. A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe or stern look, expressive of displeasure. 2. Any expression of displeasure.
- FROWNING**, *ppr.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern or angry look; lowering; threatening.
- FROWNING-LY**, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.
- FROWY**, *a.* [The same as *frouzy*.] Musty; rancid; rank.
- FROZEN**, (*frözn*) *pp.* of *freeze*. 1. Congealed by cold. 2. Cold; frosty; chill. 3. Chill or cold in affection. 4. Void of natural heat or vigor.
- † **FROZEN-NESS**, *n.* State of being frozen. *Bp. Gauden*.
- F. R. S.* Fellow of the Royal Society.
- † **FRUBISH**, *for* *frubish*.
- FRUC-TED**, *a.* [*L. fructus*.] In heraldry, bearing fruit.
- FRUC-TES-CENCE**, *n.* [*L. fructus*.] In botany, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.
- FRUC-TIF-ER-OUS**, *a.* [*L. fructus* and *fero*.] Bearing or producing fruit.
- FRUC-TI-FI-CATION**, *n.* 1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.—2. In botany, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation.
- FRUC-TI-FY**, *v. t.* [*Low L. fructifico*; *Fr. fructifier*.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.
- FRUC-TI-FY**, *v. i.* To bear fruit. *Hooker*.
- † **FRUC-TU-ATION**, *n.* Produce; fruit. *Poynall*.
- FRUC-TU-OUS**, *a.* [*Fr. fructueux*.] Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility. *Philips*.
- † **FRUC-TURE**, *n.* Use; fruition; enjoyment.
- FRUGAL**, *a.* [*L. frugalis*; *Fr., Sp. frugal*.] Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods or provisions of any kind; saving unnecessary expense; sparing; not profuse, prodigal or lavish.
- FRUGAL-I-TY**, *n.* 1. Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended. 2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing.

FRUGAL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with good management; in a saving manner.

FRUGGIN, *n.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] An oven fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRUGIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *frugifer.*] Producing fruit or corn.

FRUGIVO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fruges* and *voro.*] Feeding on fruits seeds or corn, as birds.

FRUIT, *n.* [Fr. *fruit*; It. *frutto.*] 1. In a general sense, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. 2. The produce of a tree or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds.—3. In botany, the seed of a plant, or the seed with the pericarp. 4. Production; that which is produced. 5. The produce of animals; offspring; young. 6. Effect or consequence. 7. Advantage; profit; good derived. 8. Production, effect or consequence.

FRUIT, *v. i.* To produce fruit. *Chesterfield.*

FRUITAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *Milton.*

FRUIT-BEARER, *n.* That which produces fruit.

FRUIT-BEARING, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITERER, *n.* One who deals in fruit.

FRUITERY, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*] 1. Fruit collectively taken. 2. A fruitloft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, *a.* 1. Very productive; producing fruit in abundance. 2. Prolific; bearing children; not barren. 3. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. 4. Productive of any thing; fertile. 5. Producing in abundance; generating.

FRUITFULLY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to be prolific. 2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shak.*

FRUITFULNESS, *n.* 1. The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility. 2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young. 3. Productiveness of the intellect. 4. Exuberant abundance.

FRUIT-GROVE, *n.* A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.

FRUITFULNESS, *n.* [L. *fruor.*] Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual, enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

FRUITIVE, *a.* Enjoying. *Boyle.*

FRUITLESS, *a.* 1. Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit. 2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable. 3. Having no offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, *adv.* Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

FRUITLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRUIT-LOFT, *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRUIT-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.

FRU-MEN-TACEOUS, *a.* [L. *frumentaceus.*] 1. Made of wheat or like grain. 2. Resembling wheat.

FRU-MEN-TARI-OUS, *a.* [L. *frumentarius.*] Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRU-MEN-TATION, *n.* [L. *frumentatio.*] Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people.

FRUMEN-TY, *n.* [L. *frumentum.*] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, *n.* A joke, jeer or flout. *Bp. Hall.*

FRUMP, *v. t.* To insult. *Beaumont.*

FRUMPER, *n.* A mocker; a scoffer. *Cotgrave.*

FRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *frosser.*] To bruise; to crush.

FRUSH, *n.* [G. *frosch.*] In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse.

FRUSTRA-BLE, *a.* That may be frustrated.

FRUSTRANEOUS, *a.* Vain; useless; unprofitable. [*Little used.*] *South.*

FRUSTRATE, *v. t.* [L. *frustro.*] 1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing. 2. To disappoint. 3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect.

FRUSTRATE, *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. *Dryden.*

FRUSTRATED, *pp.* Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.

FRUSTRATING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.

FRUSTRATION, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat. *South.*

FRUSTRATIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat; thalacious.

FRUSTRATORY, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTUM, *n.* [L.] A piece or part of a solid body separated from the rest. The *frustum* of a cone is the part that remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.

FRUTESCENT, *a.* [L. *frutex.*] In botany, from herbage becoming shrubby. *Martyn.*

FRUTEX, *n.* [L.] In botany, a shrub.

FRUIT-CANT, *a.* Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*

FRUIT-COUS, *a.* [L. *fruticosus.*] Shrubby.

FRY, *v. t.* [L. *frigo.*] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook in a fryingpan.

FRY, *v. i.* 1. To be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat. 2. To ferment, as in the stomach. 3. To be agitated; to boil.

FRY, *n.* [Fr. *frail.*] 1. A swarm or crowd of little fish. 2. A dish of any thing fried. 3. A kind of sieve.

FRYING, *ppr.* Dressing in a fryingpan; heating; agitating.

FRYING-PAN, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FUB, *n.* A plump boy; a woman. *Todd.*

FUB, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to cheat. *Shak.*

FUBBY, *a.* Plump; chubby. *Nichols.*

FUCATE, *a.* [L. *fuscatus.*] Painted; disguised with paint; also, disguised with false show.

FUCATED, *pp.* Painted; also, disguised with false show.

FUCUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A paint; a dye; also, false show. 2. *plu.* *Fucuse*, in botany, a genus of *algæ*, or sea-weeds; the sea-wrack, &c.

FUDDER of lead. See FOTHER.

FUDDELE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

FUDDELE, *v. i.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*

FUDDED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.

FUDDLER, *n.* A drunkard. *Baxter.*

FUDDLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.

FUDGE, a word of contempt.

FUEL, *n.* [Fr. *feu*; Sp. *fuogo.*] 1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter. 2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat or excitement.

FUEL, *v. t.* 1. To feed with combustible matter. 2. To store with fuel or firing. *Wolton.*

FUELED, *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.

FUELER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel.

FUELING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel.

FUFF, *v. i.* [G. *pfuffen.*] To blow or puff. *Brockett.*

FUFFY, *a.* Light and soft. *Brockett.*

FUGACIOUS, *a.* [L. *fugax.*] Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of flying away; volatility.

FUGACITY, *n.* [L. *fugax.*] 1. Volatility; the quality of flying away. 2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGG, or FOH, an exclamation expressing abhorrence.

FUGITIVE, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif*; L. *fugitivus.*] 1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind. 2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping.

3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable. 4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit. 5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping. 6. Wandering; vagabond.—7. In literature, fugitive compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

FUGITIVE, *n.* 1. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger. 2. One who has fled or deserted and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment. 3. One hard to be caught or detained.

FUGITIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away. 2. Instability; unsteadiness.

FUGUE, (*fug*) *n.* [Fr. *fugue*; L., Sp., It. *fuga.*] In music, a chase or succession in the parts; that which expresses the capital thought or sentiment of the piece, in causing it to pass successively and alternately from one part to another.

FUGUIST, *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously. *Busby.*

FULCIBILE, *a.* [L. *fulcibilis.*] Which may be propped up.

FULCIMENT, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum.*] A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [*Little used.*]

FULCRATE, *a.* [L. *fulcrum.*] 1. In botany, a *fulcrata* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth. 2. Furnished with fulcres.

FULCRUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A prop or support.—2. In mechanics, that by which a lever is sustained.—3. In botany, the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it.

FULL-FILL, *v. t.* [*full* and *fill.*] 1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised. 2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution. 3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification. 4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience. 5. To complete in time.—6. In general, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.

FULL-FILLED, (*ful-ſid'*) *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.

FULL-FILLER, *n.* One that fulfills or accomplishes.

- FUL-FILLING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.
- FUL-FILLMENT, } *n.* 1. Accomplishment; completion.  
 FUL-FILLING, } 2. Execution; performance.
- FUL-FRAUGHT, *a.* Full-stored. *Shak.*
- FULGEN-CY, *n.* [*L. fulgens.*] Brightness; splendor; glitter.
- FULGENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.
- † FULGID, *a.* [*L. fulgidus.*] Shining; dazzling.
- † FUL-GID/TY, *n.* Splendor; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*
- FULGOR, *n.* [*L.*] Splendor; dazzling brightness. [*Little used.*] *More.*
- † FULGU-RANT, *a.* Lightening.
- † FULGU-RATE, *v. i.* To flash as lightning. *Chambers.*
- † FULGU-RATION, *n.* [*L. fulguratio.*] Lightning; the act of lightning.
- † FULGU-RY, *n.* [*L. fulgur.*] Lightning. *Cockeram.*
- FULHAM, *n.* A cant word for false dice. *Shak.*
- FU-LIG-I-NOS/I-TY, *n.* [*L. fuligo.*] Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke. *Kirwan, Geol.*
- FU-LIG-I-NOUS, *a.* [*L. fuliginosus.*] 1. Pertaining to soot; scoty; dark; dusky. 2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.
- FU-LIG-I-NOUS-LY, *adv.* By being sooty.
- FUL-MART. See FOMMART.
- FULL, *a.* [*Sax., Sw. full.*] 1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain. 2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance. 3. Supplied; not vacant. 4. Plump; fat. 5. Saturated; sated. 6. Crowded; with regard to the imagination or memory. 7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills. 8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial. 9. Complete; entire; without abatement. 10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole. 11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; denoting the completion of a sentence. 12. Spread to view in all dimensions. 13. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated. 14. Abundant; plentiful; sufficient. 15. Adequate; equal. 16. Well fed. 17. Well supplied or furnished; abounding. 18. Copious; ample. 19. Highest state or degree. 20. The whole; the total; in the phrase, *at full*. 21. The state of satiety.—The full of the moon is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated.
- FULL, *adv.* 1. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution. 2. With the whole effect. 3. Exactly. 4. Directly.—Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.
- FULL-A-CORNED, *a.* Fed to the full with acorns.
- FULL-BLOOMED, *a.* Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*
- FULL-BLOWN, *a.* 1. Fully expanded, as a blossom. 2. Fully distended with wind. *Dryden.*
- FULL-BOTTOM, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.
- FULL-BUTT, *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence. [*Fulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*
- FULL-CHARGED, *a.* Charged to fullness. *Shak.*
- FULL-CRAMMED, *a.* Crammed to fullness. *Marston.*
- FULL-DRESSED, *a.* Dressed in form or costume.
- FULL-DRIVE, *a.* Driving with full speed. *Chaucer.*
- FULL-EARED, *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain. *Denham.*
- FULL-EYED, *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.
- FULL-FACED, *a.* Having a broad face.
- FULL-FED, *a.* Fed to fullness; plump with fat.
- FULL-FRAUGHT, *a.* Laden or stored to fullness.
- FULL-GORGED, *a.* Over-fed; a term of hawking.
- FULL-GROWN, *a.* Grown to full size. *Milton.*
- FULL-HEART-ED, *a.* Full of courage or confidence.
- FULL-HOT, *a.* 1. Heated to the utmost. *Shak.* 2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.
- FULL-LA-DEN, *a.* Laden to the full.
- FULL-MANNED, *a.* Completely furnished with men.
- FULL-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a full, strong voice.
- FULL-ORBED, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.
- FULL-SPREAD, *a.* Extended to the utmost. *Dryden.*
- FULL-STOM-ACHED, *a.* Having the stomach crammed.
- FULL-STUFFED, *a.* Filled to the utmost extent.
- FULL-SUMMED, *a.* Complete in all its parts.
- FULL-WINGED, *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large strong wings. 2. Ready for flight; eager.
- FULL, *v. t.* [*Sax. fulljan; L. fullo.*] To thicken cloth in a mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse and thicken in a mill.
- FULLAGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.
- FULLEL, *pp.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.
- FULLER, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.
- FULLER'S-EARTH, *n.* A variety of clay.
- FULLER'S-THIS-TLE, } *n.* Teasel, a plant of the genus  
 FULLER'S-WEED, } *dipsacus.* The burrs are used in dressing cloth.
- FULLER-Y, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.
- FULLING, *ppr.* Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.
- FULLING, *n.* The art or practice of thickening cloth, and making it compact and firm, in a mill.
- FULLING-MILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth.
- FULLNESS, *n.* 1. The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant. 2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance. 3. Completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection. 4. Repletion; satiety; as from intemperance. 5. Repletion of vessels. 6. Plenty; wealth; affluence. 7. Struggling perturbation; swelling. 8. Largeness; extent. 9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear.
- FULLY, *adv.* 1. Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired. 2. Completely; perfectly.
- FULMART, *n.* 1. A fowl of the genus *procellaria*. 2. The fowlemart or fulmart. See FOMMART.
- FULMI-NANT, *a.* [*Fr.; L. fulminans.*] Thundering.
- FULMI-NATE, *v. i.* [*L. fulmino.*] 1. To thunder. 2. To make a loud, sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate. 3. To hurl papal thunder; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures.
- FULMI-NATE, *v. t.* 1. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure. 2. To cause to explode.
- FULMI-NATING, *ppr.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating. 2. Hurling menaces or censures.
- FULMI-NATION, *n.* 1. A thundering. 2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority. 3. The explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation.
- FULMI-NA-TORY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.
- † FULMINE, *v. i.* To thunder. *Milton.*
- FULMINE, *v. t.* To shoot; to dart like lightning.
- FULMINIC, *a.* Fulminic acid, in chemistry, is a peculiar acid contained in fulminating silver.
- \* FULSOME, } *a.* [*Sax. ful.*] Gross; disgusting by plain-  
 \* FULSOMELY, } ness, grossness or excess.  
 \* FULSOME-LY, *adv.* Grossly; with disgusting plainness or excess.
- \* FULSOME-NESS, *n.* Offensive grossness, as of praise.
- FULSOME, } *a.* [*Sax. ful.*] 1. Nauseous; offensive. 2.  
 \* FULSOMELY, } Rank; offensive to the smell. 3. Lustful. 4. Tending to obscenity. [These are the English definitions of *fulsome*, but I have never witnessed such applications of the word in the United States.]
- FULSOME-LY, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously; obscenely. *Eng.*
- FULSOME-NESS, *n.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity. *Eng.*
- FULVID. See FULVOUS.
- FULVOUS, *a.* [*L. fulvus.*] Yellow; tawny; saffron-colored.
- FU-MADO, *n.* [*L. fumus.*] A smoked fish.
- FUMAGE, *n.* [*L. fumus.*] Hearth-money. *Dict.*
- FUMA-TO-RY, *n.* [*Fr. fumeterre.*] A plant.
- FUMBLE, *v. i.* [*D. fommelien.*] 1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly. 2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly. *Dryden.* 3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.
- FUMBLE, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. *Shak.*
- FUMBLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.
- FUMBLING, *ppr.* Groping; managing awkwardly.
- FUMBLING-LY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.
- FUME, *n.* [*L. fumus.*] 1. Smoke; vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco. 2. Vapor; volatile matter ascending in a dense body. 3. Exhalation from the stomach. 4. Rage; heat. 5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting. 6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
- FUME, *v. i.* [*L. fumo; Fr. fumer.*] 1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, as in combustion. 2. To yield vapor or visible exhalations. 3. To pass off in vapors. 4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.
- FUME, *v. t.* 1. To smoke; to dry in smoke. 2. To perfume. 3. To disperse or drive away in vapors.
- FUMET, *n.* The dung of deer. *B. Jonson.*
- FU-METTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The stink of meat. *Swift.*
- FUMID, *a.* [*L. fumidus.*] Smoky; vaporous.
- FUMI-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. fumigo.*] 1. To smoke; to perfume. 2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke.
- FUMI-GA-TED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.
- FUMI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.
- FUMI-GATION, *n.* [*L. fumigatio.*] 1. The act of smoking or applying smoke. 2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.
- FUMING, *ppr.* Smoking; emitting vapors; raging.
- FUMING-LY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*
- FUMISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [*Little used.*]
- FUMI-TER, *n.* A plant.
- FUMOUS, } *a.* Producing fume; full of vapor. *Dryden*  
 FUMY, }
- FUN, *n.* Sport; vulgar merriment. *A low word.*
- FU-NAM-BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

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

FU-NAM-BU-LIST, n. [*L. fūnis et ambulo.*] A rope-walker or dancer.

FU-NAM-BU-LO, } n. [*L. funambulus.*] A rope-dancer.

FU-NAM-BU-LUS, } Bacon.

FUN-C-TION, n. [*L. functio.*] 1. In a general sense, the doing, executing or performing of any thing; discharge; performance. 2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character. 3. Trade; occupation; [*less proper.*] 4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies. 5. Power; faculty, animal or intellectual.

FUN-C-TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the functions. *Lawrence, Lect.*

FUN-C-TION-A-RY, n. One who holds an office or trust.

FUND, n. [*Fr. fond.*] 1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation. 2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. 3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt. 4. A sinking fund is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks or the payment of the public debt. 5. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind. 6. Abundance; ample stock or store.

FUND, *v. t.* 1. To provide and appropriate a fund. 2. To place money in a fund.

FUN-D-A-MENT, n. [*L. fundamentum.*] 1. The seat; the lower part of the body, or of the *intestinum rectum*. 2. Foundation; [*not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FUN-D-A-MENT'AL, a. Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation.

FUN-D-A-MENT'AL, n. A leading or primary principle, rule, law or article, which serves as the ground-work of a system.

FUN-D-A-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.

FUND'ED, *pp.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of.

FUNDING, *pp.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

FU-NE-BRI-AL, a. [*L. funebris.*] Pertaining to funerals.

FU-NE-BRI-ŌUS, a. [*L. funebris.*] Funereal.

FUNER-AL, n. [*It. funerale.*] 1. Burial; the ceremony of burying a dead body; obsequies. 2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead. 3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FUNER-AL, a. Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

FUNER-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. funeratus.*] To bury. *Cockeram.*

FU-NER-Ā-TION, n. Solemnization of a funeral.

FU-NĒ-RE-AL, a. 1. Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial. 2. Dark; dismal; mournful. *Taylor.*

FU-NEST, a. [*L. funestus.*] Doleful; lamentable. *Phillips.*

FUNGATE, n. [*from fungus.*] A compound of fungic acid and a base. *Coze.*

FUNGE, n. [*L. fungus.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton.*

FUNGĒ, a. Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms.

FUNGI-FORM, a. In mineralogy, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.

FUNGIN, n. The flesh; part of mushrooms.

FUNGITE, n. A kind of fossil coral.

FUN-GOS-TY, n. Soft excrescence.

FUN-GOUS, a. [*See Fungus.*] 1. Like fungus or a mushroom; excrescent; spungy; soft. 2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

FUNGUS, n. [*L.*] 1. A mushroom, vulgarly called a toadstool. 2. A spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds.

FUNI-CLE, n. [*L. funiculus.*] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre. *Johnson.*

FU-NICU-LAR, a. Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, n. An offensive smell. [*Vulgar.*]

FUNK, *v. t.* To poison with an offensive smell. *King.*

FUNK, *v. i.* To stink through fear. *Epigram on J. Burton.*

FUNNEL, n. [*W. fynel.*] 1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly, the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends. 2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel.

FUNNEL-FORM, } a. Having the form of a funnel or

FUNNEL-SHAPED, } inverted hollow cone.

FUNNY, a. [*from fun.*] Droll; comical.

FUNNY, n. A light boat.

FUR, n. [*Fr. fourrure.*] 1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. 2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry. 3. Strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament. 4. Hair in general. 5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.

FUR, *v. t.* 1. To line, face or cover with fur. 2. To cover

with morbid matter, as the tongue. 3. To line with a board, as in carpentry.

† FUR, *adv.* [commonly written *far.*] A. A distance. *Sidney*

FUR-WROUGHT, (*fur'rawt*) a. Made of fur. *Gay*

FUR-RĀ-CIOUS, a. [*L. furax.*] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [*Little used.*]

FUR-RĀ-CI-TY, n. Thievishness. [*Little used.*]

FUR-BE-LŌW, n. [*Fr., It., Sp. falbala.*] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

FUR-BE-LŌW, *v. t.* To put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.

FUR-BISH, *v. t.* [*It. forbire; Fr. fourbir.*] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to lurnish.

FUR-BISH-A-BLE, a. That may be polished. *Sherwood*

FUR-BISHED, *pp.* Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.

FUR-BISH-ER, n. One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FUR-BISH-ING, *pp.* Rubbing to brightness; polishing.

FUR-CĀTE, a. [*L. furca.*] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. *Lee, Botany.*

FUR-CĀ-TION, n. A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork. *Brown.*

† FUR-DLE, *v. t.* [*Fr. furdeau.*] To draw up into a bundle. *Brown.*

FUR-FUR, n. [*L.*] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

FUR-FU-RĀ-CĒOUS, a. [*L. furfuraceus.*] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran.

FŪ-RĪ-ŌUS, a. [*L. furiosus.*] 1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence. 2. Raging; violent; transported with passion. 3. Mad; phrenetic.

FŪ-RĪ-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently.

FŪ-RĪ-ŌUS-NESS, n. 1. Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation. 2. Madness; phrensy; rage.

FURL, *v. t.* [*Fr. ferler.*] To draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord.

FURLED, *pp.* Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.

FURLING, *pp.* Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.

FURL-ŌNG, n. [*Sax. furlang.*] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles or perches.

FURLŌUGH, } n. [*D. verlof.*] 1. Leave of absence; or

FURLŌW, } word used only in military affairs.

FURLŌUGH, } *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough; to grant

FURLŌW, } leave of absence to an officer or soldier.

FURMEN-TY. *See FRUMENTY.*

FURNACE, n. [*Fr. fournaise, fourneau.*] 1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores or metals, &c.—2. In Scripture a place of cruel bondage and affliction. *Deut. iv. 3.* Grievous afflictions by which men are tried. *Ezek. xxii. 4.* A place of temporal torment. *Dan. iii. 5.* Hell; the place of endless torment. *Matt. xiii.*

FURNACE, *v. t.* To throw out sparks as a furnace.

† FURNI-MENT, n. [*Fr. fournement.*] Furniture. *Spenser*

FURNISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. fournir.*] 1. To supply with anything wanted or necessary. 2. To supply; to store. 3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels or ornamental appendages. 4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.

† FURNISH, n. A specimen; a sample. *Greene.*

FURNISHED, a. Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

FURNISH-ER, n. One who supplies or fits out.

FURNISH-ING, *pp.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.

FURNISH-MENT, n. A supply. *Cotgrave.*

FURNI-TURE, n. [*Fr. fourniture.*] 1. Goods, vessels, utensils and other appendages necessary or convenient for housekeeping. 2. Appendages; that which is added for use or ornament. 3. Equipage; ornaments; decorations.

FURRED, *pp.* Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of a board.

FUR-RI-ER, n. A dealer in furs.

FUR-RI-ER-Y, n. Furs in genera. *Tooke.*

FUR-RING, *pp.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; lining with a board.

FUR-RŌW, n. [*Sax. fur, or furh.*] 1. A trench in the earth made by a plough. 2. A long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove. 3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.

FUR-RŌW, *v. t.* [*Sax. fyrian.*] 1. To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plough. 2. To make long, narrow channels or grooves in. 3. To cut; to make channels in; to plough. 4. To make hollows in by wrinkles.

FUR-RŌW-FACED, a. Having a wrinkled face

FUR-RŌW-WEED, n. A weed growing on ploughed land.

FURRY, a. 1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. 2. Consisting of fur or skins.

FUR-THER, a. [*Sax. further, comparative of forth.*] 1. More or most distant. 2. Additional.

FUR-THER, *adv.* To a greater distance.

- FURTHER**, *v. t.* [*Sax. fyrthrian.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance onward to forward; hence, to help or assist.
- FURTHER-ANCE**, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.
- FURTHURED**, *pp.* Promoted; advanced.
- FURTHHER-ER**, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.
- FURTHHER-MORE**, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.
- FURTHEST**, *a.* Most distant either in time or place.
- FURTHEST**, *adv.* At the greatest distance.
- FURTIVE**, *a.* [*L. furtivus; Fr. furtif.*] Stolen; obtained by theft. *Prior.*
- FURUN-ELE**, *n.* [*L. furunculus.*] A small tumor or boil, with inflammation and pain.
- FURY**, *n.* [*L. furor, furia.*] 1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion. 2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence. 3. Enthusiasm; heat of the mind.—4. In mythology, a deity, a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.
- FURY-LIKE**, *a.* Raging; furious; violent. *Thomson.*
- FURZ**, *n.* [*Sax. fyrs.*] Gorse; whin; a thorny plant of the genus *Ulex*.
- FURZY**, *a.* Overgrown with furz; full of gorse.
- FUSCATION**, *n.* Darkening or obscuring. *Dict.*
- FUSCITE**, *n.* A mineral. *Phillips.*
- FUSCOUS**, *a.* [*L. fuscus.*] Brown; of a dark color
- FUSE**, *v. t.* [*L. fundo, fusum.*] To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve.
- FUSE**, *v. i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
- FUSED**, *pp.* Melted; liquefied.
- FU-SEE**, *n.* [*Fr. fusée, fuseau.*] The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.
- FU-SEE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A small, neat musket or firelock. But we now use *fusil*. 2. *Fusée* or *fuse* of a bomb or grenade, a small pipe filled with combustible matter, by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb. 3. The track of a buck.
- FU-SI-BILI-TY**, *n.* The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
- FUSIBLE**, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may be melted or liquefied.
- FUSIFORM**, *a.* [*L. fusus, a spindle, and form.*] Shaped like a spindle. *Pennant.*
- FUSILL**, *a.* [*Fr. fusile; L. fusilis.*] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat. 2. Running; flowing, as a liquid.
- FUSIL**, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A light musket or firelock. 2. A bearing, in heraldry, of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.
- FUSIL-EER**, *n.* Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier.
- FUSION**, *n.* [*L. fusio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent. 2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat.
- FUSOME**, *a.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy. *Grose.*
- FUSS**, *n.* A tumult; a bustle. [*A vulgar word.*]
- FUSSOCK**, *n.* A large, gross woman. *Grose.*
- FUSLE**. See **FUZZLE**.
- FUST**, *n.* [*Fr. fût.*] The shaft of a column.
- FUST**, *n.* [*Fr. fût.*] A strong, musty smell.
- FUST**, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell ill. *Shak.*
- FUSTED**, *a.* Moldy; ill smelling.
- FUSTET**, *n.* [*Fr.; Sp., Port. fustete.*] The wood of the *rhus cotinus*, which yields a fine orange color.
- FUSTIAN**, (*fustyan*) *n.* [*Fr. futaine.*] 1. A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen. 2. An inflated style of writing; a swelling style; bombast.
- FUSTIAN**, *a.* 1. Made of fustian.—2. In style, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.
- FUSTIAN-IST**, *n.* One who writes bombast.
- FUSTIC**, *n.* [*Sp. fuste.*] The wood of the *morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies.
- FUSTIGATION**, *n.* [*L. fustigatio.*] Among the ancient Romans, a punishment by beating with a stick or club.
- FUSTI-LARIAN**, *n.* A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel.
- FUSTI-LUG**, } *n.* A gross, fat, unwieldy person. *Junius.*
- FUSTI-LUGS**, }
- FUSTI-NESS**, *n.* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.
- FUSTY**, *a.* Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. *Shak.*
- FUTILE**, *a.* [*Fr.; L. inutilis.*] 1. Talkative; loquacious; tattling; [obs.] 2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless. 3. Of no effect.
- FUTILITY**, *n.* 1. Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity; [obs.] 2. Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect. 3. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing.
- † **FUTTOCK**, *a.* Worthless; trifling. *Howell.*
- FUTTOCK**, *n.* [*qu. foot-hook, or corrupted from foot-lock.*] In a ship, the futtocks are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers.
- FUTURE**, *a.* [*L. futurus; Fr. futur.*] 1. That is to be or come hereafter.—2. The future tense, in grammar, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.
- FUTURE**, *n.* Time to come; a time subsequent to the present.
- † **FUTURE-LY**, *adv.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*
- FUTURE-TION**, *n.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter. *South.*
- FUTURE-TY**, *n.* 1. Future time; time to come. 2. Event to come. 3. The state of being yet to come.
- FUZZ**, *v. t.* To make drunk. [*A low word.*] See **FUZZLE**.
- FUZZ**, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.
- FUZZ**, *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.
- FUZZ-BALL**, *n.* 1. A kind of fungus, which when pressed bursts and scatters a fine dust. 2. A puff.
- FUZZLE**, *v. t.* To intoxicate. *Burton.*
- FUZZY**, *a.* Light and spongy. *Craven dialect.* Written also *fozy* by *Brockett.*
- FY**, *exclam.* A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence or contempt.

## G.

**G**, the seventh letter and the fifth articulation of the English Alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages. It has two sounds, one hard or close, as in *gave*; the other soft, like *j* or *dh*, as in *gem*. It retains its hard sound in all cases, before *a*, and *u*; but before *e*, *i* and *y*, its sound is hard or soft, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words; as, *benign, condign*.

As a numeral, **G** was anciently used to denote 400, and, with a dash over it, **G**, 40,000.—In music, it is the mark of the treble clef; and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *Gammut*, from the Greek name of the letter.

**GA**, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages.

**GAB**, *n.* [*Scot. gab.*] The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the *gab*, that is, loquaciousness. [*A vulgar phrase.*]

**GAB**, *v. t.* [*Sax. gabban.*] 1. To talk idly; to prate. *Chaucer.* 2. To lie; to impose upon.

\* **GABAR-DINE**, or **GAB-AR-DINE**, *n.* [*Sp. gabardina.*] A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. *Shak.*

**GABBLE**, *v. i.* [*D. gabbera.*] 1. To prate; to talk fast, or

to talk without meaning. 2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

**GABBLE**, *n.* 1. Loud or rapid talk without meaning. 2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

**GABBLER**, *n.* A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

**GABBLING**, *ppr.* Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

**GABBRO**, *n.* In mineralogy, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

**GABEL**, *n.* [*Fr. gabelle.*] A tax, impost or duty; usually an excise.

**GABEL-ER**, *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

**GABELION**, *n.* [*Fr.; It. gabbione.*] In fortification, a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, filled with earth.

**GABLE**, *n.* [*W. gavael.*] The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In America, it is usually called the *gable-end*.

**GABRIELITES**, *n.* In ecclesiastical history, a sect of anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

**GABRONITE**, *n.* A mineral. *Cleveland.*

**GABBY**, *n.* A silly, foolish person. See **GAWBY**.

**GAD**, *n.* [*Sax. gad.*] 1. A wedge or ingot of steel. 2. A

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

- style or graver. 3. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.
- GAD, *v. i.* [*fr. gad.*] 1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose. 2. To ramble in growth. *Milton.*
- GADA-BOUT, *n.* One who runs much abroad without business. [*A colloquial term.*]
- GADDER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.
- GADDING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.
- GADDING-LY, *adv.* In a rambling, roving manner. *Hu- lot.*
- GADFLY, *n.* [*Sax. gād, and fly.*] An insect of the genus *œstrus*, which stings cattle; called also the *breech*.
- GADFLING, *a.* Straggling.
- GA-DÖ-LI-NITE, *n.* A mineral.
- GADWALL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *anas*.
- GÆLIÉ, or GÁLIE, *a.* [*from Gael, Gaul, Gallia.*] An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland.
- GÆLIK, (*gálik*) *n.* The language of the highlanders of Scotland.
- GAFF, *n.* A fool. See *GUFF*.
- GAFF, *n.* [*fr. gaf.*] 1. A harpoon. 2. A sort of boom or pole, used in small ships.
- GAFFER, *n.* [*Sax. gæfer.*] A word of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt. [*Little used.*]
- GAFFLE, *n.* [*Sax. gæflas.*] 1. An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight. 2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows.
- GAFTY, *a.* Doubtful; suspected. *Cheshire.*
- GAG, *v. t.* [*W. cegian.*] 1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking. 2. To keck; to heave with nausea.
- GAG, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.
- GAGE, *n.* [*Fr. gage.*] 1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security. 2. A challenge to combat. 3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [*See GAUGE.*] 4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water. 5. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c. of the various sorts of letters. 6. An instrument in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.—*A sliding-gage*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.—*Sea-gage*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Tide-gage*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind gage*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.—*Weather gage*, the windward side of a ship.
- GAGE, *v. t.* 1. To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager; [*obs.*] 2. To bind by pledge, caution or security; to engage. 3. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask or ship; written also *gaug*.
- GAGED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.
- GAGER, *n.* One who gages or measures the contents.
- GAGGER, *n.* One that gags.
- GAGGLE, *v. i.* [*D. gaggelen.*] To make a noise like a goose.
- GAGGLING, *n.* The noise of geese.
- GAGGING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring the contents.
- GAGNITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *automalite*.
- GAULY, *adv.* [*better written gayly.*] 1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness. 2. Joyfully; merrily.
- GAIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. gagner.*] 1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire. 2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success. 3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive. 4. To obtain an increase of any thing. 5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad. 6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate. 7. To obtain as a suitor. 8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.—*To gain into*, to draw or persuade to join in.—*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to increase.
- GAIN, *v. i.* 1. To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness. 2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with *on*. 3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on. 4. To get ground; to prevail against, or have the advantage. 5. To obtain influence with.—*To gain the wind*, in *sea language*, is to arrive on the windward side of another ship.
- GAIN, *n.* [*Fr. gain.*] 1. Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage. 2. Unlawful advantage. 3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to loss.
- GAIN, *n.* [*W. gán.*] In *architecture*, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.
- †GAIN, *a.* Handy; dextrous.
- GAINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached.
- GAINAGE, *n.* In *old laws*, the same as *wainage*, that is, *gaining*; the horses, oxen and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage; also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation
- GAINED, *pp.* Obtained as profit or adva. age; won; drawn over to a party; reached.
- GAINER, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage.
- GAINFUL, *a.* 1. Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness. 2. Lu- crative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.
- GAINFUL-LY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably advantageously.
- GAINFUL-NESS, *n.* Profit; advantage.
- †GAIN-GIV-ING, *n.* A misgiving; a giving against or away. *Shak.*
- GAINLESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; no bringing advantage. *Hammond.*
- GAINLESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advan- tage. *Decay of Piety.*
- †GAINLY, *adv.* Handily; readily; dextrously.
- \*GAIN-SAY, *v. t.* [*Sax. gean, or ongean, and say.*] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute.
- GAIN-SAYER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer. *Tit. i.*
- \*GAIN-SAY-ING, *ppr.* Contradicting; denying; opposing.
- †GAINST. See AGAINST.
- †GAINSTAND, *v. t.* [*Sax. gean, and stand.*] To with- stand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*
- †GAINSTRIVE, *v. i.* To make resistance.
- †GAINSTRIVE, *v. t.* To withstand.
- GAIRISH, *a.* [*Sax. gearwian.*] 1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry. 2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.
- GAIRISH-LY, *adv.* Gaudily; in a showy manner.
- GAIRISH-NESS, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; ostentatious show. 2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.
- GAIT, *n.* 1. A going; a walk; a march; a way. *Shak* 2. Manner of walking or stepping.
- GAITED, *a.* Having a particular gait, or method of walk- ing.
- GAITER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.
- GAITER, *v. t.* To dress with gaiters.
- GÁLA, *n.* [*Sp. gala.*] A *gala day* is a day of pomp, show or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.
- GA-LACITTE, *n.* A fossil substance.
- †GA-LAGE, *n.* [*Sp. galocho.* See GALOCHER.] A wooden shoe. *Spenser.*
- GA-LANGA, *n.* A plant, a species of the *maranta*.
- GA-LANGAL, *n.* Zedoary, a species of *hempferia*.
- GA-LATTANS, *n.* Inhabitants of Galatia.
- \*GALAX-Y, *n.* [*Gr. γαλαξίας.*] 1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track, which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. 2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things. *Bp. Hall.*
- GALBA-NUM, *n.* The concrete, gummy, resinous juice
- GALBAN, *n.* } of an umbelliferous plant, called *ferula Africana*.
- GALE, *n.* [*Dan. gal; Ir. gal.*] A current of air; a strong wind. In the *language of seamen*, the word *gale*, unac- companied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm or tempest. *Mar. Dict.*
- GALE, *n.* A plant. *Crabbe.*
- GALE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to sail, or sail fast.
- GÁLE-A, *n.* [*L. galea.*] A genus of sea hedge-hogs.
- GÁLE-AS, *n.* A Venetian ship, large, but low built.
- GÁLE-A-TED, *a.* [*L. galeatus.*] 1. Covered as with a helmet.—2. In *botany*, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.
- GA-LEETO, *n.* A fish of the genus *blennius*.
- GA-LENA, *n.* [*Gr. γαληνη.*] 1. Originally, the name of the *theriaca*. 2. Sulphuret of lead.
- GA-LENIE, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to or containing galena.
- GA-LENI-GAL, } 2. [*from Galen, the physician.*] Re- lating to Galen.
- GÁLEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.
- GÁLEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Galen.
- GÁLER-ITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.
- GAL-I-LE'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee. Also, one of a sect among the Jews.
- GAL-I-MATIA, *n.* [*Fr. galimatias.*] Nonsense.
- GAL-IOT, *n.* [*Fr. galiot.*] 1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. 2. *Galiot*, or *galliot*, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast.
- GALI-POT, *n.* [*Sp.*] A white resin or resinous juice.
- GALL, *n.* [*Sax. gealla; G. galle.*] 1. In the *animal econo- my*, the bile, a bitter, yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver. 2. Any thing ex- tremely bitter. 3. Rancor; malignity. 4. Anger; bitter- ness of mind.
- GALL-BLAD-DER, *n.* A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.
- GALLSICK-NESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever.

- GALLSTONE**, *n.* A concretion formed in the gallbladder.
- GALL**, *n.* [*L. galla*; *Sax. galla*.] A hard, round excrescence on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called *cynips*.
- GALL**, *v. t.* [*Fr. galer*.] 1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing. 2. To impair; to wear away. 3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin. 4. To wound; to break the surface of anything by rubbing. 5. To injure; to harass; to annoy.
- GALL**, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased. *Shak.*
- GALL**, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.
- GALLANT**, *a.* [*Fr. galant*; *Sp. galante*.] 1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent; [*obs.*] 2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous. 3. Fine; noble.
- GALLANT**, *a.* Courty; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.
- GALLANT**, *n.* 1. A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. 2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement. 3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.—4. In an *ill sense*, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.
- GALLANTLY**, *v. t.* 1. To attend or wait on, as a lady. 2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.
- GALLANTLY**, *adv.* 1. Gayly; splendidly. 2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously.
- GALLANTLY**, *adv.* In the manner of a wooer.
- GALLANTNESS**, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification. *Howell*.
- GALLANTRY**, *n.* [*Sp. galanteria*; *Fr. galanterie*.] 1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery. 2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. 3. Nobleness; generosity. 4. Civility or polite attentions to ladies. 5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.
- GALLATE**, *n.* A neutral salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base. *Lavoisier*.
- GALLEASS**. See **GALEAS**.
- GALLED**, *pp.* Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.
- GALLEON**, *n.* [*Sp. galeon*.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.
- GALLER-Y**, *n.* [*Fr. galerie*.] 1. In architecture, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking. 2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees.—3. In churches, a floor elevated on columns, and furnished with pews or seats. 4. A similar structure in a play-house.—4. In fortification, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth.—5. In a mine, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up.—6. In a ship, a frame like a balcony.
- GALLE-TYLE**, *n.* Gallipot. *Bacon*.
- GALLEY**, *n.*; *plu.* **GALLEYS**. [*Sp. galera*.] 1. A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; used in the Mediterranean. 2. A pace of toil and misery. 3. An open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. 4. The cook room or kitchen of a ship of war. 5. An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts.
- GALLEY-FOIST**, *n.* A barge of state. *Hakewell*.
- GALLEY-SLAVE**, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.
- GALLFLY**, *n.* The insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; the *cynips*. *Encyc.*
- † **GALLIARD**, (*gallyard*) *a.* [*Fr. gaillard*.] Gay; brisk; active. *Chaucer*.
- † **GALLIARD**, *n.* A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. *Bacon*.
- † **GALLIARDISE**, *n.* Merriment; excessive gayety.
- † **GALLIARDNESS**, *n.* Gayety; *Gayton*.
- GALLIE**, *a.* [*Gallia*.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.
- GALLIE**, *a.* [*from gall*.] Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls.
- GALLICAN**, *a.* [*L. Gallicus*.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.
- GALLICISM**, *n.* [*Fr. Gallicisme*.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.
- GALLIGASKINS**, *n.* [*qu. Caliga Vasconum*.] Large open hose; used only in ludicrous language.
- GALLIMATIA**, *n.* Nonsense; talk without meaning.
- GALLIMAUFRY**, *n.* [*Fr. galimafrée*.] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge; [*little used*.] 2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. 3. A woman; [*obs.*]
- GALLINACEOUS**, *a.* [*L. gallinaceus*.] 1. Designating that order of fowls called *gallinae*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.
- GALLING**, *pp.* 1. Fretting the skin; excoriating. 2. *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.
- GALLI-NULE**, *n.* [*L. gallinula*.] A tribe of fowls of the gallic order, included under the genus *fulica*.
- GALLIOT**, or **GALLEOT**. See **GALLOT**.
- GALLI-POT**, *n.* [*D. gleye*, and *pot*.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicines.
- GALL-LITZIN-ITE**, *n.* Rutile, an ore of titanium.
- GALLIVAT**, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. *Todd*.
- GALLLESS**, *a.* Free from gall or bitterness.
- GALLOON**, *n.* [*Sp. galon*.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts.
- GALLOON**, *n.* [*Fr. galon*.] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.
- GALLOP**, *v. i.* [*Fr. galoper*.] 1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run or move with speed. 2. To ride with a galloping pace. 3. To move very fast; to run over.
- GALLOP**, *n.* The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches or leaps.
- GALLOPER**, *n.* 1. A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.—2. In artillery, a carriage which bears a gun of a pound and a half ball.
- † **GALLOPIN**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A servant for the kitchen.
- † **GALLOWY**, *v. t.* [*Sax. agalwan*.] To fright or terrify.
- GALLO-WAY**, *n.* A horse or species of horses of a small size, bred in Galloway in Scotland.
- GALLOW-GLASS**, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.
- GALLOWES**, *n.*; *plu.* **GALLOWES**. [*Sax. galg, galga*.] 1. An instrument of punishment whereon criminals are executed by hanging. 2. A wretch that deserves the gallows; [*not used*.] *Shak.*
- GALLOWES-FREE**, *a.* Free from danger of the gallows. *Dryden*.
- GALLOW-TREE**, *n.* The tree of execution.
- GALLY**, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall. *Cranmer*.
- GALLY**, *n.* [*Port. galé*.] A printer's frame.
- GALLY-WORM**, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind.
- GA-LÖCHE**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Sp. galocha*.] A patten, clog or wooden shoe, or shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also *galashe*.
- † **GAL-SÖME**, (*gawl'sum*) *a.* Angry; malignant.
- GAL-VANIC**, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.
- GAL-VAN-ISM**, *n.* [*from Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.] Electrical phenomena, in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction, and in which a chemical action takes place between certain bodies. *Edin Encyc.*
- GALVAN-IST**, *n.* One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism.
- GALVA-NIZE**, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.
- GALVA-NOL-O-GIST**, *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.
- GALVA-NOL-O-GY**, *n.* A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.
- GALVA-NOMETER**, *n.* An instrument for measuring minute quantities of electricity.
- GA-MASHES**, *n.* Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen.
- GAM-BADGES**, *n.* Spatterdashes.
- GAMBET**, *n.* A bird of the size of the greenshank.
- GAMBLE**, *v. i.* To play or game for money.
- GAMBLE**, *v. t.* To gamble away, is to squander by gaming. *Ames*.
- GAMBLER**, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other stake.
- GAMBLING**, *pp.* Gaming for money.
- GAM-BÖGE**, *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, or gum-resin, brought from *Cambogia*.
- GAMBOL**, *v. i.* [*Fr. gambiller*.] 1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolick. 2. To leap; to start.
- GAMBOL**, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolick; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.
- GAMBOL-ING**, *pp.* Leaping; frisking; playing pranks.
- GAMBREL**, *n.* [*It. gamba*.] The hind leg of a horse. Hence, in America, a crooked stick used by butchers. A hipped roof is called a *gambrel-roof*.
- GAMBREL**, *v. t.* To tie by the leg. *Beaumont*.
- GAME**, *n.* [*Ice. gaman*; *Sax. gamen*.] 1. Sport of any kind. 2. Jest; opposed to earnest; [*not used*.] 3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake. 4. A single match at play. 5. Advantage in play; as, to play the game into another's hand. 6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. 7. Field sports; the chase, falconry, &c. 8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field.—9. In antiquity, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles. 10. Mockery; sport; derision.
- GAME**, *v. i.* [*Sax. gamian*.] 1. To play at any sport or diversion. 2. To play for a stake or prize. 3. To practice gaming.
- GAME-CKOCK**, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport. *Locke*.

\* See *Synopsis*. *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, *U*, *Y*, long — *F* *I* *R*, *F* *A* *L* *L*, *W* *H* *A* *T*; — *P* *R* *E* *Y*; — *P* *I* *N*, *M* *A* *R* *I* *N* *E*, *B* *I* *R* *D*; — † *O* *b* *s* *o* *l* *e* *t* *s*

**GAME-EGG**, *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

*Garth.*

**GAMEKEEP-ER**, *n.* One who has the care of game.

**GAMELEG**, *n.* [a corruption of *gam*, or *can*, crooked, and *leg*.] A lame leg.

**GAME/SOME**, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

**GAME/SOME-NESS**, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

**GAME/SOME-LY**, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

**GAME/STER**, *n.* 1. A person addicted to gaming; a gambler. 2. One engaged at play. 3. A merry, frolicsome person; [not used.] 4. A prostitute; [not in use.]

**GAM/ING**, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.

**GAMING**, *n.* 1. The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake. 2. The practice of gamblers.

**GAMING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house where gaming is practiced.

*Blackstone.*

**GAMING-TA-BLE**, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

**GAM/MER**, *n.* [Sw. *gammal*.] The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.

**GAM/MER-STANG**, *n.* A great, foolish, wanton girl; a hoiden; an awkward girl. *Creeon dialect.*

**GAM/MON**, *n.* [It. *gamba*.] 1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. 2. A game, called, usually, *back-gammon*.

**GAM/MON**, *v. t.* 1. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke. 2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

**GAM/MON**, *v. t.* In the game of *back-gammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist.

**GAM/MUT**, *n.* [Sp. *gamma*.] 1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed. 2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

**GAN**, *a.* A contraction of *began*. [Sax. *gyppnan*.]

**GANCH**, *v. t.* [It. *gancio*.] To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.

**GAN/DER**, *n.* [Sax. *gandra*.] The male of fowls of the goose kind.

**GANG**, *v. i.* [Sax. *gangan*.] To go; to walk. [Local, or used only in ludicrous language.]

**GANG**, *n.* [Sax., D. Dan., G. *gang*; Goth. *gagg*.] 1. A company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose.—2. In *seamen's language*, a select number of a ship's crew, appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.—3. In *mining*, literally, a course or vein; appropriately, an earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals. [This is improperly written *gangue*.]

**GANG/BOARD**, *n.* A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.

**GANG/DAYS**, *n.* Days of perambulation.

**GANG/HON**, *n.* A flower. *Ainsworth*.

**GANG/LION**, *n.* [Gr. *γανγλιον*.] 1. In *anatomy*, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system.—2. In *surgery*, a movable tumor formed on the tendons.

**GANG/RE-NATE**, *v. t.* To produce a gangrene

**GANG/RENE**, *n.* [Fr.; L. *gangrana*.] A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.

**GANG/RENE**, *v. t.* To mortify, or to begin mortification in.

**GANG/RENE**, *v. i.* To become mortified.

**GAN-GRE-NES/CENT**, *a.* Tending to mortification; beginning to corrupt or putrefy, as living flesh.

**GANG/RE-NOUS**, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

**GANG/UE**. An incorrect spelling. See *GANG*.

**GANG/WAY**, *n.* A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another.

**GANG/WEEK**, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to illustrate the bounds of parishes.

**GAN/L**, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone. *Kirwan*.

**GAN/NET**, *n.* [Sax. *ganot*.] The solan goose.

**GANT/LET**, *n.* [Fr. *gantetlet*.] A large iron glove with fingers armed with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, covered at all points.—To throw the *gantlet*, is to challenge.—To take up the *gantlet*, is to accept the challenge.

**GANT/LOPE**, or **GANT/LET**, *n.* A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. This word is chiefly used in the phrase, to run the *gantlet* or *gant-lope*.

**GANZA**, *n.* [Sp. *ganzo*.] A kind of wild goose.

**GAOL**, (*jale*) *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; Arm. *geol*, or *jol*; W. *geol*.] A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

**GAOL**, (*jale*) *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison.

**GAOL-DE-LIV/ER-Y**, (*jale-de-liv'er-y*) *n.* A judicial pro-

cess for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.

**GAOL/ER**, (*jaler*) *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailor.

**GAP**, *n.* 1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting. 2. A breach. 3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure. 4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as, a *gap* in honor or reputation. 5. An interstice; a vacancy. 6. A hiatus; a chasm.—To stop a *gap*, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.—To stand in the *gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something.

**GAPE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *geapan*.] 1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness or dullness; to yawn. 2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds. 3. To gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for.—To gape at, in a like sense, is hardly correct. 4. To open in fissures or crevices. 5. To have a hiatus. 6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise. 7. To utter sound with open throat. 8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation. 9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.

**GAPE**, *n.* A gaping.

**GAP/ER**, *n.* 1. One who gapes; a yawner. 2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly. 3. One who longs or craves. 4. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided.

**GAP/ING**, *ppr.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.

**GAP/TOOTHED**, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth.

*Dryden.*

**GAR**, in *Saxon*, a dart, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon.

**GAR/A-GAY**, *n.* A rapacious fowl of Mexico.

**GARB**, *n.* [Fr. *garbe*.] 1. Dress; clothes; habit. 2. Fashion or mode of dress. 3. Exterior appearance; looks.—4. [Sp. *garba*.] In *heraldry*, a sheaf of corn.

**GARB/AGE**, *n.* The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. *Dryden*.

**GARB/AGED**, *a.* Stripped of the bowels. *Sherwood*.

**GAR/BEL**, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. See *GARBOARD-STREAK*.

**GAR/BISH**, *v. t.* To exenterate. *Barret*.

**GAR/BISH**, *n.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mortimer*

**GAR/BLE**, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar*.] 1. To sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the useless parts. 2. To separate; to pick; to cull out. *Dryd*

**GAR/BLED**, *ppr.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.

**GAR/BLER**, *n.* 1. One who garbles, sifts or separates. 2. One who picks out, culls or selects.

**GAR/BLES**, *n. plu.* The dust, soil or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, &c. *Cyc.*

**GAR/BLING**, *ppr.* Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.

**GAR/BOARD**, *n.* The *garboard plank*, in a ship, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.—*Garboard-streak*, in a ship, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom, next the keel.

† **GAR/BOIL**, *n.* [Old Fr. *garbouil*; It. *garbuglio*.] Tumult uproar.

**GARD**. See *GUARD* and *WARD*.

**GAR/DEN**, *n.* [G. *garten*; W. *garth*; It. *giardino*; Sp., Fr. *jardin*.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, or plants, fruits and flowers. 2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.—*Garden*, in *composition*, is used adjectively; as, *garden mold*.

**GAR/DEN**, *v. i.* To lay out and to cultivate a garden.

**GAR/DEN-ER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend and dress a garden.

**GAR/DEN-ING**, *ppr.* Cultivating or tilling a garden.

**GAR/DEN-ING**, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture. *Encyc.*

**GAR/DEN-MOLD**, *n.* Mold fit for a garden. *Mortimer*

**GAR/DEN-PLOT**, *n.* The plot or plantation of a garden. *Milton*.

**GAR/DEN-STUFF**, *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

**GAR/DEN-TIL-LAGE**, *n.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

† **GAR/DEN-WARE**, *n.* The produce of gardens.

**GAR/DON**, *n.* A fish of the roach kind.

**GARE**, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

**GAR/GA-RISM**, *n.* [L. *gargarismus*.] A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat.

**GAR/GA-RITZE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargariser*.] To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.

**GAR/GET**, *n.* A distemper in cattle.

**GAR/GIL**, *n.* A distemper in geese. *Encyc.*

**GAR/GLE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargouiller*.] 1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air. 2. To warble; to play in the throat.

**GAR/GLE**, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat. *Wiseman*.

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

- GARGLI-ON**, *n.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a tumor.
- GARGOL**, *n.* A distemper in swine. *Mortimer.*
- GARISH**. See **GATRISH**.
- GARLAND**, *n.* [Fr. *guirlande*.] 1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers. 2. An ornament of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples. 3. The top; the principal thing. 4. A collection of little printed pieces.—5. In *ships*, a sort of net used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard.
- GARRLAND**, *v. t.* To deck with a garland. *B Jonson.*
- GARRLIC**, *n.* [Sax. *garlec*, or *garleac*.] A plant of the genus *allium*, having a bulbous root and strong smell.
- GARLIC-EAT-ER**, *n.* A low fellow. *Shak.*
- GARLIC-PEAR-TREE**, *n.* A tree in Jamaica.
- GARMENT** *n.* [Norm. *garnament*.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.—*Garments*, in the plural, denotes clothing in general; dress.
- GARNER**, *n.* [Fr. *grenier*.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.
- GARNER**, *v. t.* To store in a granary. *Shak.*
- GARNET**, *n.* [It. *granato*; Fr. *grenat*.] 1. A mineral usually occurring in crystals.—2. In *ships*, a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay.
- GARNISH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *garnir*.] 1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off. 2. To fit with fitters; a *cant term*. 3. To furnish; to supply.—4. In *law*, to warn; to give notice. See **GARNISHEE**.
- GARNISH**, *n.* 1. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration.—2. In *jails*, fitters; a *cant term*. 3. *Pensuacula carceraria*, a fee; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes to jail.
- GARNISHED**, *pp.* 1. Adorned; decorated; embellished. 2. Furnished. 3. Warned; notified.
- GARNISH-EE**, *n.* In *law*, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached. *Stat. of Connecticut.*
- GARNISH-ER**, *n.* One who decorates. *Shervood.*
- GARNISH-ING**, *pp.* Adorning; decorating; warning.
- GARNISH-MENT**, *n.* 1. Ornament; embellishment. 2. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor. 3. A fee.
- GARNITURE**, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress. *Addison. Beattie.*
- GARROUS**, *a.* [L. *garum*.] Resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*
- GARRAN**, or **GARRON**, *n.* [Ir. *garran*.] A small horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway. *Temple.*
- GARRET**, *n.* [Scot. *garret*.] 1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof. 2. Rotten wood; *obs.*
- GARRET-ED**, *a.* Protected by turrets. *Carew.*
- GARRET-EER**, *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.
- GARL-SON**, (*gar/ro-sn*) *n.* [Fr. *garnison*.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town. 2. A fort, castle or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it. 3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense.
- GARRI-SON**, *v. t.* 1. To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers. 2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.
- GARRULI-TY**, *n.* [L. *garrulitas*.] Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling.
- GARRU-LOUS**, *a.* Talkative; prating. *Thomson.*
- GARTER**, *n.* [Fr. *jarretiere*.] 1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg. 2. The badge of an order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. 3. The principal king at arms. 4. A term in *heraldry*, signifying the half of a bend.
- GARTER**, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a garter. 2. To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton.*
- GARTER-FISH**, *n.* A fish having a long body.
- GARTH**, *n.* [W. *garz*.] 1. A dam or wear for catching fish. 2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden; *obs.*
- GARUM**, *n.* [L.] A pickle in which fish has been preserved.
- GAS**, *n.* [Sax. *gast*; G. *geist*; D. *geest*.] In *chemistry*, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric.
- GASCON**, *n.* A native of Gascony, in France.
- GASCON-ADE**, *n.* [Fr. from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. *Saifn.*
- GASCON-ADE**, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.
- GASE-OUS**, *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.
- GASH**, *n.* A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. *Milton.*
- CASH**, *v. i.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision.
- GASHED**, *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.
- GASHFUL**, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.
- GASHING**, *pp.* Cutting long, deep incisions.
- GAS-I-FI-CATION**, *n.* The act or process of converting into gas.
- GAS-I-FIED**, *pp.* Converted into an aeriform fluid.
- GAS-I-FY**, *v. t.* [*gas*, and L. *facio*.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.
- GAS-I-FY-ING**, *pp.* Converting into gas.
- GAS-KET**, *n.* [Sp. *cazeta*.] A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard.
- GASKINS**, *n. plu.* Galligaskins; wide, open hose. See **GALLIGASKINS**. *Shak.*
- GAS/LIGHT**, *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas.
- GAS-SOME-TER**, *n.* [*gas*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] In *chemistry*, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases.
- GAS-SOME-TRY**, *n.* The science, art or practice of measuring gases. *Coxe.*
- GASP**, *v. i.* [Sw. *gispa*.] 1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying. 2. To long for; *obs.*
- GASP**, *v. t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.
- GASP**, *n.* 1. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath. 2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death.
- GASPING**, *pp.* Opening the mouth to catch the breath.
- † **GAST**.
- † **GASTNER**, *v. t.* To make aghast; to frighten. *Shak.*
- † **GASTNESS**, *n.* Amazement; fright. *Shak.*
- GASTRIC**, *a.* [Gr. *γαστρικ*.] Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach.
- GAS-TRILIO-QUIST**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρον*, and L. *liquor*.] One who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place.
- GASTRO-CELE**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρον* and *κηλη*.] A rupture of the stomach. *Quincy.*
- GASTRO-MAN-CY**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρον* and *μαντεια*.] A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.
- GASTRORHAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρον* and *ραφη*.] The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.
- GASTROTOMO-MY**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρον* and *τεμνω*.] The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.
- GAT**, *pret. of get.*
- GATE**, *n.* [Sax. *gate*, *geat*.] 1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace or other large edifice. 2. A frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any inclosure; also, the passage. 3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam into a flume. 4. An avenue; an opening a way.
- GATED**, *a.* Having gates. *Young.*
- GATE/VEIN**, *n.* The *vena porta*, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver. *Bacon.*
- GATE/WAY**, *n.* 1. A way through the gate of some inclosure. 2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion.
- GATHER**, *v. t.* [Sax. *gaderian*, or *gatharian*.] 1. To bring together; to collect. 2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. 3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together. 4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking or plucking. 5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place. 6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass. 7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together. 8. To sweep together. 9. To bring into one body or interest. 10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract. 11. To gain. 12. To pucker; to plait. 13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. 14. To coil as a serpent.—*To gather breath*, to have respite; *obs.* *Spenser.*
- GATHER**, *v. i.* 1. To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. 2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter. 3. To assemble. 4. To generate pus or matter.
- GATHER-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced. [*Unusual.*] *Godwin.*
- GATHERED**, *pp.* Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.
- GATHERER**, *n.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.
- GATHER-ING**, *pp.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.
- GATHER-ING**, *n.* 1. The act of collecting or assembling. 2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly. 3. Charitable contribution. 4. A tumor suppurated or matured; a collection of pus; an abscess.
- GATHERS**, *n.* Plaits; folds; puckers; wrinkles in cloth. *Hudibras.*

\* See *Synopsis*. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—FAR, FALL, WHA?;—PREY;—PIN, MARINE, BIRD;— † *Obsolete*.

GATTER-TREE, *n.* A species of *cornus*, or cornelian cherry. *Fam. of Plants.*  
 † GAU-TOOTHED, *a.* Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth. *Chaucer.*  
 † GAUD, *v. i.* [*L. gaudeo.*] To exult; to rejoice.  
 † GAUD, *n.* [*L. gaudium.*] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing.  
 † GAUDED, *a.* Adorned with trinkets; colored. *Shak.*  
 GAUDER-Y, *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments.  
 GAUDI-LY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress.  
 GAUDI-NESS, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. *Whitlock.*  
 GAUDY, *a.* 1. Showy; splendid; gay. 2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.  
 GAUDY, *n.* A feast or festival; a word in the university. *Cheyne.*  
 GAUGE, (*gáje*) *v. t.* [*Fr. jauger.*] 1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel. 2. To measure in respect to proportion.  
 GAUGE, (*gáje*) *n.* 1. A measure; a standard of measure. 2. Measure; dimensions.  
 GAUGED, *pp.* Measured.  
 GAUGER, (*gájer*) *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.  
 GAUGING, (*gájing*) *pp.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.  
 GAUGING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. *Ed. Encyc.*  
 GAUGING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.  
 GAUL, *n.* [*L. Gallia.*] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.  
 GAULISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.  
 GAUM, *v. t.* [*Icel. gaum.*] To understand. *North of England.*  
 GAUMLESS, *a.* Stupid; awkward; lubberly; senseless. *North of England.*  
 GAUNT, (*gánt*) *a.* Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal  
 GANT, } after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender.  
 GAUNTLY, (*gántly*) *adv.* Leanly; meagerly.  
 GAUNTLET, *See* GANTLET.  
 GAUZE, *v. t.* To stare. *Craven dialect.*  
 † GAUVISON, *n.* A weak, foolish fellow; a silly, staring fellow.  
 GAUZE, *n.* [*Sp. gaza; Fr. gaze.*] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen.  
 GAUZELOOM, *n.* A loom in which gauze is wove.  
 GAUZY, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.  
 GAVE, *pr. t.* of give.  
 GAVEL, *n.* In law, tribute; toll; custom. *See* CABEL.  
 GAVEL, *n.* [*Fr. javelle.*] 1. A small parcel of wheat, rye or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three or more handfuls. *New England.*—2. In England, a provincial word for ground.  
 GAVEL, *for* gable or gable-end. *See* GABLE.  
 GAVEL-ET, *n.* 1. An ancient and special *cessavit* in Kent, in England, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.—2. In London, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of rents in the city.  
 GAVEL-KIND, *n.* [*W. gavael-connedyl.*] A tenure in England, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions. It still exists in Kent. *Blackstone. Cyc.*  
 GAVEL-OEK, *n.* [*Sax.*] An iron crow.  
 GAVI-LAN, *n.* A species of hawk.  
 GAVOT, *n.* [*Fr. gavotte.*] A kind of dance.  
 † GAWBY, *n.* A dunce.  
 GAWK, *n.* [*Sax. gac, geac.*] 1. A cuckoo. 2. A fool; a simpleton.  
 GAWKY, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish.  
 GAWKY, *n.* A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.  
 GAWN, *n.* [*corrupted for gallon.*] A small tub or lading vessel.  
 GAWNTREE, *n.* [*Scot.*] A wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.  
 GAY, *a.* [*Fr. gai.*] 1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicsome. 2. Fine; showy. 3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; a vulgar use of the word in America.  
 † GAY, *n.* An ornament. *L'Estrange.*  
 GAYETY, *n.* [*Fr. gaieté.*] 1. Merriment; mirth; airiness. 2. Act of juvenile pleasure. 3. Finery; show.  
 GAYLY, *adv.* 1. Merrily; with mirth and frolic. 2. Finely; splendidly; pompously.  
 GAYNESS, *n.* Gayety; finery.  
 GAYSOME, *a.* Full of gayety. [*Little used.*]  
 GAZE, *v. i.* [*qu. Gr. ayaçōnai.*] To fix the eyes, and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity.  
 GAZE, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention. *Milton.*  
 GAZE, *n.* 1. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder or admiration; a continued look of attention. 2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

GAZEFUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently.  
 GAZEHOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent. *Johnson.*  
 GA-ZEL, *n.* [*Fr. gazelle.*] An animal of Africa and India, of the genus *antilope*.  
 † GAZE-MENT, *n.* View. *Spenser.*  
 GAZER, *n.* One who gazes. *Pope.*  
 GA-ZET, *n.* [*It. gazetta.*] A Venetian half-penny. *Masinger.*  
 GA-ZETTE, (*ga-zet'*) *n.* [*It. gazetta; Fr. gazette.* *Gazetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and hence the name.] A newspaper.  
 GA-ZETTE, (*ga-zet'*) *v. t.* To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.  
 GA-ZETTIED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.  
 GAZ-ET-TEER, *n.* 1. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Pope.* 2. The title of a newspaper. 3. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns and rivers, in a country or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.  
 GAZING, *pp.* Looking with fixed attention.  
 GAZING-STOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.  
 GA-ZON, *n.* [*Fr.*] In fortification, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.  
 GE, [*Sax.*] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, &c.  
 † GEAL, *v. i.* [*Fr. geler; L. gelo.*] To congeal.  
 GEAR, *n.* [*Sax. gearoian, gyrian.*] 1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit, dress; ornaments.—2. More generally, the harness or furniture of beasts; tackle.—3. In Scotland, warlike accoutrements; also, goods, riches. 4. Business; matters; [*obs.*] 5. By seamen pronounced *jeers*, which see.  
 GEAR, *v. t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness  
 GEARED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.  
 GEARING, *pp.* Dressing; harnessing.  
 † GE-ASON, *a.* Rare; uncommon; wonderful.  
 GEAT, *n.* [*D. gat.*] The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings. *Mozon.*  
 † GECK, *n.* [*G. geck; Sw. gäck.*] A dupe. *Shak.*  
 † GECK, *v. t.* To cheat, trick or gull.  
 GEE, *v. i.* To fit; to suit. *Craven dialect.*  
 GEE, } A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to  
 JEE, } pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hoi* or *haw*.  
 GEESSE, *n.*; *plu.* of goose.  
 GEEST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *Jameson.*  
 GE-HENNA, *n.* [*Gr. γεννα.*] This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to *hell*.  
 GEHLEN-ITE, *n.* [*from Gehlen.*] A mineral.  
 \*GEL/A-BLE, *a.* [*L. gelu.*] That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.  
 GEL/A-TIN, *n.* [*It., Sp. gelatina.*] A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble in water.  
 GEL/A-TIN, or GE-LAT/I-NOUS, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.  
 GE-LAT/I-NATE, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.  
 GE-LAT/I-NATE, *v. t.* To convert into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly.  
 GE-LAT-I-NATION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin.  
 GEL/A-TI-NIZE, *v. i.* The same as *gelatinate*.  
 GELD, *n.* [*Sax. gild; Dan. geld.*] Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in *Dane-geld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes.  
 GELD, *v. t.*; *pret. gelded, or gelt; pp. gelded, or gelt.* [*G. gellen, gelten.*] 1. To castrate; to emasculate. 2. To deprive of any essential part. 3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.  
 GELDED, or GELT, *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.  
 GELDER, *n.* One who castrates.  
 GELDER-ROSE, *n.* A plant.  
 GELDING, *pp.* Castrating.  
 GELDING, *n.* A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.  
 GELID, *a.* [*L. gelidus.*] Cold; very cold.  
 GE-LID/I-TY, *n.* Extreme cold.  
 GELID-NESS, *n.* Coldness.  
 GEL/LY, *n.* [*Fr. gelée.*] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar. 2. A viscous or glutinous substance. *See* JELLY.  
 GELT, *pp.* of geld.  
 † GELT, *n.* *for* gelding.  
 † GELT, *n.* *for* gilt. Tinsel, or gilt surface. *Spenser.*  
 † GELT, *n.* *for* gilt. Tinsel, or gilt surface. *Spenser.*  
 GEM, *n.* [*L. gemma; It. id.*] 1. A bud. In botany, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales. 2. A precious stone.

- GEM, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with gems. 2. To bespangle. 3. To embellish with detached beauties.
- GEM, *v. i.* To bud; to germinate. *Milton.*
- GE-MAR'A, *n.* The second part of the Talmud.
- GE-MAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara. *Encyc.*
- GEM'EL, *n.* [*L. gemellus.*] A pair; a term in heraldry.
- GEM'EL-RING, *n.* [now written *gimmel* and *gimbal-ring.*] Rings with two or more links.
- GEM-EL-LIPA-ROUS, *a.* [*L. gemellus* and *pario.*] Producing twins. *Dict.*
- GEM'U-NATE, *v. t.* [*L. gemino.*] To double. [*Little used.*]
- GEM-I-NATION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition. *Boyle.*
- GEM'U-NI, *n. plu.* [*L.*] Twins. In astronomy, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux.
- GEM'U-NOUS, *a.* [*L. geminus.*] Double; in pairs.
- GEM'U-NY, *n.* Twins; a pair; a couple. *Shak.*
- GEM'MA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.
- GEM-MATION, *n.* [*L. gemmatio.*] In botany, budding.
- GEMME-OUS, *a.* [*L. gemmeus.*] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.
- GEM-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [*L. gemma* and *pario.*] Producing buds or gems. *Martyn.*
- † GEM-MOSI-TY, *n.* The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*
- GEM'MULE, *n.* A little gem or bud. *Eaton.*
- GEM'MY, *a.* 1. Bright; glittering; full of gems. 2. Neat; spruce; smart.
- † GE-MOTE', *n.* [*Sax.*] A meeting. See MEET.
- GEMS-BOK, *n.* The name given to a variety of the antelope. *J. Barrow.*
- GEN-DARM, *n.* In France, *gens d'armes* is the denomination given to a select body of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety.
- GEN-DAR-MER-Y, *n.* The body of gendarmes. *Hume.*
- GEN'DER, *n.* [*Fr. genre*; *It. genere*; *L. genus.*] 1. Property, kind; sort; [*obs.*] 2. A sex, male or female.—3. In grammar, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives and participles, to express the distinction of male and female.
- GEN'DER, *v. t.* To beget. See ENGENDER.
- GEN'DER, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed. *Lev. xix.*
- GEN-E-A-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families. 2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.
- GEN-E-AL'O-GIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.
- GEN-E-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents. *Trans. of Pausanias.*
- GEN-E-AL'O-GY, *n.* [*L. genealogia.*] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor. 2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.
- GEN-E-A-BLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten or produced. *Bentley.*
- GEN'E-RAL, *a.* [*Fr., L. generalis.*] 1. Relating to a whole class or order. 2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular. 3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific. 4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community. 5. Common to many or the greatest number. 6. Not directed to a single object. 7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole. 8. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.
- GEN'E-RAL, *n.* 1. The whole; the total; that which comprehends all, or the chief part.—2. In general, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally. 3. The chief commander of an army. 4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general*. 5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general*. 6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. 7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. 8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar; [*not in use.*]
- GEN'E-RAL-IS'MO, *n.* [*It.*] 1. The chief commander of an army or military force. 2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor.
- GEN'E-RAL-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. generalité.*] 1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. 2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part.
- GEN'E-RAL-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general.
- GEN'E-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To extend from particulars or species to genera; to make general, or common to a number. 2. To reduce to a genus.
- GEN'E-RAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently. 2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.
- GEN'E-RAL-NESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*
- GEN'E-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander.
- GEN'E-RAL-TY, *n.* The whole; the totality. [*Little used.*]
- Hale.*
- GEN'E-RANT, *n.* [*L. generans.*] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces.
- GEN'E-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. genero.*] 1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. 2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life. 3. To cause; to produce; to form.
- GEN'E-R-A-TED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed.
- GEN'E-R-A-TING, *ppr.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.
- GEN'E-RATION, *n.* 1. The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals. 2. Production; formation. 3. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. 4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time. 5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock. 6. A family; a race. 7. Progeny; offspring.
- GEN'E-R-A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. 2. Having the power of producing. 3. Prolific.
- GEN'E-R-A-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which begets, causes or produces.—2. In music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. 3. A vessel in which steam is generated.
- GE-N'E-R'IC, } *a.* [*It. and Sp. generico*; *Fr. genérique.*]
- GE-N'E-R'ICAL, } Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus.
- GE-N'E-R'ICAL-LY, *adv.* With regard to genus.
- GEN'E-R-OS'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. générosité.*] 1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony. 2. Liberality in act; bounty. 3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity.
- GEN'E-R-OUS, *a.* [*L. generosus.*] 1. Primarily, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous. *Addison.* 2. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give. 3. Strong; full of spirit. 4. Full; overflowing; abundant. 5. Sprightly; courageous.
- GEN'E-R-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Honorably; not meanly. 2. Nobly; magnanimously. 3. Liberally; munificently.
- GEN'E-R-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. 2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.
- GEN'E-SIS, *n.* [*Gr. γενεσις.*] 1. The first book of the Sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament.—2. In geometry, the formation of a line, plane or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line or surface.
- GEN'ET, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. 2. An animal of the weasel kind.
- GEN-ETH-LIA-CAL, or GE-NETH-LI-AC, *a.* [*Gr. γενεθλιακος.*] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrology; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [*Little used.*]
- GE-NETH-LI-ACS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [*Little used.*]
- GE-NETH-LI-ATIC, *n.* He who calculates nativities [*Little used.*] *Drummond.*
- GE-NE'VA, *n.* [*Fr. Genève, or Genevève.*] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. The word is usually contracted and pronounced *gin*.
- GE-NE'VA B'BLE, *n.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560.
- GE-NE'VAN-ISM, *n.* [*Geneva.*] Calvinism.
- GEN'E-VOIS', (*jen-e-vâ'*) *n. plu.* People of Geneva.
- GEN'I-AL, *a.* [*L. genialis.*] 1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce. 2. Gay; merry. 3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life. 4. Native; natural; [*not usual.*]
- GEN'I-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By genius or nature; naturally; [*little used.*] 2. Gayly; cheerfully.
- GE-NI'OU-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. geniculo.*] To joint or knot. *Cockeram.*
- GE-NI'OU-LATED, *a.* [*L. geniculatus.*] Kneed; knee-jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent.
- GE-NI'OU-LATION, *n.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee. *Johnson.*
- † GEN'IE, *n.* [*Old Fr. genie.*] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind.
- GEN'I-I, *n.* [*L. plu.*] A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad.
- GEN'I-O, *n.* [*It., L. genius.*] A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tattler.*
- GEN'I-TAL, *a.* [*L. genitilis.*] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.
- GEN'I-TALS, *n. plu.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

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

**GEN-TING**, *n.* [Fr. *janeton*.] A species of apple that ripens very early.

**GEN-TIVE**, *a.* [L. *genitivus*.] In grammar, an epithet given to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds.

**GEN-TOR**, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

**GEN-TURE**, *n.* Generation; procreation; birth.

**GENI-US**, *n.* [L.] 1. Among the ancients, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life. 2. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life. 3. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect; particularly, the power of invention. 4. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. 5. Mental powers or faculties. 6. Nature; disposition; peculiar character.

**GEN-O-ESE**, *n. pl.* The people of Genoa in Italy. *Addison*.

† **GEN-T**, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle. *Spenser*.

**GEN-TEEL**, *a.* [Fr. *gentil*.] 1. Polite; well-bred; easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manners of well-bred people. 2. Polite; easy and graceful; becoming well-bred persons. 3. Graceful in mien or form; elegant. 4. Elegantly dressed. 5. Decorous; refined; free from any thing low or vulgar.

**GEN-TEELLY**, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

**GEN-TEELNESS**, *n.* 1. Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. 2. Qualities befitting a person of rank.

**GEN-TIAN**, *n.* [L. *gentiana*.] A genus of plants.

**GEN-TIAN-EL-LA**, *n.* A kind of blue color.

**GEN-TILE**, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

**GEN-TILE**, *n.* [L. *gentilis*.] In the Scriptures, a pagan; a worshiper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen.

**GEN-TILE**, *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

† **GEN-TI-LESSE**, *n.* Complaisance. *Hudibras*.

**GEN-TIL-ISH**, *a.* Heathenish; pagan. *Milton*.

**GEN-TIL-ISM**, *n.* Heathenism; paganism.

**GEN-TIL-I-TIOUS**, *a.* [L. *gentilitius*.] 1. Peculiar to a people or nation; national. 2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbutnot*.

**GEN-TIL-I-TY**, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité*.] 1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness. 2. Good extraction; dignity of birth. 3. Gracefulness of mien. 4. Gentry; [obs.] 5. Paganism; heathenism; [obs.] *Hooker*.

**GEN-TIL-IZE**, *v. i.* To live like a heathen. *Milton*.

**GEN-TLE**, *a.* 1. Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; [obs.] *Milton*. 2. Mild; meek; soft; bland; not rough, harsh or severe. 3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent or refractory. 4. Soothing; pacific. 5. Treating with mildness; not violent.

**GEN-TLE**, *n.* 1. A gentleman; [obs.] 2. A kind of worm.

† **GEN-TLE**, *v. t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar.

**GEN-TLE-FÖLK**, *n.* Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, *gentlefolks*, and this use is vulgar.

**GEN-TLE-MAN**, *n.* [gentle.] 1. In its most extensive sense, in Great Britain, every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen. In a more limited sense, a man, who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen.—2. In the United States, where titles and distinctions of rank do not exist, the term is applied to men of education and of good breeding, of every occupation. Indeed this is also the popular practice in Great Britain. 3. A man of good breeding, politeness and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish. 4. A term of complaisance.—5. In Great Britain, the servant of a man of rank, who attends his person.

**GEN-TLE-MAN-LIKE**, or **GEN-TLE-MAN-LY**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant. 3. Like a man of birth and good breeding.

**GEN-TLE-MAN-LI-NESS**, *n.* Behavior of a well-bred man. *Sherwood*.

**GEN-TLE-MAN-SHIP**, *n.* Quality of a gentleman. *Lord Halifax*.

**GEN-TLE-NESS**, *n.* 1. Dignity of birth; [little used] 2. Genteel behavior; [obs.] 3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness. 4. Kindness; benevolence; [obs.] 5. Tenderness; mild treatment.

† **GEN-TLE-SHIP**, *n.* The department of a gentleman.

**GEN-TLE-WOM-AN**, *n.* 1. A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar. 2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. 3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

† **GEN-TLE-WOM-AN-LIKE**, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman. *Sherwood*.

**GEN-TLY**, *adv.* 1. Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness. 2. Without violence, roughness or asperity.

**GEN-TOO**, *n.* A native of India or Hindostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins.

**GEN-TRY**, *n.* 1. Birth; condition; rank by birth. 2. People of education and good breeding. In Great Britain, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar. 3. A term of civility; civility; complaisance; [obs.]

**GE-NU-FLEC-TION**, *n.* [L. *genu* and *flectio*.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

**GEN-U-INE**, *a.* [L. *genuinus*.] Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false or adulterated.

**GEN-U-INE-LY**, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally. *Boyle*.

**GEN-U-INE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality.

**GE-NUS**, *n.*; *plu.* **GENUSES**, or **GENERA**. [L. *genus*.] 1. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species.—2. In natural history, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others.—3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fructification.

**GE-O-CENTRIC**, *a.* [Gr.  $\gamma\eta$  and  $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\tau\rho\nu$ .] Having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

**GE-ODE**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\alpha\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$ .] In mineralogy, a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral.

**GE-ODE-SY**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\omega\delta\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha$ .] That part of geometry which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

**GE-O-DE-TIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of measuring  
**GE-O-DE-TI-CAL**, } surfaces.

**GE-O-DIF-FER-OUS**, *a.* Producing goodes.

**GE-OG-NOST**, *n.* One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

**GE-OG-NOSTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

**GE-OG-NO-SY**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\eta$ , the earth, and  $\gamma\nu\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , knowledge.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. [This word is nearly synonymous with *geology*. But some writers consider geognosy as only a branch of geology; including in the latter, hydrography, geognosy, meteorology, and even geography.]

**GE-O-GON-IC**, *a.* Pertaining to geognosy.

**GE-OG-O-NY**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\eta$  and  $\gamma\omicron\nu\tau$ .] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

**GE-OG-RA-PHER**, *n.* One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

**GE-O-GRAPHIC**, } *a.* Relating to or containing a de-  
**GE-O-GRAPHI-CAL**, } scription of the terraqueous globe;  
pertaining to geography.

**GE-O-GRAPHI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* In a geographical manner.

**GE-OG-RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\eta$  and  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$ .] 1. A description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. 2. A book containing a description of the earth.

**GE-O-LOG-I-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

**GE-OL-O-GIST**, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

**GE-OL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\eta$  and  $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ .] The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe, and of the substances which compose it. See **ΓΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ**.

**GE-O-MAN-CER**, *n.* One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures or points on the ground or on paper.

**GE-O-MAN-CY**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\eta$  and  $\mu\alpha\rho\tau\epsilon\alpha$ .] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines.

**GE-O-MANTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

**GE-OM-E-TER**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\varsigma$ .] One skilled in geometry. See **GEOMETRICIAN**.

**GE-OM-E-TRAL**, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

**GE-O-METRIC**, } *a.* [Gr.  $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ .] 1. Pertaining  
**GE-O-METRI-CAL**, } to geometry. 2. According to  
the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry

3. Disposed according to geometry.

**GE-O-METRI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

**GE-OM-E-TRI-CIAN**, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Watts*.

**GE-OM-E-TRIZE**, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.

**GE-OM-E-TRY**, *n.* [Gr.  $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\iota\alpha$ .] The science of magnitude in general, comprehending the doctrine and relations

of whatever is susceptible of augmentation and diminution; as the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, velocity, weight, &c., with their various relations.

GE-O-PONIC, *a.* [Gr. *γη* and *πονος*.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

GE-O-PONTIC, *n.* The art of cultivating the earth.

GE-O-RA-MA, *n.* [Gr. *γη* and *οραμα*.] An instrument which exhibits a very complete view of the earth.

GEORGE, *n.* 1. A figure of St. George on horseback; worn by knights of the garter. 2. A brown loaf.

GEORGE-NO-BLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.

GEORGIC, *n.* [Gr. *γεωργικος*.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress.

GEORGIC, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

GEORGI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGI-UM SIDUS. See HERSCHEL.

GE-OSCO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *γη* and *σκοπω*.] Knowledge of the earth, obtained by inspection.

GE-OTIC, *a.* [from Gr. *γη*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GE-RANI-UM, *n.* [L.] Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species.

GERENT, *a.* [L. *gerens*.] Bearing; used in *vicgerent*.

GERFAL-CON. See GYRFALCON.

GERM, *n.* [L. *germen*.] 1. In botany, the ovary, or seed-bud of a plant. 2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs.

GERMAN, *a.* [L. *germanus*.] 1. Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins. 2. Related; [obs.]

GERMAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

GERMAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and, by *ellipsis*, the German language.

GER-MANDER, *n.* A plant.

GER-MANIC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

GERMAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

†GER-MANI-TY, *n.* Brotherhood. *Cockerm.*

GERMEN, *n.*; *plu.* GERMENS. Now contracted to *germ*.

GERMI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

GERMI-NANT, *a.* Sprouting.

GERMI-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *germino*.] To sprout; to bud;

to shoot; to begin to vegetate.

GERMI-NATE, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. [*Unusual*.]

GERMI-NATION, *n.* 1. The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant. 2. The time in which seeds vegetate.

GE-RO-GOMI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy.

GE-ROGOMY, *n.* [Gr. *γερω* and *κομω*.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERSE, *n.* [Teut. *gers*, *gars*, *gras*.] Grass. *Craven dialect*.

GERUND, *n.* [L. *gerundium*.] In the *Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

†GESLING, for *gosing*.

GEST, *n.* [L. *gestum*.] 1. A deed; action or achievement; [obs.] 2. Show; representation; [obs.] 3. [Fr. *gite*.] A stage in traveling; or, *property*, a rest; a stop; [obs.] 4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings.

GESTATION, *n.* [L. *gestatio*.] 1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. 2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. 3. The act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise, by which fevers have often been cured.

GESTA-TOR-RY, *a.* That may be carried or worn.

GESTIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary.

GESTICU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *gesticular*.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.

GESTICU-LATE, *v. t.* To imitate; to act. *B. Jonson*.

GESTICU-LATION, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*.] 1. The act of making gestures to express passion, or enforce sentiments. 2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking. 3. Antic tricks or motions.

GESTICU-LA-TOR, *n.* One that shows postures or makes gestures.

GESTICU-LA-TOR-RY, *a.* Representing in gestures.

†GESTOR, *n.* A narrator. *Chaucer*.

GESTURE, *n.* [L. *gestus*.] 1. A motion of the body or limbs, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. 2. Movement of the body or limbs.

GESTURE, *v. t.* To accompany with gesture or action.

GET, *v. t.*; pret. *got*, [gat, obs.] pp. *got*, *gotten*. [Sax. *getan*, *gitan*, or *geatan*.] 1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of. *Get* differs from *acquire*, as it does

not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire*. 2. To have; as, "thou hast got the face of a man." *Herbert*. [*This is a common, but gross abuse of this word*] 3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. 4. To learn. 5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade. 6. To procure to be; as, we could not get the work done.

To get off. 1. To put off; to take or pull off; also, to remove. 2. To sell; to dispose of.—To get on, to put on; to draw or pull on.—To get in, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover.—To get out. 1. To draw forth. 2. To draw out; to disengage.—To get the day, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.—To get together, to collect; to amass.—To get over, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed.—To get above, to surmount; to surpass.—To get up, to prepare and introduce upon the stage; to bring forward. With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go.

GET, *v. i.* To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word.

To get away or away from, to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.—To get among, to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.—To get before, to arrive in front, or more forward.—To get behind, to fall in the rear; to lag.—To get back, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.—To get clear, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.—To get down, to descend; to come from an elevation.—To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling.—To get in or into, to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.—To get loose or free, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.—To get off, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.—To get out, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.—To get along, to proceed; to advance.—To get rid of, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.—To get together, to meet; to assemble; to convene.—To get up, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.—To get through, to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.—To get quit of, to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.—To get forward, to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.—To get near, to approach within a small distance.—To get ahead, to advance; to prosper.—To get on, to proceed; to advance.—To get a mile, or other distance, to pass over it in traveling.—To get at, to reach; to make way to.—To get asleep, to fall asleep.—To get drunk, to become intoxicated.—To get between, to arrive between.—To get to, to reach; to arrive.

GETTER, *n.* 1. One who gets, gains, obtains or acquires. 2. One who begets or procreates.

GETTING, *ppr.* Obtaining; procuring; gaining, winning begetting.

GETTING, *n.* 1. The act of obtaining, gaining or acquiring; acquisition. 2. Gain; profit. *Swift*.

GEWGAW, *n.* [qu. Sax. *ge-gaf*.] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

GEWGAW, *a.* Showy without value. *Lac.*

†GHASTFUL, *a.* [See GHASTLY.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts. *Spenser*.

GHASTFUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully. *Pope*.

GHASTLI-NESS, *n.* Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHASTLY, *a.* [Sax. *gastlic*.] 1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal. 2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

†GHASTNESS, *n.* Ghastliness. *Shak.*

GHERKIN, *n.* [G. *gurke*.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner*.

†GHESS, for *guess*

GHOST, *n.* [Sax. *gast*; G. *geist*.] 1. Spirit; the soul of man. *Shak.* 2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.—To get up the ghost, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. *Scripture*.—The Holy Ghost is the third person in the adorable Trinity. *Scripture*.

†GHOST, *v. i.* To die; to expire. *Sidney*.

†GHOST, *v. t.* To haunt with an apparition. *Shak.*

†GHOSTLESS, *a.* Without spirit; without life. *R. Clarke*.

GHOSTLIKE, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly. *Sherwood*.

GHOSTLI-NESS, *n.* Spiritual tendency. [*Little used*.]

GHOSTLY, *a.* 1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular. 2. Spiritual; having a character from religion. 3. Pertaining to apparitions.

GI-AL-LO-LINO, *n.* [It. *giallo*.] A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of *Naples yellow*.

†GIAMBEAUX, (jam'boze) *n.* [Fr. *jambe*.] Greaves; armor for the legs.

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

**GIANT**, *n.* [Fr. *geant*; L. *gigas*.] 1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. 2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.—*Giant's-causey*, a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.

**GIANT**, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size.

**GIANT-ESS**, *n.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature. *Shak.*

**GIANT-IZE**, *v. i.* To play the giant. *Sherwood.*

**GIANT-KILL-ING**, *a.* Killing or destroying giants.

**GIANT-LIKE**, *a.* Of unusual size; resembling a giant in

**GIANT-LY**, *a.* } bulk or stature; gigantic; huge. [*Giantly* is not much used.]

**GIANT-RY**, *n.* The race of giants. [*Little used.*]

**GIANT-SHIP**, *n.* The state, quality or character of a giant.

**GIB**, *n.* A cat. *Skelton.*

**GIB**, *v. i.* To act like a cat. *Beaumont.*

**GIBBE**, *n.* An old, worn-out animal. *Shak.*

**GIBBED**, *a.* Having been caterwauling. *Bulwer.*

**GIBBER**, *v. i.* [See **GABBLE**.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. *Shak.*

**GIBBER-ISH**, *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

**GIBBER-ISH**, *a.* Unmeaning, as words. *Swift.*

**GIBBER-ISH**, *v. i.* To prate idly or unintelligibly. *Moun-tagu.*

**GIBBET**, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*.] 1. A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain. 2. Any traverse beam.

**GIBBET**, *v. t.* 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet. 2. To hang or expose on any thing going traverse.

**GIBBET-ED**, *pp.* Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.

**GIBBET-ING**, *pp.* Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.

**GIBBIER**, *n.* [Fr.] Wild fowl; game. *Addison.*

**GIBBLE-GABBLE**, *n.* Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech. *Bullockar.*

**GIBBOS-ITY**, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité*.] Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.

**GIBBOUS**, *a.* [L. *gibbus*.] 1. Swelling; protuberant; convex. 2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed.

**GIBBOUS-LY**, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

**GIBBOUS-NESS**, *n.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity.

**GIBBS-TITE**, *n.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts.

**GIB-CAT**, *n.* A he-cat, or an old, worn-out cat.

**GIBE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban*.] To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to flout; to scoff.

**GIBE**, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

**GIBE**, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; sarcastic scorn.

**GIBE-LINE**, *n.* The *Gibelines* were a faction in Italy, that opposed another faction called *Guelfs*, in the 13th century. *J. Adams.*

**GIBER**, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer.

**GIBING**, *pp.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous and censorious words; scoffing.

**GIBING-LY**, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic and contemptuous expressions; scornfully. *Shak.*

**GIBLETS**, *n.* [qu. Fr. *gibier*; Goth. *gibla*.] The entrails of a goose or other fowl.

**GIBSTAFF**, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage.

**GIDDILY**, *adv.* 1. With the head seeming to turn or reel. 2. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings. 3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

**GIDDINESS**, *n.* 1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling; a swimming of the head. 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. 3. Frolick; wantonness; levity.

**GIDDY**, *a.* [Sax. *gidig*.] 1. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming. 2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness. 3. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity. 4. Inconstant; unstable; changeable. 5. Heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving. 6. Tottering; unfix'd. 7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy.

**GIDDY**, *v. i.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*

**GIDDY**, *v. t.* To make reeling or unsteady. *Farinon.*

**GIDDY-BRAINED**, *a.* Careless; thoughtless.

**GIDDY-HEAD**, *n.* A person without thought or judgment.

**GIDDY-HEADED**, *a.* Heedless; unsteady; volatile; in-cautious. *Donne.*

**GIDDY-FACED**, *a.* Moving irregularly. *Shak.*

**GIE**, a contraction of *guide*. *Chaucer.*

**GIER-EA-GLE**, *n.* A fowl of the eagle kind.

**GIESECK-ITE**, *n.* A mineral of a rhomboidal form.

**GIF**, *v. i.* [Sax. *gifan*.] The old but true spelling of *give*.

**GIFT**, *n.* 1. A present; any thing given or bestowed. 2. The act of giving or conferring. 3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. 4. An offering or oblation. 5. A reward. 6. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment. 7. Power; faculty; some quality or endowment conferred by the Author of our nature.

**GIFT**, *v. t.* To endow with any power or faculty.

**GIFTED**, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent

**GIFTED-NESS**, *n.* The state of being gifted.

**GIFTING**, *pp.* Endowing with any power or faculty

**GIG**, *v. t.* [L. *gigno*.] 1. To engender. *Dryden.* 2 To fish with a gig or fishgig.

**GIG**, *n.* [L. *giga*; Fr. *gigue*.] 1. Any little thing that is whirled round in play. 2. A light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise. 3. A fiddle. 4. A dart or harpoon. [See **FISHGIG**.] 5. A ship's boat. 6. A wanton girl.

**GIGANTEAN**, *a.* [L. *giganteus*.] Like a giant; mighty

*More.*

**GI-GANTIC**, *a.* [L. *giganticus*.] 1. Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; like a giant. 2. Enormous; very great or mighty.—*Gigantical* and *gigantine*, for *gigantic*, are rarely or never used.

**GI-GAN-TOL-O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *γίγας* and *λόγος*.] An account or description of giants.

**GIGGLE**, *n.* [Sax. *geagl*.] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

**GIGGLE**, *v. i.* [D. *gichgelen*; Sax. *geagl*.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter.

**GIGGLER**, *n.* One that giggles or titters.

**GIGLET**, *n.* [Sax. *geagl*.] A wanton; a lascivious girl

**GIGLOT**, *n.* } *Shak.*

**GIGLOT**, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton.

**GIGOT**, *n.* [Fr.] The hip-joint; also, a slice. [*Not English*.]

**GILBER-TINE**, *n.* One of a religious order so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham.

**GILBER-TINE**, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above. *Weever.*

**GILD**, *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *gilded*, or *gilt*. [Sax. *gildan*, *gyl-dan*, *geldan*.] 1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold. 2. To cover with any yellow matter. 3. To adorn with lustre; to render bright. 4. To illuminate; to brighten. 5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance.

**GILDED**, *pp.* Overlaid with gold leaf or liquid; illuminated.

**GILDER**, *n.* 1. One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold. 2. A Dutch coin of the value of 20 stivers, about 38 cents; usually written *guilder*.

**GILDING**, *pp.* Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

**GILDING**, *n.* 1. The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or liquid. 2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

**GILL**, *n.* [Sw. *gel*.] 1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color. 2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl. 3. The flesh under the chin.—4. In *England*, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed; [*local*.]

**GILL-FLAP**, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

**GILL-LID**, *n.* The covering of the gills.

**GILL-OPEN-ING**, *n.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

**GILL**, *n.* [Low L. *gilla*.] 1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. 2. A measure among miners, equal to a pint.

**GILL**, *n.* 1. A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus *glechoma*. 2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

**GILL**, *n.* [In Sw. *gilla*.] 1. In *ludicrous language*, a female; a wanton girl. 2. A fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook. *Grass.*

**GILLHOUSE**, *n.* A place where gill is sold. *Pope.*

**GILLIAN**, *n.* A wanton girl. *Beaumont.*

**GILLY-FLOWER**, *n.* [supposed to be a corruption of *Ju-ly-flower*.] The name of certain plants.

**GILSE**, *n.* A young salmon.

**GILT**, *pp.* of *gild*. Overlaid with gold leaf, or washed with gold; illuminated; adorned.

**GILT**, *n.* 1. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. *Shak.*—2. In *England*, a young female pig. *Cyc.*

**GILT-HEAD**, *n.* [*gilt* and *head*.] 1. In *ichthyology*, a fish or a genus of fishes, the *sparus*. 2. A bird.

**GILT-TAIL**, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail.

\* See *Synopses*. MOVE, BOOK, DOVE;—B[IL], UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this*. † *Obsolete*

- GIM**, *a.* [contracted from *gemmy*.] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.
- GIMBAL**, *n.* A brass ring by which a sea compass is suspended in its box. *Mar. Dict.*
- GIMBLET**, or **GIMLET**, *n.* [Fr. *giblet*.] An instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood.
- GIMBLET**, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock. *Mar. Dict.*
- GIMCRACK**, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. *Arbutnot.*
- GIMMAL**, *n.* Some device or machinery. *Shak.*
- GIMMAL**, *a.* Consisting of links. *Shak.*
- GIMMER**, *n.* Movement or machinery. *Morr.*
- GIMP**, *n.* [Fr. *guiper*.] A kind of silk twist or edging.
- GIMP**, *a.* [W. *gwymp*.] Smart; spruce; trim; nice.
- GIN**, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit.
- GIN**, *n.* [a contraction of *engine*.] 1. A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. 2. A trap; a snare.
- GIN**, *v. t.* 1. To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine. 2. To catch in a trap.
- GIN**, *v. i.* To begin. [Sax. *gyunnan*.]
- GIN**, *conj.* [Sax. *gif*.] If. *Grose.*
- GING**, *n.* [for *gangs*.] A company. *B. Jonson.*
- GINGER**, *n.* [It. *gingivivo*; Sp. *gingibre*.] A plant, or the root of a species of *amomum*, a native of the East and West Indies.
- GINGER-BREAD**, *n.* [ginger and bread.] A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlsh and ginger, sweetened.
- GINGER-LY**, *adv.* Nicely; cautiously. *Skelton.*
- GINGER-NESS**, *n.* Niceness; tenderness.
- GINGHAM**, *n.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.
- GINGING**, *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft.
- GINGIVAL**, *a.* [L. *gingiva*.] Pertaining to the gums.
- GINGLE**, or **JINGLE**, *v. i.* [Pers. *zangl*.] 1. To make a sharp, clattering sound; to ring as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal. 2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence.
- GINGLE**, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell.
- GINGLE**, *n.* 1. A shrill, clattering sound. 2. Affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking.
- GINGLY-MOID**, *a.* [Gr. *γίγγυμος* and *εἶδος*.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.
- GINGLY-MUS**, *n.* [Gr. *γίγγυμος*.] In *anatomy*, a species of articulation resembling a hinge.
- GINNET**, *n.* A nag. See **JENNET**.
- GINSENG**, *n.* [this word is probably Chinese.] A plant, of the genus *panax*, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is found in the northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China.
- GIP**, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of herrings.
- GIPSON**. See **JUPPON**.
- GIPSY**, *n.* 1. The *Gypsies* are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian*. 2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. 3. A name of slight reproach to a woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning.
- GIPSY**, *n.* The language of the *Gypsies*.
- GIPSY-ISM**, *n.* 1. The arts and practices of *Gypsies*; deception; cheating; flattery. 2. The state of a *Gipsy*.
- GIRAFFE**, *n.* [Sp. *girafa*; It. *giraffa*.] The camelopard, a quadruped. See **CAMELOPARD**.
- GIRAN-DOLE**, *n.* [It. *girandola*.] A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.
- GIRA-SOLE**, or **GIRA-SOL**, *n.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *girasole*.] 1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus *heliotropium*. 2. A mine-stone.
- GIRD**, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gyrd*, or *gyrda*.] A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm.—2. In *popular language*, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.
- GIRD**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girded*, or *girt*. [Sax. *gyrdan*.] 1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage or cloth. 2. To make fast by binding; to put on. 3. To invest; to surround. 4. To clothe; to dress; to habit. 5. To furnish; to equip. 6. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass. 7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash.
- GIRD**, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.
- GIRDED**, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.
- GIRDER**, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the principal piece of timber in a floor. 2. A satirist.
- GIRDING**, *pp.* Binding; surrounding; investing.
- GIRDING**, *n.* A covering. *Is. iii.*
- GIRDLE**, *n.* [Sax. *gyrdle*, *gyrdl*.] 1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled. 2. Inclosure; circumference. 3. The zodiac. 4. A round iron plate for baking.—5. Among *jewellers*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.
- GIRDLE**, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. 2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in. *Shak.*—3. In *America*, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it. *Deight.*
- GIRDLE-BELT**, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.
- GIRDLER**, *n.* One who girdles; a maker of girdles.
- GIRDLE-STEAD**, *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn. *Mason.*
- GIRE**, *n.* [L. *gyrus*] A circle, or circular motion. See **GYRE**.
- GIRL**, *n.* [Low L. *gerula*.] 1. A female child, or young woman.—2. Among *sportsmen*, a roebuck of two years old.
- GIRLHOOD**, *n.* The state of a girl.
- GIRLISH**, *a.* 1. Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl. 2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.
- GIRLISH-LY**, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.
- GIRN**, *v. i.* A corruption of *grin*. *South.*
- GIRROCK**, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus*.
- GIRT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *gird*.
- GIRT**, *v. t.* To gird; to surround. *Thomson.*
- GIRT**, *n.* 1. The band or strap by which a saddle or any **GIRTH**, burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly. 2. A circular bandage. 3. The compass measured by a girth or inclosing bandage.
- GIRTH**, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.
- GISE**, *v. t.* To feed or pasture. See **AGIST**.
- GISLE**, *n.* A pledge.
- GIST**, (*jit*) *n.* [Fr. *gisir*, *gîte*.] In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.
- GITH**, *n.* Guinea pepper.
- GITTERN**, *n.* [L. *cithara*.] A guitar. See **GUITAR**.
- GITTERN**, *v. i.* To play on a gittern. *Milton.*
- GIVE**, *v. t.*; pret. *gave*; pp. *given*. [Sax. *gifan*, *gyfan*.] 1. To bestow; to confer. 2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech or writing; to deliver. 3. To impart; to bestow. 4. To communicate. 5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. 6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase to *give ear*. 7. To quit; in the phrase to *give place*. 8. To confer; to grant. 9. To expose; to yield to the power of. 10. To grant; to allow; to permit. *Rowe*. 11. To afford; to supply; to furnish. 12. To empower; to license; to commission. 13. To pay or render. 14. To render; to pronounce. 15. To utter; to vent. 16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result. 17. To cause to exist; to excite in another. 18. To send forth; to emit. 19. To addit; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. 20. To resign; to yield up. 21. To pledge. 22. To present for taking or acceptance. 23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.
- To give away*, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.—*To give back*, to return; to restore.—*To give forth*, to publish; to tell; to report publicly.—*To give the hand*, to yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferior.—*To give in*, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.—*To give over*. 1. To leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon. 2. To addit; to attach to; to abandon. 3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery. 4. To abandon.—*To give out*. 1. To utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. 2. To issue; to send forth; to publish. 3. To show; to exhibit in false appearance. 4. To send out; to emit.—*To give up*. 1. To resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless. 2. To surrender. 3. To relinquish; to cede. 4. To abandon. 5. To deliver.—*To give one's self up*. 1. To despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost. 2. To resign or devote. 3. To addit; to abandon.—*To give way*. 1. To yield; to withdraw to make room for. 2. To fall; to yield to force; to break or fall. 3. To recede; to make room for.—4. In *seamen's language*, *give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.
- GIVE**, *v. i.* 1. To yield to pressure. 2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure. 3. To move; to recede.
- To give in*, to go back; to give way; [obs.]—*To give into*, to yield assent; to adopt.—*To give off*, to cease; to for bear. *Locke*.—*To give on*, to rush; to fall on; [obs.]—*To give out*. 1. To publish; to proclaim. 2. To cease from exertion; to yield; applied to persons.—*To give over*, to cease; to act no more; to desert.
- GIVEN**, (*givn*) *pp.* Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.
- GIVER**, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; or one who imparts or distributes.
- GIVES**, *n. pl.* [Ir. *gabhion*.] Fetters or shackles for the feet. See **GYVES**.
- GIVING**, *pp.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.
- GIVING**, *n.* 1. The act of conferring. *Pope*. 2. An alledging of what is not real. *Shak.*
- GIZZARD**, *n.* [Fr. *gazier*.] The strong, muscular stomach of a fowl. *Dryden*.—*To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed. *Hudibras*.

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

†GLA'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. glabro.*] To make smooth.  
 †GLA'BRI-TY, *n.* Smoothness.  
 GLA'BROUS, *a.* [*L. glaber.*] Smooth; having an even surface.  
 GLACIAL, *a.* [*Fr. glacial.*] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.  
 GLACIATE, *v. i.* To turn to ice. *Diet.*  
 GLACIATION, *n.* The act of freezing; ice formed. *Brown.*  
 GLACIER, *n.* [*Fr. glacier.*] A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains.  
 GLACIOUS, *a.* Like ice; icy. *Brown.*  
 \*GLACIS, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. In building, or gardening, an easy, insensible slope.—2. In fortification, a sloping bank.  
 GLAD, *a.* [*Sax. glad, or glād.*] 1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy. 2. Cheerful; joyous. 3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; 4. Wearing a gay appearance, showy; bright. 5. Pleasing; exhilarating. 6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.  
 GLAD, *v. t.* [*the pret. and pp. gladdened is not used.*] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.  
 †GLAD, *v. i.* To be glad; to rejoice. *Massinger.*  
 GLAD'DEN, (*glad'n*) *v. t.* [*Sax. gladian.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.  
 GLAD'DEN, (*glad'n*) *v. i.* To become glad; to rejoice.  
 GLAD'DER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy.  
 GLAD'DING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.  
 GLADE, *n.* [*Ice. hlað. Qu.*] 1. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. *Locally*, in the *United States*, a natural opening or open place in a forest.—2. In *New England*, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.  
 GLADE, *n.* [*D. glad.*] Smooth ice. *New England.*  
 GLADEN, (*n.*) [*L. gladius.*] Sword-grass; the general GLADDER, (*n.*) name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.  
 †GLADFUL, *a.* Full of gladness. *Spenser.*  
 †GLADFULNESS, *n.* Joy; gladness; gladness. *Spenser.*  
 GLADI-ATE, *a.* [*L. gladius.*] Sword-shaped.  
 \*GLADIATOR, *n.* [*L. from gladius.*] A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The *gladiators*, in *Rome*, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people.  
 GLADIATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators.  
 GLADIATORRY, or GLADIATORRY, *a.* Relating to gladiators. *Bp. Porteus.*  
 †GLADIATURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing. *Gayton.*  
 GLADIOLE, *n.* [*L. gladiolus.*] A plant, the *sword-lily*, of the genus *gladiolus*.  
 GLADLY, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully.  
 GLADNESS, *n.* Joy, or a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness. [*Gladness is rarely or never equivalent to mirth, merriment, gaiety and triumph, and it usually expresses less than delight.*]  
 †GLADSHIP, *n.* State of gladness. *Gower.*  
 GLAD SOME, *a.* 1. Pleased; joyful; cheerful. 2. Causing joy; pleasing. *Prior.*  
 GLAD SOME-LY, *adv.* With joy; with pleasure.  
 GLAD SOME-NESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind. 2. Showiness. *Johnson.*  
 GLADWIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *iris*.  
 GLAIR, *n.* [*Fr. glaire.*] 1. The white of an egg. 2. Any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg. 3. A kind of halberd.  
 GLAIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.  
 GLAIRY, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.  
 GLANCE, *n.* [*G. glanz.*] 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor. 2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight.  
 GLANCE, *v. i.* 1. To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor. 2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. 3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view. 4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection. 5. To censure by oblique hints.  
 GLANCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment. *Shak.*  
 GLANCE-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. *See ANTHRACITE.*  
 GLANCING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.  
 GLANCING-LY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently. *Hakewill.*  
 GLAND, *n.* [*L. glans.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a distinct, soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood.—2. In *botany*, a *gland* or *glandule* is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant.  
 GLANDERED, *a.* Affected with glanders. *Berkeley.*  
 GLANDERS, *n.* In *farriery*, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse.

GLAN-DIFER-OUS, *a.* [*L. glandifer.*] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast.  
 GLAND-I-FORM, *a.* [*L. glans and forma.*] In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.  
 GLANDU-LAR, *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.  
 GLANDU-LATION, *n.* In *botany*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.  
 GLANDULE, *n.* [*L. glandula.*] A small gland or secreting vessel.  
 GLANDU-LIFER-OUS, *a.* [*L. glandula and fero.*] Bearing glands. *Lee.*  
 GLANDU-LOUS-I-TY, *n.* A collection of glands. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*  
 GLANDU-LOUS, *a.* [*L. glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.  
 GLARE, *n.* [*Dan. glare.*] 1. A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendor, that dazzles the eyes. 2. A fierce, piercing look. 3. A viscous, transparent substance. *See GLAIR.*  
 GLARE, *v. i.* 1. To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light. 2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes. 3. To shine with excessive lustre; to be ostentatiously splendid.  
 GLARE, *v. t.* To shoot a dazzling light.  
 GLARE-OUS, *a.* [*Fr. glaireux.*] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.  
 GLARING, *ppr.* 1. Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling lustre. 2. *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.  
 GLARING-LY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.  
 GLASS, *n.* [*Sax. glas; Sw., Dan., G. and D. glas.*] 1. A hard, brittle, transparent, facitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies.—In *chemistry*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal. 2. A glass vessel of any kind. 3. A mirror. 4. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time. 5. The destined time of man's life. 6. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. 7. A vessel that shows the weight of the air. 8. A perspective glass. 9. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand. 10. *Glasses*, in the plural, spectacles.  
 GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glass bottle*.  
 GLASS, *v. t.* 1. To see as in a glass; [*obs.*] 2. To case in glass; [*U. n.*] 3. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*  
 GLASS-BLOW-ER, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.  
 GLASSFUL, *n.* As much as a glass holds.  
 GLASS-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. *Cyc.*  
 GLASS-GAZING, *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical. *Shak.*  
 GLASS-GRIND-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass. *Boyle.*  
 GLASS-HOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made.  
 GLASSI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.  
 GLASS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling glass.  
 GLASS-MAN, *n.* One who sells glass. *Swift.*  
 GLASS-MET-AL, *n.* Glass in fusion. *Boyle.*  
 GLASS-POT, *n.* A vessel used for melting glass.  
 GLASS-WORK, *n.* Manufacture of glass.  
 GLASS-WORKS, *n. plu.* The place or buildings where glass is made.  
 GLASSWORT, *n.* A plant, the *salsola*.  
 GLASSY, *a.* 1. Made of glass; vitreous. 2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency. *Dryden.*  
 GLASTON-BURY-THORN, *n.* A species of medlar. *Miller.*  
 GLAUBER-ITE, *n.* A mineral. *Ure.*  
 GLAUBER-SALT, *n.* Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic.  
 GLAU-COMA, *n.* [*Gr.*] A fault in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes gray, but without injury to the sight. *Quincy.*  
 GLAU-CEOUS, *a.* [*L. glaucus.*] Of a sea-green color; of a light green.  
 †GLAIVE, *n.* [*Fr. glaive.*] A broad-sword; a falchion.  
 GLAVER, *v. i.* [*W. glavru.*] To flatter; to wheedle [*Little used, and vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*  
 GLAVER-ER, *n.* A flatterer.  
 GLAY-MORE, *n.* [*Gael. claidhamh, and more.*] A large, two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson.*  
 GLAZE, *n. t.* [*from glass.*] 1. To furnish with windows of glass. 2. To incrust with a vitreous substance. 3. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright and showy. 4. To give a glassy surface; to make glossy.  
 GLAZED, *pp.* Furnished with glass windows; incrust with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining.



**GLO-MI-LY**, *adv.* 1. Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dimally. 2. With melancholy aspect; sullenly. *Dryden.*  
**GLOOMI-NESS**, *n.* 1. Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dimalness. 2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.  
**GLOOMY**, *a.* 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; or dark; dismal. 2. Wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; clouded; dejected; depressed; heavy of heart. 3. Of a dark complexion; [*little used.*]  
**GLOPPEN**, *v. t.* To surprise; to astonish. *N. of England.*  
**GLORE**, *a.* [*lcel. hlyre.*] Fat.  
**†GLO-RI-ATION**, *n.* [*L. gloriatio.*] Boast; a triumphing. *Richardson.*  
**†GLO-RI-ED**, *a.* Illustrious; honorable. *Milton.*  
**GLO-RI-FI-CATION**, *n.* 1. The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honors to. 2. Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory.  
**GLO-RI-FIED**, *pp.* Honored; dignified; exalted to glory.  
**GLO-RI-FY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. glorifier.*] 1. To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to ascribe honor to, in thought or words. 2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness. 3. To praise; to honor; to extol. 4. To procure honor or praise to.  
**GLO-RI-FY-ING**, *pp.* Praising; honoring in worship; exulting to glory; honoring; extolling.  
**GLO-RI-OUS**, *a.* [*Fr. glorieux; L. gloriosus.*] 1. Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes. 2. Noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; illustrious; very honorable. 3. Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious; [*obs.*]  
**GLO-RI-OUS-LY**, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.  
**GLO-RI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.  
**GLO-RY**, *n.* [*L. gloria; Fr. gloire.*] 1. Brightness; lustre; splendor. 2. Splendor; magnificence. 3. The circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting. 4. Praise ascribed in adoration; honor. 5. Honor; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. 6. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.—7. In *Scripture*, the divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it. 8. The divine perfections or excellence. 9. Honorable representation of God. 10. Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes renowned; that of which one may boast. 11. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as, vain glory. 12. Generous pride.  
**GLO-RY**, *v. t.* [*L. glorior.*] 1. To exult with joy; to rejoice. 2. To boast; to be proud of.  
**GLO-RY-ING**, *pp.* Exulting with joy; boasting.  
**GLO-RY-ING**, *n.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.  
**GLOSE, GLOSER.** See **GLOZE**.  
**GLOSS**, *n.* [*G. glosse.*] 1. Brightness or lustre of a body, proceeding from a smooth surface. 2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion. 3. An interpretation artfully specious. 4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject. 5. A literal translation.  
**GLOSS**, *v. t.* 1. To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining. 2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate. 3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.  
**GLOSS**, *v. i.* 1. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks. 2. To make sly remarks. *Prior.*  
**GLOSS-ARIAL**, *a.* Containing explanation.  
**GLOSS-ARIST**, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments.  
**GLOSS-ARY**, *n.* [*Fr. glossaire.*] A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining obscure or antiquated words found in old authors.  
**†GLOSS-ATOR**, *n.* [*Fr. glossateur.*] A writer of comments; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*  
**GLOSSED**, *pp.* Made smooth and shining; explained.  
**GLOSSER**, *n.* 1. A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator. 2. A polisher; one who gives a lustre.  
**GLOSSI-NESS**, *n.* The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface. *Boyle.*  
**GLOSSING**, *pp.* Giving lustre to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.  
**†GLOSSIST**, *n.* A writer of comments. *Wilson.*  
**GLOSS-OGRA-PHER**, *n.* [*gloss*, and *Gr. γραφω.*] A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.  
**GLOSS-OGRA-PHY**, *n.* The writing of comments for illustrating an author.  
**GLOSS-OLOGIST**, *n.* [*gloss*, and *Gr. λογος.*] One who writes glosses; a commentator.  
**GLOSS-OLOG-Y**, *n.* [*gloss*, and *Gr. λογος.*] Glosses or commentaries; explanatory notes.  
**GLOSSY**, *a.* Smooth and shining; reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished.  
**GLOTTIS**, *n.* [*Gr. γλωττα.*] The narrow opening at the upper part of the *aspera arteria* or windpipe.  
**†GLOUT**, *v. i.* [*Scot.*] To pout; to look sullen. *Garth.*

**†GLOUT**, *v. t.* To view attentively.  
**GLOVE**, *n.* [*Sax. glof.*] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger.—*To throw the glove, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.*  
**GLOVE**, *v. t.* To cover with a glove. *Shak.*  
**GLOVER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.  
**GLOW**, *v. i.* [*Sax. glowan.*] 1. To shine with intense heat or, perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat to exhibit incandescence. 2. To burn with vehement heat. 3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot. 4. To exhibit a strong bright color; to be red. 5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes. 6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated. 7. To burn with intense heat; to rage; as passion  
**†GLOW**, *v. i.* To heat so as to shine. *Shak.*  
**†GLOW**, *v. t.* To make hot so as to shine. *Shak.*  
**GLOW**, *n.* 1. Shining heat, or white heat. 2. Brightness of color; redness. 3. Vehemence of passion.  
**GLOWING**, *pp.* 1. Shining with intense heat; white with heat. 2. Burning with vehement heat. 3. Exhibiting a bright color; red. 4. Ardent; vehement; animated. 5. Inflamed  
**GLOWING-LY**, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.  
**GLOW-WORM**, *n.* The female of the *lampyris noctiluca*, an insect of the order of *coleoptera*.  
**GLOZE**, *v. i.* [*Sax. glesan.*] To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; to talk smoothly.  
**GLOZE over**, *v. t.* To palliate by specious exposition.  
**GLOZE**, *n.* 1. Flattery; adulation. *Shak.* 2. Specious show; gloss; [*obs. See GLOSS.*] *Sidney.*  
**GLOZER**, *n.* A flatterer. *Gifford.*  
**GLOZING**, *pp.* Flattering; wheedling.  
**GLOZING**, *n.* Specious representation. *Mountagu.*  
**GLUCIN**, *n.* [*Gr. γλυκος.*] A soft, white earth or powder obtained from the beryl and emerald.  
**GLUE**, (*glu*) *n.* [*Fr. glu.*] inspissated animal gluten; a tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances.  
**GLUE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. gluer.*] 1. To join with glue or a viscous substance. 2. To unite; to hold together.  
**GLUE-BOILER**, *n.* [*glue and boil.*] One whose occupation is to make glue.  
**GLUED**, *pp.* United or cemented with glue.  
**GLUER**, *n.* One who cements with glue.  
**GLUEY**, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.  
**GLUEY-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being gluey.  
**GLUING**, *pp.* Cementing with glue.  
**GLUISH**, *a.* Having the nature of glue. *Sherwood.*  
**GLUM**, *a.* [*Scot. gloum.*] Frowning; sullen. [*L. u.*]  
**†GLUM**, *n.* Sullenness.  
**†GLUM**, *v. i.* [*from gloom.*] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance.  
**GLUM-ACEOUS**, *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes. *Barton.*  
**GLUME**, *n.* [*L. gluma.*] In *botany*, the calyx or corol of corn and grasses; the husk or chaff.  
**GLUMMY**, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.  
**GLUMOUS**, *a.* A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, with a common glume at the base.  
**GLUT**, *v. i.* [*L. glutio.*] 1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge. *Milton.* 2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust. 3. To feast or delight even to satiety. 4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency. 5. To saturate.  
**GLUT**, *n.* 1. That which is swallowed. 2. Plenty even to loathing. 3. More than enough; superabundance. 4. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage. 5. A wooden wedge. *New England.*  
**GLUTE-AL**, *a.* [*Gr. γλουτος.*] The *gluteal artery* is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery.  
**GLUTEN**, *n.* [*L.*] A tough, elastic substance, of a grayish color, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. 2. That part of the blood which gives firmness to its texture.  
**GLUTI-NATE**, *v. t.* To unite with glue; to cement.  
**GLU-TI-NATION**, *n.* The act of uniting with glue.  
**GLU-TI-NATIVE**, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.  
**GLU-TI-NOS-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscosness.  
**GLU-TI-NOUS**, *n.* [*L. glutinosus.*] 1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue.—2. In *botany*, besmeared with a slippery moisture.  
**GLU-TI-NOUS-NESS**, *n.* Viscosity; viscidness; the quality of glue, tenacity. *Cheyne.*  
**GLUTTON**, (*glut/tn*) *n.* [*Low L. glutio; Fr. glouton.*] 1. One who indulges to excess in eating. 2. One eager of any thing to excess.—3. In *zoology*, an animal of the genus *ursus*.  
**†GLUTTON**, *v. t.* To load; to glut; to overfill. *Lovelace.*  
**GLUTTON-IZE**, *v. i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess.

- GLUTTON-OUS**, *a.* 1. Given to excessive eating. 2. Consisting in excessive eating.
- GLUTTON-OUS-LY**, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.
- GLUTTON-Y**, *n.* 1. Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food. 2. Luxury of the table. 3. Voracity of appetite. *Encyc.*
- GLY-CO-NI-AN**, *a.* [Low L. *glyconium*.] Denoting a kind of **GLY-CO-NI-ON**, } of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.
- GLYN**. See **GLYN**.
- GLYPH**, *n.* [Gr. *γλυφν*.] In sculpture and architecture, a canal, channel or cavity intended as an ornament.
- GLYPHIC**, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. See **HEROGLYPHIC**.
- GLYPTIC**, *n.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.
- GLYP-TO-GRAPHIC**, *a.* [Gr. *γλυπτος* and *γραφω*.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.
- GLYP-TOG-RA-PHY**, *n.* A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.
- GNAR**, (*när*) } *v. i.* [Sax. *gnarran*, *gnornian*.] To growl;
- GNARL**, (*närl*) } to murmur; to snarl. [Gnar is nearly obsolete.]
- GNARLED**, (*närlid*) *a.* Knotty; full of knots.
- GNASH**, (*nash*) *v. t.* [Dan. *knasker*.] To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain. *Dryden*.
- GNÄSH**, (*nash*) *v. i.* 1. To grind the teeth. 2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.
- GNASHING**, (*nash'ing*) *ppr.* Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain.
- GNASHING**, (*nash'ing*) *n.* A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.
- GNAT**, (*nat*) *n.* [Sax. *gnat*.] 1. A small insect, or rather a genus of insects, the *culex*. 2. Any thing proverbially small.
- † **GNA-THONI-CAL-LY**, *adv.* Flatteringly; deceitfully.
- GNATFLOW-ER**, *n.* A flower, called also *bee-flower*.
- GNATSNAP-PER**, *n.* A bird that catches gnats.
- GNATWORM**, *n.* A small water insect produced by a gnat; the larva of a gnat.
- GNAW**, (*naw*) *v. t.* [Sax. *gnagan*.] 1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the fore teeth; to wear away by biting. 2. To eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore teeth. 3. To bite in agony or rage. 4. To waste; to fret; to corrode. 5. To pick with the teeth.
- GNAW**, (*naw*) *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.
- GNAWED**, (*nawd*) *pp.* Bit; corroded.
- GNAWER**, (*naw'er*) *n.* He or that which gnaws.
- GNAWING**, (*naw'ing*) *ppr.* Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.
- GNEISS**, (*ne'is*) *n.* [qu. Dan. *gnister*.] In mineralogy, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar and mica.
- GNOFF**, (*nof*) *n.* A miser.
- GNOME**, (*nome*) *n.* [Gr. *γνῶμη*.] 1. An imaginary being, supposed by the cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth. *Encyc.* 2. A brief reflection or maxim; [not used.]
- † **GNOMI-CAL**, (*no'me-kal*) *a.* Sententious; containing maxims. [Little used.]
- GNOMI-O-METRI-CAL**, *a.* [Gr. *γνῶμων* and *μετρον*.] The gnomometrical telescope and microscope is an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals.
- GNOM-O-LOG-IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to gnomology.
- GNOM-O-LOG'I-CAL**, }
- GNOMOLOG-Y**, *n.* [Gr. *γνῶμη* and *λογος*.] A collection of maxims, grave sentences or reflections. [Little used.]
- GNOMON**, (*no'mon*) *n.* [Gr. *γνῶμων*.] 1. In dialing, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day.—2. In astronomy, a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to find the altitude of the sun. 3. The gnomon of a globe is the index of the hour-circle.
- GNOMONIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing.
- GNOMONI-CAL**, }
- GNOMONICS**, *n.* The art or science of dialing.
- GNOSTIC**, (*nos'tik*) *n.* [L. *gnosticus*.] The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion.
- GNOSTIC**, (*nos'tik*) *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics.
- GNOSTICISM**, (*nos'te-sizm*) *n.* The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.
- GNU**, *n.* A species of antelope, in Southern Africa.
- GO**, *v. i.*; pret. *went*; pp. *gone*. *Went* belongs to the root, Sax. *wendan*, a different word. [Sax. *gan*; G. *gehen*.] 1. In a general sense, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state or station to another. 2. To walk; to move on the feet, or step by step. 3. To walk leisurely; not to run. 4. To travel; to journey. 5. To depart; to move from a place. 6. To proceed; to pass. 7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end. 8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. 9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. 10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. 11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. 12. To apply; to be applicable. 13. To apply one's self. 14. To have recourse to. 15. To be about to do. 16. To pass; to be accounted in value. 17. To circulate; to pass in report. 18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be. 19. To move, or be in motion. 20. To move as a fluid; to flow. 21. To have a tendency. 22. To be in compact or partnership. 23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. 24. To be pregnant. 25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. 26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. 27. To be expended. 28. To extend; to reach. 29. To extend or lead in any direction. 30. To proceed; to extend. 31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. 32. To extend in meaning or purport. 33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion or manners. 34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. 35. To proceed; to be carried on. 36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed. 37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences. 38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state. 39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.
- To go about.* 1. To set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor.—2. In seamen's language, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.—*To go abroad.* 1. To walk out of a house. 2. To be uttered, disclosed or published.—*To go against.* 1. To invade; to march to attack. 2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.—*To go aside.* 1. To withdraw; to retire into a private situation. 2. To err; to deviate from the right way.—*To go astray*, to wander; to break from an inclosure, also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.—*To go away*, to depart; to go to a distance.—*To go between*, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.—*To go by.* 1. To pass near and beyond. 2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit. 3. To find or get in the conclusion.—*To go down.* 1. To descend in any manner. 2. To fall; to come to nothing. 3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected.—*To go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place.—*To go forward*, to advance.—*To go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.—*To go in*, to enter.—*To go in to*, to have sexual commerce with.—*To go in and out.* 1. To do the business of life. 2. To go freely; to be at liberty.—*To go off.* 1. To depart to a distance; to leave a place or station. 2. To die; to decease. 3. To be discharged, as fire-arms; to explode.—*To go on.* 1. To proceed; to advance forward. 2. To be put on, as a garment.—*To go out.* 1. To issue forth; to depart from. 2. To go on an expedition. 3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. 4. To become public.—*To go over.* 1. To read; to peruse; to study. 2. To examine; to view or review. 3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation. 4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another. 5. To revolt. 6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.—*To go through.* 1. To pass in a substance. 2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish. 3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end.—*To go through with*, to execute effectually.—*To go under*, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name.—*To go up*, to ascend; to rise.—*To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled.—*To go with.* 1. To accompany; to pass with others. 2. To side with; to be in party or design with.—*To go ill with*, to have ill fortune; not to prosper.—*To go well with*, to have good fortune; to prosper.—*To go without*, to be or remain destitute.—*Go to*, to come, move, begin; a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.
- GO-BE-TWEEN**, *n.* An interposer; one who transacts business between parties. *Shak.*
- GO-BY**, *n.* 1. Evasion; escape by artifice. 2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.
- GO-CART**, *n.* A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.
- GOAD**, *n.* [Sax. *gad*.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.
- GOAD**, *v. t.* 1. To prick; to drive with a goad. 2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward.
- GOADED**, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.
- GOADING**, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.
- GOAL**, *n.* [Fr. *gaulé*.] 1. The point set to bound a race, and to which racers run; the mark. 2. Any starting post. 3. The end or final purpose; the end aimed at.
- GOAR**, *n.* More usually *gore*; the end aimed at.
- † **GOARTSH**, *a.* Patched; mean. *Beaumont*.
- GOAT**, *n.* [Sax. *gat*; D. *geit*.] An animal or quadruped of the genus *capra*.
- GOAT-BEARD**, *n.* See **GOAT'S-BEARD**.
- GOAT-CHAF-FER**, *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle.
- GOAT-FISH**, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean.

GOATHERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.

*Spenser.*

GOATISH, *a.* 1. Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell. *Morc.* 2. Lustful. *Shak.*

GOAT-MARJORAM, *n.* Goat-beard.

GOAT-MILK-ER, *n.* A kind of owl, so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOAT'S-BEARD, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus *tragopogon*.

GOATSKIN, *n.* The skin of a goat. *Pope.*

GOAT'S-RUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *galoga*.

GOAT'S-STONES, *n.* The greater goat's-stones is the *satyrium*; the lesser, the *orchis*.

GOAT'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *astragalus*.

GOAT-SUCK-ER, *n.* In *ornithology*, a fowl of the genus *caprimulgus*, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats.

GOB, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*; W. *gob*.] A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [*A low word.*]

GOBBET, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*.] A mouthful; a lump.

GOBBET, *v. t.* To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

†GOBBET-LY, *adv.* In pieces. *Hulot.*

GOBBLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gobler*.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily. *Swift.*

GOBBLE, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. *Prior.*

†GOBBLE-GUT, *n.* A greedy feeder. *Sherwood.*

GOBBLER, *n.* 1. One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer. 2. A name sometimes given to the turkey cock.

GOBLET, *n.* [Fr. *goblet*.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

GOBLIN, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*.] 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. 2. A fairy; an elf.

GOD, *n.* [Sax. *god*; G. *gott*; D. *god*; Sw. and Dan. *god*; Goth. *goth*, or *guth*.] 1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Eternal and Infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe. 2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol. 3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. 4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

†GOD, *v. t.* To deify. *Shak.*

GODCHILD, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

GODDAUGHTER, *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

GODDESS, *n.* 1. A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.—2. In the *language of love*, a woman of superior charms or excellence.

GODDESS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess.

GODFATHER, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *fader*.] The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism.

GODFATHER, *v. t.* To act as godfather. *Burke.*

GODHEAD, (*god/hed*) *n.* [*god*, and Sax. *hæd*.] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence. *Milton.* 2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

GODLESS, *a.* 1. Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. 2. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God. *Milton.*

GODLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being impious.

GODLIKE, *a.* 1. Resembling God; divine. 2. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity. 3. Of superior excellence.

GODLI-LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously. *H. Wharton.*

GODLI-NESS, *n.* 1. Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws. 2. A religious life. 3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.

GODLING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god.

GODLY, *a.* [*god-like*.] 1. Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws. 2. Living in obedience to God's commands; religious; righteous. 3. Pious; conformed to God's law.

GODLY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.

†GODLY-HEAD, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *head*.] Goodness. *Spenser.*

GODMOTHER, *n.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

GODSHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank of a god.

GODSMITH, *n.* A maker of idols. *Dryden.*

GODSON, *n.* [Sax. *godsonu*.] One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

GOD SPEED, *n.* Good speed, that is, success. 2 *John*, 10.

GODS-PEN-NY, *n.* An earnest-penny. *Beaumont.*

GODWARD, *adv.* Toward God. [*An ill-formed word.*]

GODWIT, *n.* A fowl of the *grallio* order.

†GODWYLD, *adv.* A term of thanks. *Shak.*

†GOWEL, *a.* [Sax. *gealow*.] Yellow. *Tusser.*

†GOWEN, *part. pret. of go*, formerly so written.

GOER, *n.* 1. One that goes; a runner or walker. 2. One that transacts business between parties. 3. A foot. 4. A term applied to a horse; as, a good *goer*. *Beaumont.*

†GOE-TY, *n.* [Gr. *γοητεια*.] Invocation of evil spirits.

†GOFF, *n.* [Du. W. *gofol*.] A foolish clown, also, a game.

*See GOLF.*

†GOFFISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid. *Chaucer.*

GOG, *n.* [W. *gog*. *See AGOG.*] Haste; ardent desire to go. *Beaumont.*

GOGGLE, *v. i.* [W. *gogelu*.] To strain or roll the eyes. *Hudibras.*

GOGGLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring. *B. Jonson.*

GOGGLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

GOGGLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.

GOGGLE-EYE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye.

GOGGLE-EYED, *a.* Having prominent, distorted or rolling eyes. *Ascham.*

GOGGLES, *n. plu.* [W. *gogelu*.] 1. In *surgery*, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. 2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c.

3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

GÖING, *ppr.* Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.

GÖING, *n. i.* The act of moving. 2. The act of walking.

3. Departure. 4. Pregnancy. 5. Procedure; way; course of life; behavior; deportment. 6. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.

GOITRE, *n.* [Fr. *goître*.] The bronchocele; a large tu

GOITRE, *n.* mor that forms gradually on the human throat between the trachea and the skin.

GOITROUS, *a.* [Fr. *goitreux*.] 1. Pertaining to the goitre; partaking of the nature of bronchocele. 2. Affected with bronchocele.

GÖLA, *n.* In *architecture*, the same as *cymatium*.

\*GÖLD, *n.* [Sax., G. *gold*.] 1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and the heaviest except platinum. 2. Money.

3. Something pleasing or valuable. 4. A bright yellow color. 5. Riches; wealth.—*Gold of pleasure*, a plant of the genus *myagrurn*.

GÖLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.

GÖLD-BEAT-EN, *a.* Gilded. [*Little used.*]

GÖLD-BEATER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Boyle.*—*Goldbeater's skin*, the intestine rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

GÖLD-BOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shak.*

GÖLD-COAST, *n.* In *geography*, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, where gold is found.

GÖLD'EN, (*gö/dn*) *a.* 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. 2. Bright; shining; splendid. 3. Yellow; of a gold color. 4. Excellent; most valuable. 5. Happy; pure; as, the golden age. 6. Preeminently favorable or auspicious.—*Golden number*, in *chronology*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.—*Golden rule*, in *arithmetic*, the rule of three, or rule of proportion.

GÖLD'EN-CUPS, *n.* A plant, the *ranunculus*.

GÖLD'EN-LUNG-WÖRT, *n.* A plant.

†GÖLD'EN-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully. *Shak.*

GÖLD'EN-MAID'EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant.

GÖLD'EN-MOUSE-EAR, *n.* A plant.

GÖLD'EN-ROD, *n.* A plant, the *solidago*.

GÖLD'EN-ROD-TREE, *n.* A plant, the *bosea*.

GÖLD'EN-SAMPHIRE, *n.* A plant.

GÖLD'EN-SAXI-FRAGE, *n.* A plant.

GÖLD'EN-THISTLE, *n.* A plant.

GÖLD-FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *goldfinc*.] The *fringilla carduelis*, a bird so named from the color of its wings.

GÖLD-FIND-ER, *n.* One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*

GÖLD-FISH, or GÖLD'EN-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *cyprinus*, of the size of a pilchard.

GÖLD-HAM-MER, *n.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GÖLD-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a golden hilt.

GÖLDING, *n.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GÖLD-LACE, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.

GÖLD-LACED, *a.* Trimmed with gold lace.

GÖLD-LEAF, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

GÖLD-NEY, *n.* A fish, the *grithead*. *Dict.*

GÖLD-PLEAS-URE, for *gold of pleasure*, a plant.

GÖLD-PROOF, *a.* Proof against bribery

GÖLD-SIZE, *n.* A size or glue for burnishing gilding

GÖLD-SMITH, *n. i.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver. 2. A banker.

GÖLD-THREAD, *n. i.* A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk. 2. A plant, the *helleborus trifolius*, so called from its fibrous yellow roots. *U. States.*

GÖLD-WIRE, *n.* An ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold, and drawn through small holes.

GÖLDY-LOCKES, *n.* A name given to certain plants.

GOLF, *n.* [D. *kolf*.] A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner.

†GOLL, *n.* [Gr. *γαλον*.] Hands; paws; claws.

GO-LÖE'-SHÖE, *n.* An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

GO-LÖRE', *n.* [Irish, *gleire.*] Abundance.

†GOM, *n.* [Sax. *gum*; Goth. *guma.*] A man.

†GOMAN, *n.* A man. *Whiter.*

GOME, *n.* The black grease of a cart-wheel, probably a corruption of *oom.*

GOM-PHÖSIS, *n.* [Gr. *γομφωσις.*] A particular form of articulation; the connection of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

GONDO-LA, *n.* [It.; Fr. *gondole.*] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy, on the canals.

GON-DO-LIER', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

GONE, (*pronounced, nearly, gawn.*) *pp.* of *go.* 1. Departed.

2. Advanced; forward in progress. 3. Ruined; undone.

4. Past; sometimes with *by.* 5. Lost. 6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.

†GON-FAL-LON, } *n.* [*gonfanon.* Chaucer; Fr. *gonfalon.*]

†GON-FAL-NON, } An ensign or standard; colors.

†GON-FAL-O-NIER', *n.* A chief standard-bearer.

GONG, *n.* [Sax. *gang.*] 1. A privy or jakes; [*obs.*] Chaucer.

2. An instrument made of brass, of a circular form, which the Asiatics strike with a wooden mallet. *Todd.*

GO-NI-OME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γωνια* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring solid angles.

GO-NI-O-METRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a goniometer.

GON-OR-RHE'A, *n.* [Gr. *γωνος* and *ρῆω.*] A morbid discharge in venereal complaints.

GOOD, *a.* [Sax. *god*, or *good*; Goth. *goda*, *gods*, *goth*; G. *gut*; D. *goed*; Sw. and Dan. *god.*] 1. Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective. 2. Valid; sound; not weak, false or fallacious. 3. Complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to *bad*, *imperfect*, *corrupted*, *impaired.* 4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious. 5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous. 6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. 7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness. 8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. 9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious. 10. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial. 11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions. 12. Pleasant to the taste. 13. Full; complete. 14. Useful; valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect. 15. Equal; adequate; competent. 16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose. 17. Convenient; suitable; safe. 18. Well qualified; able; skillful. 19. Ready; dextrous. 20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate. 21. Kind; affectionate; faithful. 22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying. 23. Pleasant or prosperous. 24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached. 25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. 26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great. 27. Elegant; polite. 28. Real; serious; not feigned. 29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane. 30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious. 31. Seasonable; commendable; proper. 32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive. 33. Companionable; social; merry. 34. Brave; in *familiar language.* 35. In the phrases, the *good* man, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt. 36. The phrase *good will* is equivalent to *benevolence*; but it signifies, also, an earnest desire, or a hearty wish. 37. Comely; handsome; well formed. 38. Mild; pleasant. 39. Mild; calm; not irritable. 40. Kind; friendly; humane

*Good advice, wise and prudent counsel.—Good heed, great care; due caution.—In good sooth, in good truth; in reality; [obs.]—To make good.* 1. To perform; to fulfill. 2. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify. 3. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. 4. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. 5. To maintain; to carry into effect.—*To stand good,* to be firm or valid.—*To think good, to see good,* is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.—*As good as, equally;* no better than; the same as.—*As good as his word,* equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.

GOOD, *n.* 1. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage. 2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. 3. Spiritual advantage or improvement. 4. Earnest; not jest. 5. Moral works. 6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. 7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

†GOOD, *v. t.* To manure. *Hall.*

GOOD, *adv.* *As good,* as well; with equal advantage; as, had you not as good (in America, as goods) go with me?

GOOD, *interj.* Well! right!

GOOD-BREED'ING, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD-BY. See *By.*

GOOD-CON-DITIONED, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

†GOOD'DEN, *adv.* A form of wishing; a contraction of *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of *day.*

GOOD-FEL'LOW, *n.* A jolly companion.

GOOD-FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To make a jolly companion; to besot. [*Little used.*]

GOOD-FEL'LOW-SHIP, *n.* Merry society.

GOOD-FRIDAY, *n.* A fast of the Christian church, in memory of our Savior's sufferings.

GOOD-HÖ'MOR, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HÖ'MORED, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HÖ'MORED-LY, *adv.* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD'ING, *n.* A custom by women only, who ask alms, and in return wish all that is good.

GOOD-MAN'NERS, *n.* Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.

GOOD-NAT'URE, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NAT'URED, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

GOOD-NAT'URED-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NOW, 1. An exclamation of wonder or surprise. 2. An exclamation of entreaty; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

GOOD-SPEED, *n.* Good success. See *SPREED.*

GOOD-WIFE, *n.* The mistress of a family. *Burton*

GOOD-WILL, *n.* Benevolence.

GOOD-WOM'AN, *n.* The mistress of a family.

†GOOD'LESS, *a.* Having no goods. *Chaucer.*

GOOD'LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

GOOD'LY, *adv.* Excellently. *Spenser.*

GOOD'LY, *a.* 1. Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful. 2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable. 3. Bulky swelling; affectedly turgid; [*obs.*]

†GOOD'LY-HEAD, *n.* Goodness; grace. *Spenser.*

GOOD'MAN, *n.* 1. A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically. 2. A rustic term of compliment. 3. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family.

GOOD'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection. 2. The moral qualities which constitute Christian excellence; moral virtue; religion. 3. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but *rare generally*, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. 4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy. 5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion or mercy.

GOODS, *n. plu.* 1. Movables; household furniture. 2. Personal or movable estate. 3. Wares; merchandise; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.

†GOOD'SHIP, *n.* Favor; grace.

GOOD'Y, *n.* [*qu. goodwife.*] A low term of civility.

GOOD'Y-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a goody.

GOOD'INGS, or GOOD'INGS, *n.* In *seamen's language*, clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder.

GOOS'AN-DER, *n.* A migratory fowl.

GOOSE, (*goose* *n.*; *plu. GEESE.* [Sax. *gos.*] 1. A well-known aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*; but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. 2. A tailor's smoothing iron.

GOOSE-BER-RY, (*goos'ber-ry*) *n.* [*D. kruisbes*; L. *grossula.* The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from *crossberry, grossberry, or gorseberry.*] The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the *ribes grossularia.*

GOOSE'CAP, (*goos'kap*) *n.* A silly person. *Beaumont.*

GOOSE'FOOT, (*goos'fat*) *n.* A plant.

GOOSE'GRASS, (*goos'grass*) *n.* A plant.

GOOSE'NECK, (*goos'neck*) *n.* In a *ship*, a piece of iron fixed on one end of the tiller.

GOOSE'QUILL, (*goos'quill*) *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.

GOOSE'TONGUE, (*goos'tung*) *n.* A plant.

GOOSE'WING, (*goos'wing*) *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship.

†GOPPISH, *a.* Proud; pettish. *Ray.*

GOR-BEL-LIED, *a.* Big-bellied. *Shak.*

†GOR-BEL-LY, *n.* A prominent belly.

†GORCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *gorc.*] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear.

GOR-LOCK, *n.* The moor-cock, red-grouse.

GOR-L-CROW, *n.* The carrion-crow. *Johnson.*

GORD, *n.* An instrument of gaming.

GORDI'AN, *a.* Intricate.—*Gordian knot, in antiquity*, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended.

GORE, *n.* [Sax. *gor.*] 1. Blood; but *generally*, thick or clotted blood. 2. Dirt; mud; [*unusual.*]

**GORE**, *n.* [*Scot. gore, or gair.*] 1. A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part. 2. A slip or triangular piece of land.—3. In *heraldry*, an abatement denoting a coward.

**GORE**, *v. t.* [*W. gyru.*] 1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear. 2. To pierce with the point of a horn.

**GÖRED**, *pp.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument.

**GORGE**, (*gorj*) *n.* [*Fr. gorge; It. gorga.*] 1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach.—2. In *architecture*, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals.—3. In *fortification*, the entrance of the platform of any work. 4. That which is gorged or swallowed.

**GORGE**, (*gorj*) *v. t.* 1. To swallow; to swallow with greediness. 2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

**GORGE**, *v. i.* To feed. *Milton.*

**GORGED**, *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.

**GÖRGED**, *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat.—2. In *heraldry*, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

**GÖRGEOUS**, *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors.

**GÖRGEOUSLY**, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely.

**GÖRGEOUSNESS**, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment.

**GÖRGET**, *n.* [*Fr. gorgette.*] 1. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half moon. 2. Formerly, a ruff worn by females.—3. In *surgery*, *gorget*, or *gorgeret*, is a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

**GÖRGING**, *pp.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.

**GÖRGON**, *n.* [*Gr.*] 1. A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. 2. Any thing very ugly or horrid.

**GÖRGON**, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.

**GÖRGONEAN**, *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgon.

**GÖRGONIAN**, *g.* *Milton.*

**GÖRGHEN**, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.

**GÖRGING**, *pp.* [from *gorc.*] Stabbing; piercing.

**GÖRGING**, *n.* A pricking; puncture. *Dryden.*

**GÖRMAND**, *n.* [*Fr. gormand; W. gormant.*] A gormanderer.

**GÖRMANDER**, *n.* greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

**GÖRMAN-DIZE**, *v. i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. *Shak.*

**GÖRMAN-DIZE**, *n.* Voraciousness.

**GÖRMAN-DIZER**, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater.

**GÖRMAN-DIZING**, *pp.* Eating greedily and voraciously.

**GÖRSE**, *n.* [*Sax. gors.*] Furz, or whin, a thick, prickly shrub, of the genus *ulex*.

**GÖRBY**, *a.* 1. Covered with congealed or clotted blood. 2. Bloody; murderous. *Shak.*

**GÖSHAWK**, *n.* [*Sax. goshafoc.*] A voracious fowl.

**GÖSLING**, *n.* [*Sax. gos and ling.*] 1. A young goose; a goose not full grown. 2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

**GÖSPEL**, *n.* [*Sax. godspell; god, good, and spell, history.*] 1. The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension and doctrines of Jesus Christ; or a revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a Mediator. 2. God's word. 3. Divinity; theology. 4. Any general doctrine.

**GÖSPEL**, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; or so fill with sentiments of religion. *Shak.*

**GÖSPEL-GÖSSIP**, *n.* One who is over-zealous in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects. *Addison.*

**GÖSPEL-LARY**, *a.* Theological. *The Cloak in its Colors.*

**GÖSPEL-IZE**, *v. t.* 1. To form according to the gospel. *Milton.* 2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.

**GÖSPEL-IZED**, *pp.* Instructed in the Christian religion.

**GÖSPEL-IZING**, *pp.* Evangelizing; instructing in the Christian religion. *E. Stiles.*

**GÖSPEL-LER**, *n.* 1. An evangelist; also, a follower of Wickliffe. 2. He who reads the Gospel at the altar.

**GÖSS**, *n.* A kind of low furz or gors. *Shak.*

**GÖSSA-MER**, *n.* [*L. gossipium.*] A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn.

**GÖSSA-MER-Y**, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Pursuits of Literature.*

**GÖSSIP**, *n.* [*Sax. godsibb.*] 1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather; [*obs.*] 2. A timpling companion. 3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. 4. A friend or neighbor; [*obs.*] 5. Mere tattle; idle talk.

**GÖSSIP**, *v. i.* 1. To prate; to chat; to talk much. 2. To be a pot-companion. 3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

**GÖSSIP-ING**, *pp.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling.

**GÖSSIP-ING**, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

**GÖSSIP-RED**, *n.* Comaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged.

**GÖS-SÖON**, *n.* [*Fr. garçon.*] A boy; a servant.

**GÖSTING**, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**GÖT**, *pret.* of *get*. The old preterit *gat*, pronounced *got*, is nearly obsolete.

**GÖT**, and **GÖT-TEN**, *pp.* of *get*.

**GÖTE**, *n.* A water passage; a channel for water. *Grose.*

**GÖTH**, *n.* 1. One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia. 2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian. 3. A rude, ignorant person.

**GÖTHAM-IST**, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasurable blunders. *Bp. Morton.*

**GÖTHIC**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Goths. 2. Rude; ancient. 3. Barbarous.

**GÖTHIC**, *n.* The language of the Goths.

**GÖTHICISM**, *n.* 1. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness. 2. A Gothic idiom. 3. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.

**GÖTHICIZE**, *v. t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. *Strutt.*

**GÖUD**, *n.* Wood.

**GÖUGE**, (*gouj*) *n.* [*Fr. gouge.*] A round, hollow chisel, used to cut holes, channels or grooves in wood or stone. *Mozon.*

**GÖUGE**, (*gouj*) *v. t.* 1. To scoop out with a gouge. 2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; a barbarous practice.

**GÖUJERS**, *n.* [*Fr. gouge, a camp trull.*] The French disease. *Shak.*

**GÖULAND**, *n.* A plant or flower. *B. Jonson.*

**GÖULARD'S EXTRACT**. [So called from the inventor.] A saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation.

**GÖURD**, *n.* [*Fr. courge.*] A plant and its fruit.

**GÖURD-I-NESS**, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg.

**GÖURDY**, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

**GÖURD-TREE**, *n.* A tree, the *crecentia*.

**GÖURMAND**. See **GÖRMAND**.

**GÖURNET**, *n.* A fish.

**GÖUT**, *n.* [*Fr. goutte.*] 1. The *arthritis*, a painful disease of the small joints, but sometimes affecting the stomach. It is often periodical or intermitting. 2. A drop; [*not used.*]

**GÖUT**, (*goo*) *n.* [*Fr., from L. gustus.*] Taste; relish.

**GÖUT-I-NESS**, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout, gouty affections.

**GÖUTSWELLED**, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

**GÖUTWÖRT**, *n.* A plant, the *negopodium*.

**GÖUTY**, *a.* 1. Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout. 2. Pertaining to the gout. 3. Swelled; boggy; [*obs.*]

**GÖVE**, *n.* A mow. *Tusser.*

**GÖVE**, *v. t.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff or mow. *Tusser.*

**GÖVERN**, *v. t.* [*Fr. gouverner.*] 1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed. 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. 3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection. 4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship.—5. In *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case.

**GÖVERN**, *v. i.* 1. To exercise authority; to administer the laws. 2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control.

**GÖVERN-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule. *Locke.*

**GÖVERN-ANCE**, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management. *Shak.*

**GÖVERN-ANT**, *n.* [*Fr. gouvernante.*] A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess.

**GÖVERNED**, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

**GÖVERN-ESS**, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

**GÖVERN-ING**, *pp.* 1. Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining. 2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent. 3. Directing; controlling; as, a governing motive.

**GÖVERN-MENT**, *n.* 1. Direction; regulation. 2. Control; restraint. 3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men; the administration of public affairs. 4. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. 5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed. 6. An empire, kingdom or state; any territory over which the right of sove-

\* See *Synopsis*. **MÖVE**, **BÖÖK**, **DÖVE**;—**BÖLL**, **ÖNITE**.—**Ö** as **K**; **Ö** as **J**; **Ö** as **Z**; **ÖH** as **SH**—**ÖH** as in *Ohio*. † *Obsolete*

- reignty is extended. 7. The right of governing or administering the laws. 8. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power. 9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. 10. Regularity of behavior; [obs.] 11. Management of the limbs or body; [obs.]—12. In *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.
- GOV-ERN-MEN-TAL**, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government. *Hamilton*.
- GOV-ERN-OR**, *n.* 1. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. 2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws. 3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man. 4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. 5. One possessing delegated authority.
- GOV-ERN-OR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a governor.
- GOWAN**, *n.* A plant, a species of *bellis* or daisy.
- GOWD**, *n.* A gaud; a toy.
- GOWK**. See **GAWK**.
- †**GOWK**, *v. t.* To stupefy. *B. Johnson*.
- †**GOWL**, *v. i.* [Icel. *göcla*.] To howl. *Wickliffe*.
- GOWN**, *n.* [W. *gwn*.] 1. A woman's upper garment. 2. A long loose, upper, garment or robe, worn by professional men. 3. A long, loose, upper garment, worn in sickness, &c. 4. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy.
- GOWNED**, *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Dryden*.
- GOWNMAN**, *n.* 1. One whose professional habit is a gown. 2. One devoted to the arts of peace. *Koee*.
- GOZZARD**, *n.* [a corruption of *goosherd*.] One who attends geese.
- GRAB**, *n.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. *Dict.*
- GRAB**, *v. t.* [Dan. *grab*.] To seize; to gripe suddenly. [*Vulgar*.]
- GRABBLE**, *v. i.* [dim. of *grab*; D. *grabbelen*.] 1. To grope; to feel with the hands. 2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.
- GRABBING**, *ppr.* C. ~ing; feeling along; sprawling.
- GRACE**, *n.* [Fr. *grace*; It. *gracia*; Sp. *gracia*.] 1. Favor; good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another. 2. Appropriately, the free, unmerited love and favor of God. 3. Favorable influence of God; divine influence. 4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner. 5. A state of reconciliation to God. 6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition. 7. Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification. 8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. 9. Eternal life; final salvation. 10. Favor; mercy; pardon. 11. Favor conferred. 12. Privilege. 13. That, in manner, deportment or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity. 14. Natural or acquired excellence. 15. Beauty; embellishment; in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; sometimes, a single beauty. 16. Beauty deified; among pagans, a goddess. 17. Virtue physical. [*not used*.] 18. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness or clemency*. 19. A short prayer before or after meat.—20. In *music*, *graces* signifies turns, trills and shakes introduced for embellishment.—*Day of grace*, in *theology*, time of probation.—*Days of grace*, in *commerce*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payor to make payment in.
- GRACE**, *v. t.* 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify. 2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor. 3. To favor; to honor. 4. To supply with heavenly grace.
- GRACE/CUP**, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior*.
- GRACED**, *pp.* 1. Adorned; embellished; exalted; dignified; honored. 2. *a.* Beautiful; graceful; [obs.] 3. Virtuous; regular; chaste; [obs.]
- GRACEFUL**, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner.
- GRACEFUL-LY**, *adv.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety.
- GRACEFUL-NESS**, *n.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion or countenance.
- GRACELESS**, *a.* Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; un sanctified.
- GRACELESS-LY**, *adv.* Without grace.
- GRACELESS-NESS**, *n.* Want of grace; profligacy. *Dr. Fauteur*.
- GRACES**, *n.* Good graces, favor; friendship.
- †**GRACILE**, *a.* [L. *gracilis*.] Slender.
- †**GRACILENT**, *a.* [L. *gracilentus*.] Lean. *Dict.*
- †**GRACILITY**, *n.* Slenderness.
- GRACIOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*; L. *gratiosus*.] 1. Favorable; kind; friendly. 2. Favorable; kind; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings. 3. Favorable; expressing kindness and favor. 4. Proceeding from divine grace. 5. Acceptable; favored. 6. Renewed or implanted by grace. 7. Virtuous; good. 8. Excellent; graceful; becoming; [obs.]
- GRACIOUS-LY**, *adv.* 1. Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension. 2. In a pleasing manner.
- GRACIOUS-NESS**, *n.* 1. Kind condescension. 2. Possession of graces or good qualities. 3. Pleasing manner. 4. Mercifulness.
- GRACKLE**, *n.* [L. *graculus*.] A genus of birds.
- GRADATION**, *n.* [L. *gradatio*; Fr. *gradation*.] 1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. 2. A degree in any order or series. 3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps.
- GRADU-TO-RY**, *a.* Proceeding step by step. *Seaward*.
- GRADU-TO-RY**, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth*.
- GRADE**, *n.* [Sax. *grade*, *grad*; Fr. *grade*; Sp., It. *grado*; from L. *gradus*.] 1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical. *Sir W. Scott. R. Southey*. 2. A step or degree in any ascending series. *S. S. Smith*
- GRADE/LY**, *adv.* Well; handsomely; decently; orderly *Craven dialect*.
- GRADE/LY**, *a.* Decent; orderly. *Cheshire*.
- GRADU-ENT**, *a.* [L. *gradiens*.] Moving by steps; walking. *Wilkins*.
- GRADU-AL**, *a.* [Fr. *graduel*.] 1. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow. 2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress.
- GRADU-AL**, *n.* 1. An order of steps. *Dryden*. 2. A grill; an ancient book of hymns and prayers. *Todd*.
- GRADU-AL-LY**, *adv.* 1. By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. 2. In degree; [*not used*.]
- †**GRADU-AL-I-TY**, *n.* Regular progression. *Brown*.
- GRADU-ATE**, *v. t.* [It. *graduare*.] 1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on. 2. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions. 3. To form shades or nice differences. 4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. 5. To advance by degrees; to improve. 6. To temper; to prepare. 7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind.—8. In *chemistry*, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.
- GRADU-ATE**, *v. i.* 1. To receive a degree from a college or university. *Gilpin*. 2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. *Kircean*.
- GRADU-ATE**, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.
- GRADU-A-TED**, *pp.* 1. Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college. 2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.
- GRADU-ATE-SHIP**, *n.* The state of a graduate.
- GRADU-A-TING**, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.
- GRADU-ATION**, *n.* 1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. 2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities. 3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees. 4. The act of marking with degrees. 5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.
- GRADU-A-TOR**, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line right or curve, into equal parts. *Journ. of Science*.
- GRAFF**, *n.* [See **GRAVE**.] A ditch or moat. *Clarendon*
- †**GRAFF**, *ppr.* superseded by *graft*.
- GRAFT**, *n.* [Fr. *greffe*.] A small shoot or cion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it.
- GRAFT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *greffer*.] 1. To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree. 2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. 3. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. 4. To impregnate with a foreign branch. 5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.
- GRAFT**, *v. i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.
- GRAFT-ED**, *pp.* Inserted on a foreign stock.
- GRAFT-ER**, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.
- GRAFTING**, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.
- GRAIL**, *n.* [L. *graduale*.] A book of offices in the Romish church. *Warton*.
- GRAIL**, *n.* [Fr. *grêle*.] Small particles of any kind.
- GRAIN**, *n.* [Fr. *grain*; L. *granum*.] 1. Any small hard mass. 2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. 3. *Grain*, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, as wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize. 4. A minute particle. 5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a penny-weight troy. 6. A component part of stones and metals. 7. The veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substance. 8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres

3. The body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form or direction of the constituent particles. 10. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion. 11. Dyed or stained substance. 12. The direction of the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance. 13. The heart or temper. 14. The form of the surface of any thing, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains. 15. A tine, prong or spike.—*A grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence. *Watts*.—*To dye in grain*, is to dye in the raw material.
- GRAIN, *v. i.* To yield fruit. *Gower*.
- GRAIN, or GRANE, for *groan*.
- GRAINED, *a. i.* Rough; made less smooth. *Shak*. 2. Dyed in grain; ingrained. *Brown*.
- GRAINER, *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tanners. *Ure*.
- GRAINING, *n. i.* Indentation. 2. A fish.
- GRAINS, *n.* [in the plural.] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.—*Grains of paradise*, an Indian spice.
- GRAIN-STAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.
- GRAIN'Y, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels
- GRAITH, *v. t.* To prepare. See *GREATH*.
- GRAITH, *n.* [Sax. *gerade*.] Furniture; equipage; goods; riches.
- GRALLIC, *a.* [L. *grallo*.] Stilted; an epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs.
- GRAM, *a.* [Sax. *gram*.] Angry.
- GRAM, *n.* [Fr. *gramme*; Gr. *γραμμα*.] In the new system of French weights, the unity of weights
- GRAM-MERCY, for Fr. *grand-merci*. It formerly was used to express obligation. *Spenser*.
- GRAM-MINE-AL, } *a.* [L. *gramineus*.] Grassy; like or  
GRAM-MINE-OUS, } pertaining to grass.
- GRAM-IVOROUS, *a.* [L. *gramen* and *voros*.] Feeding or subsisting on grass.
- GRAMMAR, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*; L. *grammatica*; Gr. *γραμματική*.] 1. The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness. 2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language. 3. Propriety of speech.
- GRAMMAR, *v. i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar.
- GRAMMAR, *a.* Belonging to grammar.
- GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught; *i. e.* Latin and Greek.
- GRAM-MARIAN, *n. i.* One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist. 2. One who teaches grammar.
- GRAM-MATIC, *a.* Pertaining to grammar. *Milton*.
- GRAM-MATI-CAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Belonging to grammar. 2. According to the rules of grammar.
- GRAM-MATI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.
- GRAM-MATI-CAS-TER, *n.* [L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.
- GRAM-MATI-CIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical. *Johnson*.
- GRAMMA-TIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar. *H. Troke*.
- GRAMMA-TITE. See *TREMOLITE*.
- GRAM-PLI, *n.* A crab-fish.
- GRAM-PUS, *n.* [Fr. *grampoise*.] A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus *delphinus*.
- GRAN-A-DILLA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant. *Cyc*.
- GRAN-NADE, }  
GRAN-NA-DO, } See *GRENADE*.
- \*GRAN-ARY, *n.* [L. *granarium*.] A store house or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.
- GRAN-ATE, *n.* Usually written *garnet*, which see.
- GRAN-A-TITE. See *GREENATITE*.
- GRAND, *a.* [Fr. *grand*; Sp. and It. *grande*; L. *grandis*.] 1. Great; but mostly in a figurative sense; illustrious; high in power or dignity. 2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as, a grand design. 3. Great; principal; chief. 4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity. 5. Old; more advanced.
- GRANDAM, *n. i.* Grandmother. 2. An old woman. *Dryden*.
- GRANDCHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.
- GRANDDAUGHTER, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.
- GRAN-DEE, *n.* [Sp. *grande*] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station.
- GRAN-DEE-SHIP, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee.
- GRANDEUR, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In a general sense, greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. 2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence. 3. Elevation of thought, sentiment or expression. 4. Elevation of mien or air and deportment.
- GRAN-DEVIL-TY, *n.* Great age
- GRAN-DEVOUS, *a.* Of great age.
- GRAND-FATHER, *n.* A father's or mother's father.
- GRAN-DIFIE, *a.* [L. *grandis* and *facio*.] Making great.
- Diet*
- GRAN-DIL-O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking.
- GRAN-DIL-O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus*.] Speaking in a lofty style
- GRAND-I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *grando*.] Consisting of hail.
- GRAND-I-TY, *n.* Greatness; magnificence. *Camden*.
- GRAND-JÜROR, *n.* One of a grand jury. In Connecticut, a peace-officer.
- GRAND-JÜROR, *n.* [grand and *jury*.] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and, if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.
- GRAND-LY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.
- GRAND-MOTHER, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.
- GRANDNESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. *Wollaston*.
- GRAND-SIRE, *n. i.* A grandfather.—2. In poetry and rhetoric, any ancestor *Dryden*.
- GRAND-SÖN, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.
- GRANGE, (grán) *n.* [Fr. *grange*.] A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c. *Milton*.
- GRAN-I-LITE, *n.* Indeterminate granite.
- GRAN-ITE, } *n.* [Fr. *granit*.] In mineralogy, an aggregate  
GRAN-IT, } stone or rock, composed of crystalline  
grains of quartz, feldspar and mica.
- GRAN-TEL, *n.* A binary aggregate of minerals.
- GRA-NITTI-CAL, } *a. i.* Pertaining to granite; like granite;  
GRA-NITIC, } having the nature of granite. 2.  
Consisting of granite.
- GRAN-TIN, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals.
- GRA-NIV-O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *granum* and *voros*.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.
- GRAN-NAM, for *grandam*, a grandmother. [*Vulgar*.]
- GRANT, *v. t.* [Norm. *granter*.] 1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. 2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, in answer to request. 3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing.
- GRANT, *n. i.* The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring. 2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.—3. In law, a conveyance in writing, of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, &c. 4. Concession; admission of something as true. 5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.
- GRANTIA-BLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.
- GRANTED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.
- GRANT-EE, *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.
- GRANTING, *pp.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.
- \*GRANTOR, *n.* The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.
- GRAN-U-LAR, *a.* [from L. *granum*.] 1. Consisting of grains. 2. Resembling grains.
- GRAN-U-LA-RY, *a.* Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown*.
- GRAN-U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *granuler*.] 1. To form into grains or small masses. 2. To raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface.
- GRAN-U-LATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains.
- GRAN-U-LA-TED, *pp.* 1. Formed into grains. 2. *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains.
- GRAN-U-LA-TING, *pp.* Forming into grains.
- GRAN-U-LATION, *n.* The act of forming into grains.
- GRAN-ULE, *n.* [Sp. *granillo*, from L. *granum*.] A little grain; a small particle.
- GRAN-U-LOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.
- GRAPE, *n.* [Fr. *grappe de raisin*.] 1. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but with us, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made.—2. In the language, grapes signifies many tumors on the legs of a horse.
- GRAPE-HY-A-CINTH, *n.* A plant or flower.
- GRAPE-LESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape. *Jennys*.
- GRAPE-SHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder.
- GRAPE-STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.
- GRAPHIC, } *a.* [L. *graphicus*.] 1. Pertaining to the  
GRAPH-I-CAL, } art of writing or delineating 2. Well  
delineated. 3. Describing with accuracy.
- GRAPH-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner. *Brown*.
- GRAPHITE, *n.* [Gr. *γραφίτις*.] Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, and very improperly called *black-lead*.
- GRAPH-O-LITE, *n.* A species of slate proper for writing on
- GRA-PHOM-E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γραφω* and *μετρον*.] A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*.

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